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CAMPBELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION


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CAMPBELL'S

Illustrated History

. . . OF THE . . .

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

In Two Volumes.

Compiled as the Exposition progressed from the Official Reports, and most profusely Illustrated with

Copperplate Engravings.

Volume II.

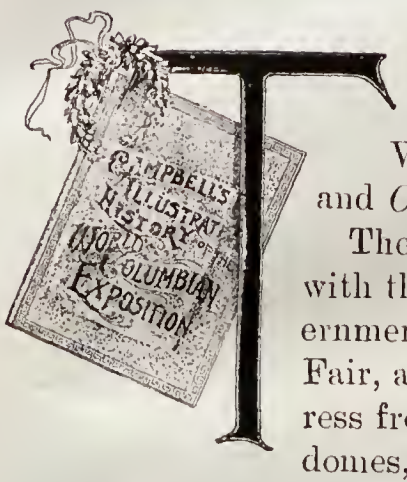
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CHICAGO, ILL.,
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1894.

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EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.



THAT CAMPBELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION is the most reliable and complete work on the World's Greatest Exposition, from its inception to its close, is without question.

We would not be wise to make such a statement unless we were justified in so doing. The fact that it received the *Highest* and *Only Award*, together with the most enthusiastic endorsement of officials, fully warrants our statement.

The plan of this work widely differs from all other so-called histories. The historian in compiling a history of a nation begins with the primitive condition of affairs and gives a detailed record of the origin and progress of the people, their form of government, commercial and financial changes. Such is the plan followed in this work. Beginning with the organization of the Fair, all the official reports, changes of administration, and the work, in word and picture, is given in all its stages of progress from the time that Jackson Park was a swamp, covered with grass and trees, until it was crowned with its spires, turrets and domes, which made it the world-famed White City of America.

The great value of the work lies in the fact that it was compiled as the work progressed. The illustrations are from photographs, reproduced on copper-plate, showing the men when they turned the first shovel full of earth; also the buildings in all stages of construction, until the great Exposition was in readiness and all nations were invited to enter and occupy.

The information was furnished by the officials, thus making the History authentic and correct. Thus the work progressed until the Exposition opened, when the officials set apart for our use, spacious offices in the Administration building that we might complete this great undertaking. Every facility was afforded and every avenue of information was opened to us that would enable us to make a work that would be worthy the title of the "Prize History of the Exposition." Thus it will be seen that the following pages are not filled with stories of tradition, or information gathered from dusty manuscripts, taken from dingy pigeon-holes, or from the chambers of musty vaults.

The Exposition having been divided into *Fifteen Grand Departments*, the information and illustrations of these come under specially designed and appropiate headings, thus enabling the reader to find any particular feature at once. The great advantage of this can be appreciated at a glance.

To the leading officials, and among them the Chiefs of the Departments, we owe much for the valuable assistance rendered in producing this History. The work would not be complete without fully acknowledging the substantial recognition and many courtesies of Director General Davis. In order that our readers might better comprehend the magnitude of the Columbian Exposition, as well as for general information, we have given an account of previous World's Fairs.

As has been stated, the information and reports on the following pages will read as they occurred from time to time and as the incidents took place. Another great value of this work is in the many large photographic illustrations. When the White City shall have become a matter of memory and all its mighty palaces have crumbled away, by studying these rich illustrations, the reader will recognize the buildings, grounds and attractions and imagine himself back again in the American Paradise of 1893. However this may be, the writer of these lines will feel repaid for the years of toil that it has taken to produce this work, if he has succeeded in putting the World's Columbian Exposition on paper in a form that the American people, as well as all the Nations of the earth will read, remember and enjoy in more happy years to come.

J. B. Campbell.

DEDICATION.

TO my mother who in youth whispered inspiring words of encouragement, and who has watched with jealous interest each conflict in life's struggle, and has made the battles easier, life happier and success brighter by her unwavering devotion, and as a slight token for her great kindness which can never be repaid, this work is dedicated by

J. B. CAMPBELL.

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SENOR HENRY DUPUY DE LOME,

ROYAL COMMISSIONER GENERAL FROM SPAIN TO THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

SENOR HENRY DUPUY DE LOME.

Henry Dupuy de Lome, Royal Commissioner General from Spain to the World's Columbian Exposition, comes of a distinguished ancestry, and has already, at the age of forty-one, achieved a renowned career.

In 1869 he entered the Diplomatic career as unpaid attache to the Ministerio de Estado, and after passing a competitive examination, was appointed third secretary to the Legation in Japan in 1873; in 1875 he was sent to Brussels; in 1877 was made second secretary of Legation in Montevido; in 1879 secretary of Legation in Buenos Ayres. In June 1881, he became Secretary of the Embassy in Paris, and in October of the year following was advanced to the Premier Secretaryship to Washington.

In May, 1892, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. He came to Chicago in October 1892, to the dedicatory ceremonies and was so impressed with the greatness of the enterprise of the Columbian Exposition that he urged and requested his government to make a creditable display, and to take the prominent part Spain was entitled to in the Fair. During three months he addressed not only the government but every private producer and industry, advising them to come to the Fair.

A change of administration in Spain forced the new government to displace Senor Dupuy de Lome as the Minister to Washington, and he was appointed Commissioner General to the World's Fair, after which time he devoted himself to advancing the interests of Spain at the Exposition.



SENOR DON A. G. DEL CAMPILLO.

ROYAL COMMISSIONER OF SPAIN TO THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

SENOR DON A. G. DEL CAMPILLO.

Senor del Campillo, who came to Washington as Secretary of the Spanish Legation, became widely known in America in a very short time on account of his commission as General Delegate for Spain to procure American antiquities for the Historical Exhibition at Madrid. He was appointed to represent his country in the World's Fair.

Senor del Campillo is a brilliant scholar and became a diplomat at an early age. His first service was at Constantinople, at the close of which he received from the Sultan the Commandery of Medjidie of Turkey. Sent to England, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and several other courts in Europe, he received the decoration of the Swedish Star, Danebrog and Crown of Italy. While at the Foreign office at Madrid he was sent to Morocco with the Embassy to carry a present from the Queen of Spain to the Sultan of Morocco, and on his return from the trip was appointed Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Tangiers, remaining there about three years, making a thorough study of the African question and is accounted one of the best informed men on that matter. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

EXHIBIT MADE BY SPAIN.

Spain had the following official representatives at the World's Fair: H. E. Senor Don Enrique Dupny de Lome, minister plenipotentiary, royal commissioner-general; Senor Don A. G. del Capmillo, secretary of legation, assistant commissioner-general; Don Rafael Pnig y Valls, civil engineer, special commissioner for industry; Don Juaquin Pavia, architect, special commissioner for fine arts; Capt Don Juan de Cologan, royal engineer, special commissioner of the department of war; Lieut. Don Juan Ibarretta, royal navy, special commissioner of the department of navy; Don Rozendo Fernandez, delegate of the chamber of commerce, Havana, Cuba; The Marquis of Villalobar, attache to the legation and commission; Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, consul, attache to the commission; Don Jaime Parlade, treasurer, attache to the commission; Don Juan Vilardell, attache to the commission; Don Juan Espina, assistant commissioner of fine arts.

The Spanish building was erected of wood and staff, modeled after the Casa Lonja, of Valencia, which was erected before the discovery of America. Only a portion of the original building was duplicated, the column hall and tower having been reduced in proportion to three-fourths of the original.

The building had three stories, two of which were properly arranged for the use of the royal commissioners.

Fully appreciating the honor which America was doing to her courageous son, Columbus, Spain manifested her appreciation by making a far more extensive exhibit of her products than was ever before attempted.

In the Fine Arts building were 22 sculptures from Barcelona and a large number of paintings from the different collections of that country.

In the Manufactures building there were 186 exhibiters in the Spanish department, which was extensive and attractive with a great variety of manufactured articles. Very creditable displays were made in the Machinery and Electricity buildings.

The Transportation exhibits consisted of models of ancient and modern naval architecture, made by the Marquis of Comillas, president of the Spanish Transatlantic Company.

In Liberal Arts department were 124 exhibiters.

In Forestry building there were 20 exhibiters showing the woods of that country.

In the Agricultural building Spain had a space covering 6,605 square feet, which was filled with exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands and Guinea, these dependences displayed samples of coffee, sugar, mineral waters, preserves, tobacco, manilla hemp, cocoa, chocolate, etc.

Spain was represented in the department of Ethnology and occupied 10,000 feet of space; the chapel of the convent La Rabida was also filled with interesting articles from that country.

Spain in the Horticultural department had 1,346 exhibiters of wines, fruits, vegetables and nuts.

At the south entrance of the Woman's building, Spain occupied 200 square feet of space, showing the work of the women in that far away country, also some personal relics which were owned by Queen Isabella.

The Duke of Verugua furnished a large collection of historical documents which were shown in the convent and specially mentioned in another part of this work.

There was a number of private loans made to the different departments by leading Spaniards. In the historical and Fine Arts divisions these loans were very numerous and constituted and interesting exhibit.



THE BUILDING ERECTED BY SPAIN AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Spain also showed her interest in the Exposition in many other ways besides making extensive exhibits. The young king of the country, Alfonso III, was officially represented at the Exposition by Princess Eulalia, a member of the royal family, early in the season. Later the only living and direct descendants of Christopher Columbus, the Duke and Duchess of Veragua, and family were in attendance, and manifested much interest in the great event.

In honoring the memory of Columbus and the living representatives of Spain this country won the eternal gratitude and friendship of that nation, whose noble queen made it possible for the great navigator to accomplish what made the Exposition possible.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN AT WORLD'S FAIR.

His Royal Majesty, the King of Spain, Don Alfonso XIII de Borbon, was born in Madrid on the 17th of May, 1886. He was born a king, being the only case of the kind that history registers in its annals. He is the posthumous son of Don Alfonso XII' the late King' whose reign was as short as glorious.

Don Alfonso XIII, in spite of his youth, shows a cleverness brightness and character quite precocious and wonderful. He is being carefully educated by his royal mother, the Queen Regent of Spain, Dona Maria Cristina, who fulfills the double high mission of educating a king for his people, while she prepares the people for their king. If, as an Austrian, she shows to be a second Marie Therese, as a Spaniard she is the perpetuator, on the throne of St. Ferdinand, of the traditions of Dona Maria, de Molina. She is idolized by the Spanish people because she joins to all her virtues a talent that has gained the respect of the world for herself, as well as for the country over which she rules. "She is as good and clever as the Queen" all Spaniards say in their familiar conversation. Dona Maria Cristina is really a model queen, wife and mother, and she justly commands the admiration of the world.

An extraordinary mission was sent to Spain by Congress last year, to invite the King and Queen as descendants of the great Isabella of Castile. to the World's Columbian Exposition. Since then the Queen Regent



HIS MAJESTY, DON ALFONSO XIII, KING OF SPAIN.



DONA MARIA CRISTINA, QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.



DON ALFONSO XII, LATE KING OF SPAIN.

has shown the greatest interest in our Exposition, and the Spanish Cortes voted an important appropriation, so that Spain could occupy one of the first places in the Columbian celebration. Being quite impossible for the Queen to leave her country, and wishing to prove how highly she appreciated the invitation of the United States government, she decided to be represented at the Exposition by Her Royal Highness, the Infanta Dona Eulalia, who came to America for this purpose with her husband, the Prince Don Antonio de Orleans.

great part of her immense income is devoted to charitable institutions, as well as to the protection of arts and development of industries in her country. The Infantes spend most of their winters in Madrid, as Dona Eulalia dearly loves her Royal nephew.

The Infante Don Antonio De Orleans who was born in 1866, being the eldest son of the late Duke of Montpensier of the Royal House of France, is one of the wealthiest princes in Europe. He is also highly educated, and speaks several languages fluently.

America welcomed the Infantes to this country and made their stay an enjoyable one. They first sailed to Porto Rico and Cuba, and from there to New York on His Majesty, the King of Spain's, Squadron. After a short visit in that city they came directly to Chicago.

During the visit of the Princess and her suite to the Exposition she was given the freedom of the city and was the recipient of lavish attention both from the Exposition authorities and private citizens. A day was set apart at the Exposition known as "Infanta Day," on which occasion an unusually large attendance greeted her, all vieing to honor the lady as well as the official position she held. A military and civic parade was organized in her honor, as an escort from her headquarters in the Auditorium hotel to the Exposition grounds. Besides the official visits made by the lady she made many in company with her suite in an unofficial way.

A PRESENT FROM SPAIN.

The government of Spain, through the state department, officially tendered to the United States as a gift the reproduced flagship of Columbus, the Santa Maria, which sailed to this country to participate in the navel review and formed a part of the Spanish exhibit at Chicago. The ceremonies of presentation took place near the close of the Exposition, and arrangements were made to take the Santa Maria to Washington for permanent exhibition. The Santa Maria, with its companions, the Nina and Pinta, formed a very attractive exhibit in the Marine division.



INFANTA DONA EULALIA OF SPAIN.



PRINCE ANTONIO DE ORLEANS OF SPAIN.

REPRESENTING THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN AT THE EXPOSITION.

SPANISH HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The interest taken by Spain in the Exposition extended to all departments. In the department of Horticulture their exhibit was among the best. They erected a very fine pavilion in which they showed the great variety of fruits raised in that country.

The pavilion contained a large exhibit of the very finest productions of the citrus plants. The famous grapes and raisins of Malaga were shown. In the department of Viticulture were seen some rare old wines.

In the department of Floriculture could be seen many beautiful plants and flowers from the land of Columbus.

SPANISH PAVILION IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

To Mr. Fernandez, delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Habana, and in charge of the decoration and installation of this section, is due the excellent idea of reproducing faithfully the superior gallery of the San Gregorio of Valladolid. The construction of the original building dates back to 1488, in which year Don Alfonzo de Burgos began the work, and it was finished A. D. 1496 by Cardinal Ximenez.

The style of this historical monument was renaissance of the most brilliant period of the reign of Queen Isabella. The choice of this decoration was quite appropriate, not only because it is contemporary with the discovery of America, but because Valladolid was the place in which the illustrious Columbus died.

Spain and Cuba had a very extensive display of food products of its sunny and rich provinces, and the exhibit of sugar, tobacco, coffee and cocoa was very fine and expensive. Cuba made an especial effort to show the great range of her food products, and endeavor to increase her trade with the United States and other countries.

SPANISH PAVILION IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

Although the space alloted to Spain in Manufactures building was very irregular, the pavilion erected was one of the most remarkable features, because it was a reproduction, as exact as possible, of the interior of the Mosque of Cordoba, with its low and beautiful Moorish arches, carefully copied from the original.

The showing of exquisite furniture, ancient ceramics, artistic metal works, repousse and chiseled iron, as well as brocades, laces, carpets, velvets and textile industry was a very fine and attractive one.

The pavilion was one of the finest in the great building devoted to the liberal arts and occupied a conspicuous position among the many foreign countries represented. Cuba also made a fine showing in this department of her manufacturing industries. This country had the largest exhibit of manufactured tobaccos at the Exposition.

EXHIBIT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Grouped systematically in the northwest division of the Agricultural building was the pavilions and exhibits from South American states. Brazil occupied the largest space, in which she showed her leading products, coffee being one of the largest exhibits. In close proximity were the booths of Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, and British Guiana.

The last named state had a very unique exhibit. It included almost every conceivable product of the state. There were woods, barks plants, minerals, birds, work of native Indians, unrefined sugar, coffee, rice, and a very large collection of stuffed animals and reptiles which are found in that country.

One very interesting exhibit was a quantity of cassava bread, made from the mandioc plant. This is a peculiar kind of plant, nothing like it growing in this country, the roots of which when grated make a very white flour. This is made into circular cakes, similar to pancakes, and is almost the entire food of the natives. A very fine starch is also made from the plant. An especial effort is being made by the state to increase its trade with the United States in sugar and rice.



PRINCESS EULALIA OF SPAIN AND ESCORT ENTERING MIDWAY PLAISANCE, EULALIA DAY, JUNE 8, 1883.

THE COLUMBUS CARAVELS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

From a point of historical interest the exhibits pertaining to the life or work of Columbus are among the leading ones at the Fair. In this connection the fac-simile of the fleet of vessels used by Columbus in his voyage of discovery now on exhibition in the south lagoon just east of the Agricultural building attracts thousands of visitors every day.

The plan for this exhibit was prepared by William E. Curtis, who is in charge of the Latin-American department at the Fair. It was at first intended to make the caravels in this country, but investigation showed that it would be impracticable to attempt their construction here and a proposition was made to the Spanish government for its co-operation. After several months of study and investigation that government agreed to construct the flagship, the "Santa Maria," if this government would make the other two, the "Pinta" and the "Nina."

Congress having made no appropriation for this work, Mr. Curtis was advanced the money by Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, with the understanding that in case an appropriation was made by Congress he should receive the money back again. The Board of Directors of the Exposition afterwards assumed charge of the work and Congress made an appropriation, and the money advanced by Mr. Gage was refunded to him.

The caravels were built at Barcelona, Spain, and on the sixth of February the "Santa Maria" started from Cadiz, under command of Captain Concas, of the Spanish navy, the "Nina" and "Pinta" following the nineteenth of the same month. They were first taken to Havana and from there to New York, where they participated in the naval review held there at the opening of the Exposition.

After the review in New York the caravels proceeded on their way to Chicago, going by way of the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence river, up this river and through the lakes to this city. The trip occupied several weeks and they did not arrive in Chicago until the early part of July. They have been anchored in the lagoon near the Agricultural building since their arrival and have been in charge of Captain Concas and a crew of Spanish sailors.

The dimensions of the Santa Maria are as follows: Length at water line, 71 feet 3 inches; beam, 25 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 5 inches; displacement, 233 metric tons; crew 52 men all told. On the poop and extending across the deck is a cabin, which is a copy of that occupied by Columbus; it contains a table, chair, bed and wardrobe of the fifteenth century style. There is also a royal pennant, which is an exact copy of the one carried by Columbus, as the symbol of command. On the table was an astrolobe and a forestaff, instruments used to measure the attitude of the stars; while around the sides of the cabin were the different arms of the officers.

The Santa Maria is armed with four small cannonades on the upper deck and four breech-loading guns on the gunwale. She has a bowsprit, three masts, and is rigged with square and triangular sails. Elevated at the stern of the vessel is a large iron lantern, the ancient insignia of an admiral and a custom handed down to us, as in the mizzentop or on the aftermast of the flagship there is always a light beaming from sunset to daylight. In the open space under the poop-deck are all sorts of specimens of the arms used by the fighting men of Columbus' day, among the most curious of which are the large guns called "lombardia," which are lashed with ropes to their stout wooden blocks of carriages, while near by in a netted bag hangs stone balls, which were the projectiles of the day.

The illustration on this page shows the three caravels just as they appear to visitors. On board can be seen many other relics of Columbus, all of historical interest to the student or the curiosity seeker.

RELICS OF COLUMBUS.

Perhaps the most interesting collection of historical relics at the Fair are those to be found in the Convent La Rabida pertaining to the life and work of Columbus. The catalogue gives a list of over one thousand articles, all, or nearly all of which bear directly on the life of the navigator. The list includes manuscripts that are of priceless value; paintings showing different scenes and incidents in Columbus' life; relics of his voyage of discovery and a thousand and one other things of interest to all.

Among the more important documents are autograph letters of Columbus to Ferdinand and Isabella written at different periods of his career, including those before his voyage, during the different voyages and after his final return home. The will of Columbus is also among the relics, and a large number of manuscripts pertaining to his discoveries and claims against the Spanish government.

There are also letters, portraits, paintings and documents bearing on the conquest and settlement of Mexico and Peru by Cortez and Pizarro, together with relics of both conquests. The early history of America, in which the Spanish explorers took such an active part, is made clearer to the student by the large number of relics bearing on the work of the different men of that period.

The visitor who leaves the Fair without first spending a day at least in the Convent will miss an opportunity of a lifetime. The building in which the exhibit is housed, being an exact reproduction of the original Rabida, is an interesting exhibit of itself, to say nothing of the wonderful collection to be seen inside.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE COLUMBUS CARAVELS, THE "SANTA MARIA," THE "NINA" AND THE "PINTA," EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

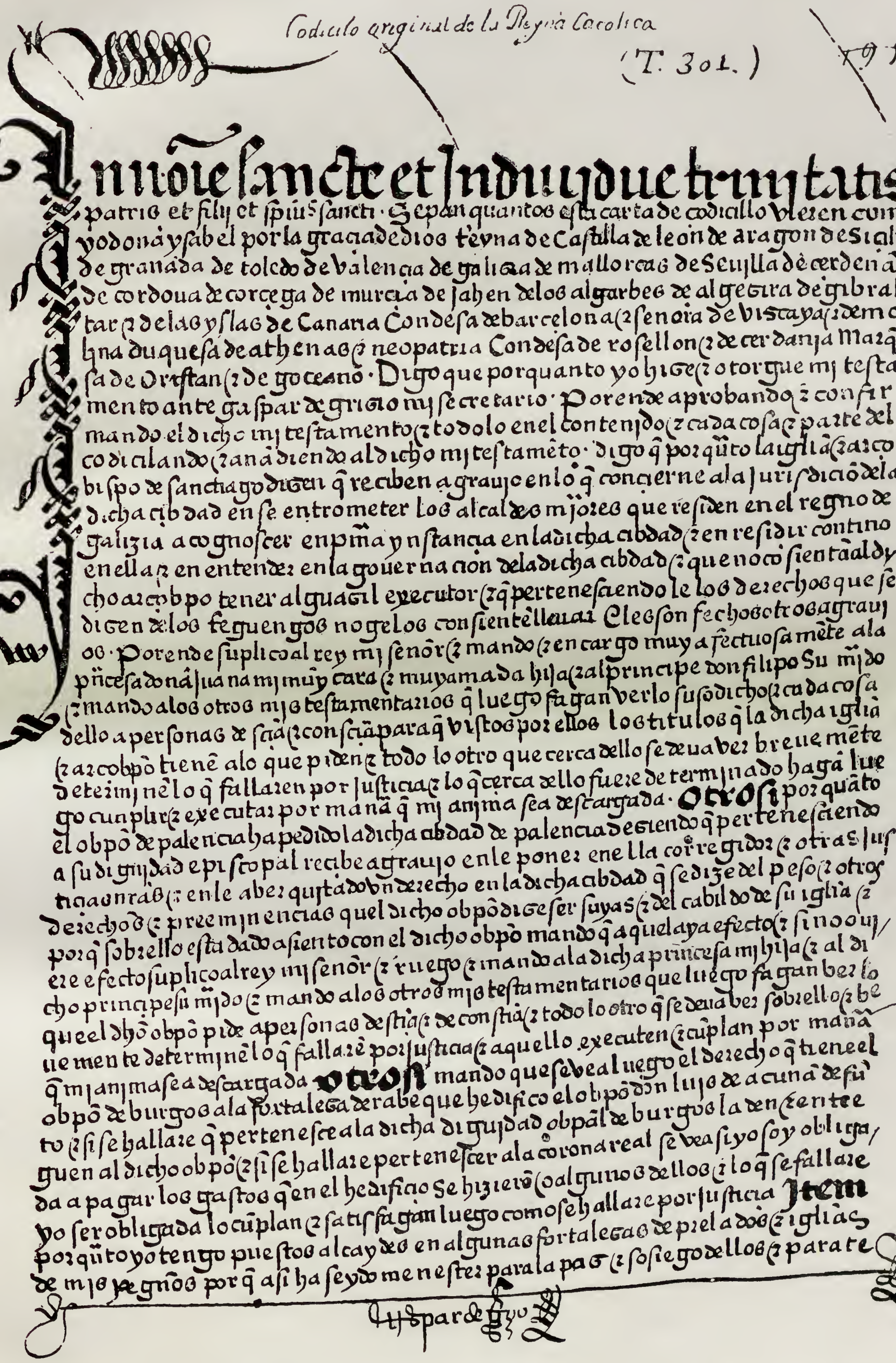


CONVENT LA RABIDA, THE REFUGE OF COLUMBUS IN SPAIN. REPRODUCED AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN DICTATING HER LAST WILL. FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING, BY PERMISSION.

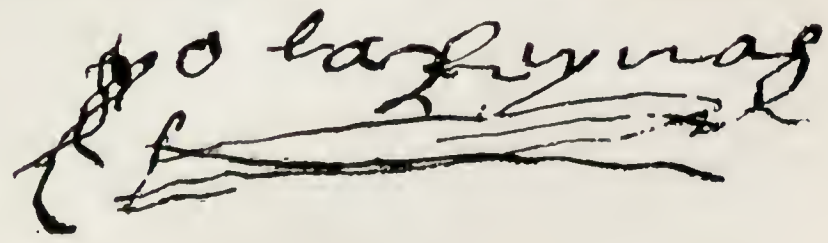
ORIGINAL WILL OF QUEEN ISABELLA, OF SPAIN.

We present to our readers in this issue a fac-simile of the first page of the original will of Queen Isabella, of Spain, which will be seen at the World's Fair. The text of the will is in Latin and is very legible.


Codicilo original de la Reyna Catolica
(T. 301.)
In nomine sancte et individue trinitatis
patris et filij et spiritus sancti. Sepan quantos esta carta de codicillo vieren como
yo dona ysabel por la gracia de dios reyna de castilla de leon de aragon de sicilia
de granada de toledo de valencia de galizia de mallorcas de sevilla de cerdeña
de cordoua de corcega de murcia de jahen de los algarbes de algezira de gibral
tar y de las yslas de canaria Condesa de barcelona y señora de vizcaya y demo
lina duquesa de athenas y neopatria Condesa de rosellon y de cerdanja Marq
sa de Oristan y de goceano. Digo que porquanto yo hize y ordene mj testa
mento ante gaspar de grizio mj secretario. Por ende aprobando y confir
mando el dicho mj testamento y todo lo en el contenido y cada cosa y parte del
codicilando y añadiendo al dicho mj testamẽto. digo q̃ por q̃to la yglia y clerigos
bispo de santiago dizen q̃ reciben agravio en lo q̃ concierne a la jurisdicion de la
dicha cibdad en se entrometer los alcaldes mjores que residen en el regno de
galizia a conoscer en pma y nstancia en la dicha cibdad y residir contino
en ella y en entender en la gouernacion de la dicha cibdad y que no consienta a ally
cho alcalde tener alguazil executor y q̃ pertenesca endo le los derechos que se
dizen de los seguengos no gelos consentella ni Cleygos fechos contra agravi
os. Por ende suplico al rey mj señor y mando y encargo muy afectuosamẽte a la
princesa donna juana mj muy cara y muyamada hija y al principe don filipo su mjdo
y mando a los otros mjs testamentarios q̃ luego fagan ver lo susdicho y cada cosa
dello a personas de sciencia y conscia para q̃ vistos por ellos los titulos q̃ la dicha yglia
y cabildo tienen alo que piden y todo lo otro que cerca dello se deua ver breuemẽte
determinen lo q̃ fallaren por justicia y lo q̃ cerca dello fuere determinado haga y cue
go cumplir y executar por manera q̃ mj anima sea descargada. **Otrosi** por quanto
el obpo de palencia ha pedido la dicha cibdad de palencia estendo q̃ pertenesciendo
a su dignidad episcopal recibe agravio en le poner en ella corregidor y otras juris
dicciones y en le aver quitado vn derecho en la dicha cibdad q̃ se dize del peso y otros
derechos y preeminencias que el dicho obpo dize ser suyas y del cabildo de su yglia y
por q̃ sobrello esta dado asiento con el dicho obpo mando q̃ aquel aya efecto y si no ouie
re efecto suplico al rey mj señor y ruego y mando a la dicha princesa mj hija y al di
cho principe su mjdo y mando a los otros mjs testamentarios que luego fagan ver lo
que el dho obpo pide apersonas de sciencia y conscia y todo lo otro q̃ se deua ver sobrello y be
nemente determinen lo q̃ fallaren por justicia y aquello executen y cumplan por manera
q̃ mj anima sea descargada. **Otrosi** mando que se vea luego el derecho q̃ tiene el
obpo de burgos a la fortaleza de rabe que ha edificado el obpo don luys de acuña de su
to y si se hallare q̃ pertenesce a la dicha dignidad obpal de burgos la dentro
guen al dicho obpo y si se hallare pertenescer a la corona real se vea si yo soy obliga
da a pagar los gastos q̃ en el hedificio se hizieron y algunos dellos y lo q̃ se fallare
yo ser obligada lo cumplan y satisfagan luego como se hallare por justicia. **Item**
por q̃to yo tengo puestos alcaydes en algunas fortalezas de prelados y yglias
de mjs regnos por q̃ asi ha seydo menester para la paz y sosiego dellos y para te

Yo el Rey

The will is composed of four closely-written pages, similar to the above, and contains many instructions to her subjects in reference to the country just discovered by Columbus, and as to the care of her newly acquired subjects, the Indians. The following is a fac-simile of Queen Isabella's signature at the end of the will:





VIEW IN NORTH END OF GROUNDS LOOKING SOUTH, SHOWING THE LAGOON, MERCHANT TAILORS, U. S. GOVERNMENT, FISHERIES AND MANUFACTURES BUILDINGS.

THE EXPOSITION FROM JULY, 1893, TO FEBRUARY, 1894.

PAGES 347 TO 640.

HON. ELIJAH B. MARTINDALE.

Hon. Elijah B. Martindale, one of the National Commissiners from the State of Indiana, was born in that state in the year 1828, and has continously resided therein, being now a resident in its chief city, Indianapolis.

Judge Martindale is an eminently practical person, possessing unusually keen perception, marked discriminative powers, and is "rich in saving common-sense," and while he has decided convictions, and is ready at all times ably and intelligently to maintain them, he is invariably considerate, and ready to modify or yield them gracefully when the situation rightfully requires it. From the time of the organization of the National Commission, Judge Martindale evinced commendable zeal and intelligent interest in everything pertaining to the work of the great Exposition, and with marked disinterestedness, devoted himself diligently to orderly development and the promotion of its success in each of the important and responsible positions to which he was specially assigned by the National Commission in connection therewith, and this particularly exemplified in his relation to the following most important Committees: *Committee on Buildings and Grounds*, which was a potential factor in securing the site of the Exposition; the *Executive Committee* and the *Board of Reference and Control*, the duties of which were most delicate, exacting and onerous. Without disparagement of any other member of the National Commission, it is not an exaggeration to say of Judge Martindale that he contributed in as large a degree as any one of his colleagues to the great undertaking. Judge Martindale is a gentleman of refined and cultured tastes, of genial and attractive manners, and his relations with his colleagues were invariably characterized by a courtesy, kindliness, forbearance, and genuine bon-homie, which rendered him the object of their affectionate regard. He was always fair and courteous in times of heated debate in the Commission.



HON. ELIJAH B. MARTINDALE,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM INDIANA.

INDIANA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Indiana state building was one of the most attractive, elaborate and comfortable on the Exposition grounds.

It was of the French gothic style of architecture, with cathedral windows, turrets and towers, two large towers with spires were 150 feet high. Size of building was 53x153 feet, with two large verandas twenty feet wide, extending around the building.

The steps, balustrades and doorways were of handsomely carved stone, from the state quarries.

The lower floor was of encaustic tile in handsome patterns. Broad carved oak stairways led from the lower floors into the towers. The doors and general finishing was of carved native oak, highly polished. There was a large hall on first and second floors, with parlors, reception, offices, check room and toilet rooms.

In the third story was a large dining room. The entire cost of the building was $75,000.

The state appropriated $725,000, and $4,000, was raised by private subscriptions. This sum was utilized in erecting the building and making the exhibit in the different departments. After expending $75,000 for the building, the remain $50,000, was distributed among the various departments.

In the Agricultural department $3,727, were expended in erecting a handsome pavilion and filling it with the various products of the soil native to the state, besides a fine display of its wool and dairy resources.

The mineral display cost about $2,000, and contained specimens of the various kinds of coal and stone to be found in the state, there being sixty-one exhibiters.

In the Forestry building $2,300 was spent in making an exhibit of native wood, and manufactured articles in all varieties of wooden ware.

In the Live Stock section the state expended $3,000. Its exhibit of fine stock was a credit to the state.

The educational exhibit made in the Liberal Arts department received much attention. About $6,000 was expended in showing the work done by the different schools and educational institutions in the state.

The Woman's department expended $1,000; and the Anthropological, $1,000, in making an exhibit.

Taking the exhibit in all the different departments, the "Hoosier state" was in the front rank with her sister states. Her citizens were the most numerous among visitors, and lent their aid in making the Exposition a success, both in quantity and quality of exhibits and in helping to swell the total attendance by frequent visits.

The members of the Indiana State Board of Commissioners were: Gov. Claude Mathews, Indianapolis; Clem. Studebaker, president, South Bend; Charles S. Stuart, vice president, La Fayette; William B. Roberts, secretary, Indianapolis; Fred J. Hayden, treasurer, Fort Wayne; B. F. Havens, Executive Commissioner, Terre Haute; Robert Mitchell, Princeton; Phillip W. Frey, Evansville; Joseph Wilson, Washington; Royal E. Purcell, Vincennes; Jasper Packard, New Albany; Sidney Conger, Flat Rock; Cortez Ewing, Greensburg; Edward Hawkins, Indianapolis; Daniel H. Davis, Knightsville; John G. Dunbar, Greencastle; D. J. Mendenhall, Westfield; J. V. Sweetser, Marion; J. M. Westcott, Richmond; Thomas Hart, Muncie; W. N. Hailman, La Porte; B. B. F. Louthain, Logansport; J. B. White, Fort Wayne; John L. Campbell, Crawfordsville; John B. Conner, Indianapolis; V. K. Officer, Volga; S. S. Gorby, Indianapolis; W. A. Peele, Jr., Indianapolis; Mrs. May Wright Sewell, Indianapolis; Mrs. S. S. Harrell, Brookville; Mrs. Laura D. Worley, Elletsville; Mrs. E. P. Hammond, Rensselaer.

National Board Lady Managers: Miss Wilhelmine Reitz, Evansville; Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, Cambridge City; alternates: Miss Susan W. Ball, Terre Haute; Miss Mary H. Krout, Crawfordsville.

National Commission: Thomas Garvin, Evansville; Elijah B. Martindale, Indianapolis; alternates: William E. McLean, Terre Haute; Charles M. Travis, Crawfordsville.



INDIANA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

GRAND PROMENADE BETWEEN ELECTRICITY AND MINING BUILDINGS LEADING TO WOODED ISLAND.

VIEW ON GRAND PLAZA DURING A BAND CONCERT. MACMONNIES FOUNTAIN IN ACTION.



SOME GOOD WORK.

The Board of Administration has made many improvements for the accommodation of visitors at the Fair. Chief among these has been the provision of seats for those who are tired and worn out by sightseeing. Complaints came from the hospital that 75 per cent. of all cases coming to that department was caused from exhaustion, the patients being unable to find seats to sit on when tired out. Seats are now provided for over 100,000 people in different parts of the ground.

The supplying of electric light and power to all parts of the grounds and the completing of the lighting system for the electric fountains is another matter for congratulation. As the night illumination of the park is one of its most attractive features, the finishing of the details will be an added inducement to visitors.

The reduction of tickets for children to twenty-five cents and that of admission to the orchestral concerts from $1 to 50 cents has been another step in the right direction. These changes will allow thousands of children to see the Fair, who otherwise could not have done so, and will also attract much larger audiences to the concerts.

The change in the system of awards, whereby the jury plan is adopted instead of the one man judge, has been followed by a return of nearly all the foreign countries that refused to allow their exhibits to be in competition.

The final adjustment of the trouble in the musical department has also been satisfactory to all.

MUSICAL FEATURES.

The musical part of the Exposition grows more interesting each week. Thus far the visitors have been able to hear music of some kind every day. Beginning about 11 o'clock the orchestra gives a daily concert of one hour in Festival hall. During the afternoon, in the court of honor just east of the Administration building, and overlooking the fountains and great central basin, an excellent band gives an hour's programme, from one of the stands, followed by other concerts during the entire afternoon. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saterday evenings the grounds are open, and concerts are also given from the same stands. These are free to the public.

At 2 o'clock each afternoon the Exposition orchestra, conducted by Mr. Thomas, gives a programme of classical music in Music Hall, at which time celebrated solo artists appear. An admision of fifty cents is charged to these concerts. To those who do not desire to listen to classical music the out door concerts, at which popular airs are given, will be a great treat.

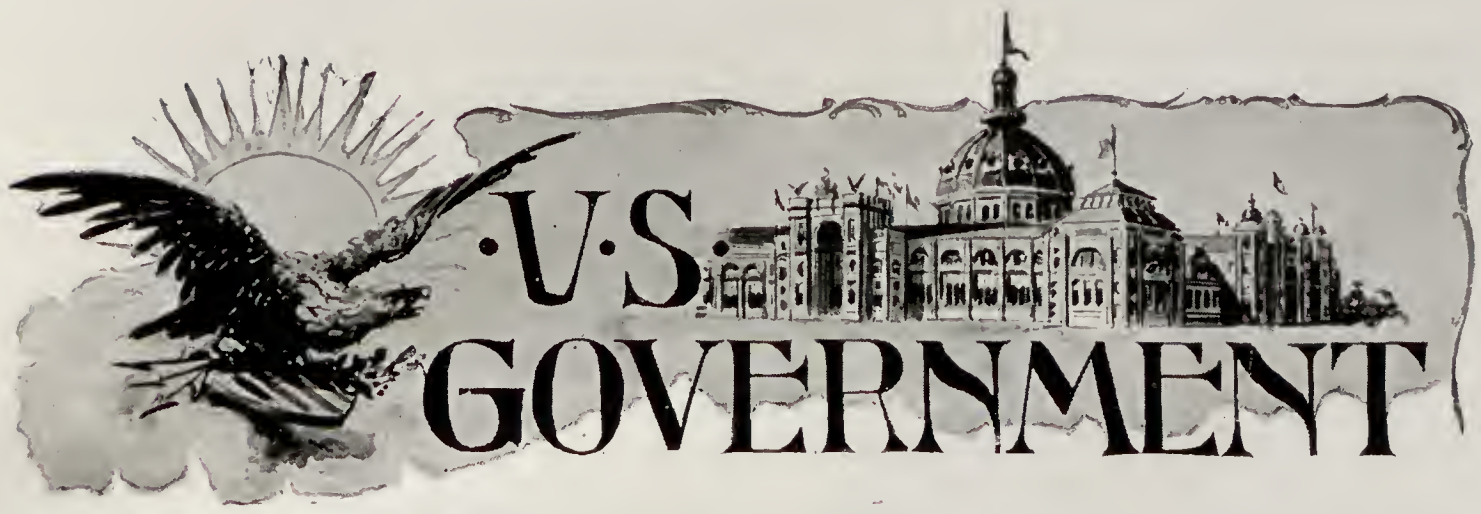
ROTUNDA OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The great rotunda in the Administration building is the wonder and admiration of the many thousands of visitors at the Exposition. Here they can sit and rest when tired, eat their lunches, and at the same time gaze on the beautiful decorations of the interior of the vast arch rising to a height of 265 feet from the floor.

During the evenings when the building is illuminated the electric lights bring out the beauties of the great mural paintings in the dome. On the exterior the dome is one vast glimmer of beauty from hundreds of incandescent lights, while around the square beneath are placed a large number of flambeaus. The light of these sway back and forth in the breeze, producing a weird and beautiful effect.



VIEW FROM SOUTH END OF WOODED ISLAND. ELECTRICITY AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS IN BACKGROUND.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FISH EXHIBIT.

To those not living near the sea coast and unfamiliar with the fisheries industry of the United States, the exhibit made in the Government building will be a surprise, as well as a great educational feature.

This exhibit contains everything in the line of sea coast fishing. It shows all the boats and paraphernalia used in whale and seal fishing; also in the catching of cod and other salt water fish. Specimens of many varieties of salt and fresh water fish are to be seen, together with groups of walrus, sea lions, and seal, arranged with all the skill of the taxidermist's art, making the subjects look as natural as though endowed with life. One group of sea lions seems ready to spring at the visitor.

The process of fish hatching is shown in all its details in this section. Jars are filled with the spawn of a large number of fresh water fish. In small tanks may be seen the little finny creatures in all their stages of development.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAIL SERVICE.

At the west entrance to the U. S. Government building are two interesting exhibits. One is an old western mail coach, a great, awkward, lumbering affair, with several mail bags resting on the seat where the driver sits. This old coach is an interesting relic of the days when this class of vehicles represented the only mail service the government afforded west of the Missouri river.

The other exhibit is a modern railway mail coach, fitted up with all the latest improvements for the rapid handling of the great quantities of mail matter that at present go all over the country. The contrast between these two mail service equipments is so great as to attract the eye of the visitor at once, and conveys at a glance the rapid strides made in the mail service in the last quarter of a century.

An interesting piece of art work in the U. S. Government building is a reproduction of a scene in the Arctic region during one of Greeley's Arctic explorations.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

A delegation of thirty-two young men and women have been installed in the Exhibition Training School which has been established by the Department of the Interior of the United States. This particular branch is located in a building erected especially for this purpose on the east shore of the south pond.

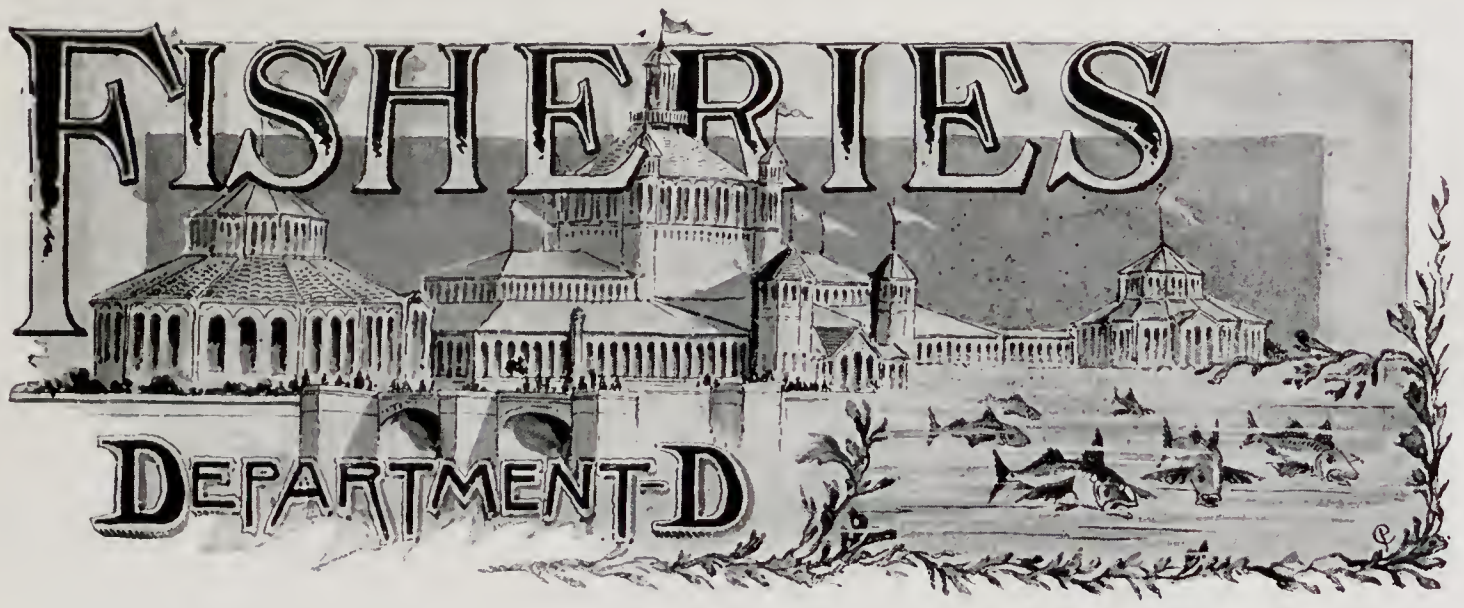
These young people are under the charge of Prof. W. B. Creager, of Albuquerque, N. M., and with him are the following named teachers and their special departments: Mr. H. F. Leiston, teacher and instructor in the military discipline; Mrs. Creager, matron and instructress insewing and housekeeping; Mrs. Clayton, instructor in music and Mrs. Devol, instructor in cooking. The young men have organized a band with Edward Devol as leader and instructor.

The object of this exhibition is to show what progress has been made in educating the Indians, to fit them for useful occupations. The young men will have their workshops, while the girls will demonstrate their progress in domestic affairs.

These young Indians are representatives from five tribes living in New Mexico, Arizona and California, the Pimos, Papajos, Pueblos, Navajos and Mohaves. The season will be divided between students as follows: Present delegation will remain until June 6; New York school, June 6 to 27; Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, June 27 to 18; Lawrence, Kansas, school, July 18 to Aug. 15; Genoa, Nebraska, school, Aug. 16 to Sept 12; Chilocco, Oklahoma, school, Sept. 13 to Oct. 10; Osage school, Oct. 10 to Oct. 30.



A SECTION OF FISHERIES EXHIBIT IN THE U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING. GROUP OF SEA LIONS.



LIVE FISH EXHIBIT

One of the most attractive, interesting and valuable exhibits made in the Fish and Fisheries building is that of the United States Fish Commission. This exhibit occupies the entire east annex of the building, surrounding the central fountain.

The large tanks are arranged in a circle around the fountain and are divided into fresh water and salt water sections. These tanks are raised from the floor, and the interior of each is modeled after the natural arrangement of rocks and sand in the streams, lakes and sea.

Passing along the fresh water section the visitor will see fish from every stream and lake in the country, sporting about with the same freedom they enjoy in their native streams. Among the more prominent fish to be seen are the brook, speckled and mountain trout, bream, resembling the bass, scale-carp and tench, introduced from Europe, blue sun-fish, golden ide, common red horse and sucker, sand pike, perch, long-nosed gar, sheepshead, gold fish, rainbow trout, channel catfish, lying in great schools, yellow perch, and many other well known varieties, besides some that are extremely rare.

In the salt water section are some of the curious freaks of nature. Great golden turtles, that have flapping fins and which look like huge birds flying through the water; king crabs, repulsive looking creatures a foot long, covered with a golden shell, and having claws six inches long; hideous looking fish, covered with horns, having yellow breasts, vari-colored backs and bulging blue eyes. These are called "stickle-backs." Other tanks contain rock-crabs, mummichogs, tautogs, gunners, fiddle-crabs, whose appearance are more singular than their names. The white breast and glittering teeth of a sand shark attracts the eye of the visitor, while in the same tank may be seen star-fish and the ever present pilot-fish, that is supposed to always accompany the shark and give him pointers on how to obtain a good dinner.

The tank containing the sea anemone is one of interest. Here may be seen some of the strange and peculiar forms of life at the bottom of the sea. Clinging to rocks, lying at the bottom of the tanks or glued to the glass of the aquarium, they present a unique appearance. To the uninitiated this class of sea life looks like masses of wet sponge, pieces of jelly and bunches of wool, with no apparent action or life.

In the circular basin beneath the central fountain are numberless varieties of fresh water fish, ranging from little minnows to fish weighing from twenty to thirty pounds each. Among them may be seen pike, pickerel, bass, carp, catfish and many others. In this one display the student may learn much that could never be gained by reading.

The aquariums are arranged so as to give the visitor ample opportunities for seeing the fish. In the fresh water section there are eighteen single tanks in the outer circle, and ten double ones on the inner circle. In the salt water section there are eight single tanks and three double ones. The double tanks are really but one, being arranged in an inner circle so that visitors can see the fish on either side. The entire exhibit is certainly an educational feature of the Exposition that no one should fail to make a careful study of.



CENTRAL FOUNTAIN AND AQUARIUMS IN FISHERIES BUILDING.

CANNING INDUSTRY.

The fish canning industry of this country is shown by an excellent exhibit in the west annex of the Fisheries building. Here can be seen great quantities of fish preserved, dried and smoked, the whole forming an instructive feature.



CALIFORNIA'S NUT EXHIBIT.

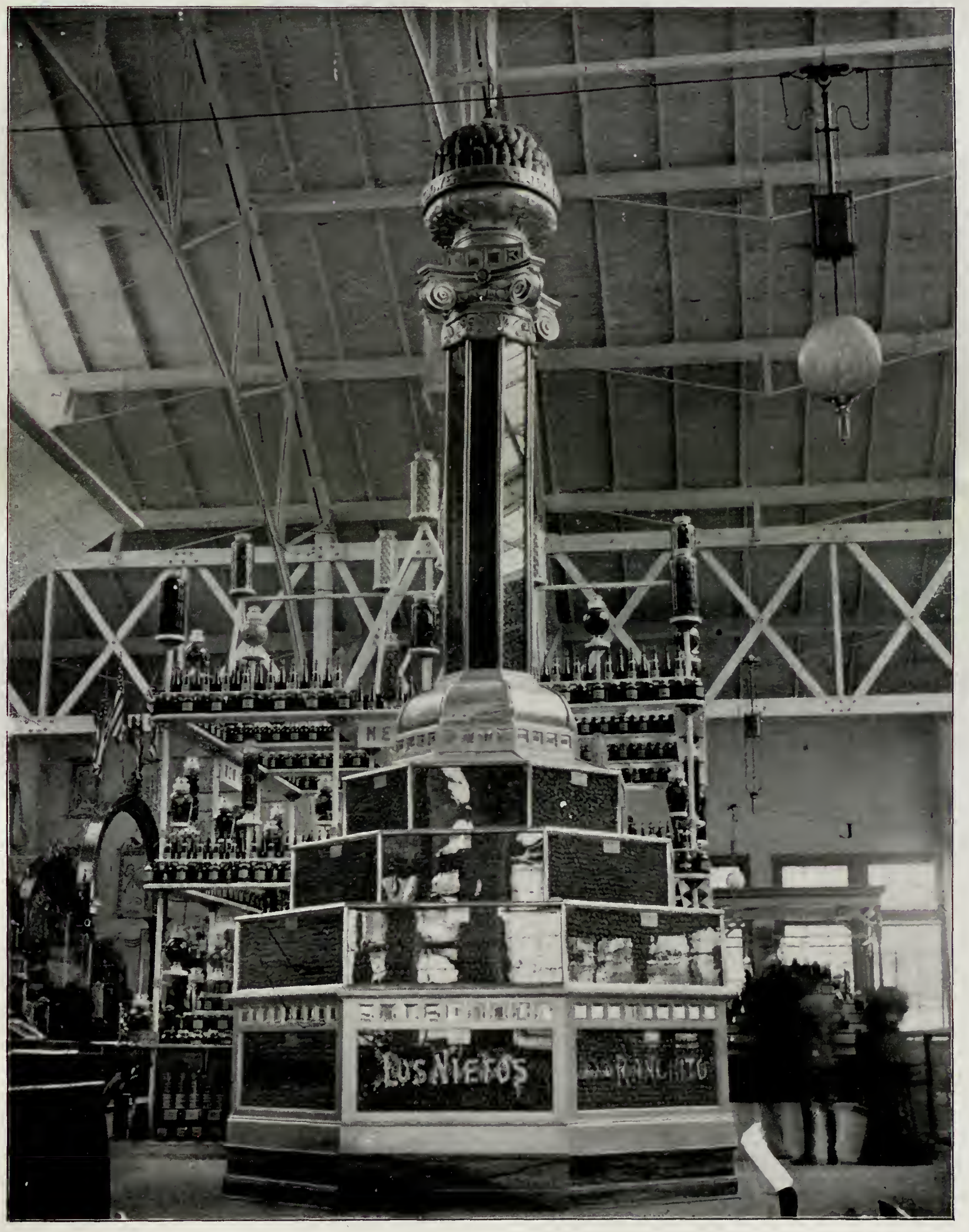
An interesting exhibit in the gallery at the north end of the Horticultural building is the pyramid of nuts. This exhibit is made by the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association of California. This association is comprised of sixty-three nut growers, all of whom assisted in making the exhibit.

The pyramid is about twenty feet high, and is built of wood and glass, with nickel trimmings. The interior of the frames composing the pyramid and tower are filled with soft shelled walnuts, the whole making one of the most unique and attractive exhibits in that section of the building.

STRAWBERRY EXHIBIT.

The mastodon strawberries that have been on exhibition in Horticultural building during the past few weeks, would tempt the palate of an epicure. Illinois made a splendid showing. Wisconsin followed with an exhibit that placed her among the leading states of the Northwest in the production of that class of fruit.

New York sent in a collection grown near Lake Ontario that were beauties, while Michigan, Washington and several other states sent collections that caused visitors to rub their eyes and take a second look before they could believe that berries were grown to such dimensions. The display from New York was sent by one of the youngest fruit growers in that state.



PHOTOGRAPH OF CALIFORNIA'S NUT EXHIBIT IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Almost the entire space east of the Horticultural building has been turned into one vast flower garden. Where, since the opening day, nothing but pansies have bloomed, can now be seen a collection of beautiful flowers and plants. The marble basin just east of the entrance to the building is also filled with aquatic plants.

COLORADO WILD FLOWERS AT THE FAIR.

In division E, class 167, Horticultural department, may be found a very neat and unique exhibit of the work of Mrs. Sarah B. Walker, of Castle Rock, Col. The flora of Colorado is represented by more than five hundred specimens, botanically arranged in glass cases, attached in wing-fashion to iron center standards, and show careful arrangement. Very many of the specimens are culled from an altitude of more than thirteen thousand feet, while others range from ten to four thousand feet and show an ever-varying beauty.

In anothor case is an ornamental collection, which will delight all flower-lovers. All of the new designs of showing them are original with Mrs. Walker, and many are protected both by copyright and patent.

Although the majority of the blossoms were gathered and pressed in 1892, a few have been brought here from her collection of 1887, where the brilliant color of the wild rose and fringed gentian is unimpaired by time.

Spread out upon boxes and other impromtu tables are more than a hundred varieties of beautiful flowers which cannot be displayed permanently on account of the failure of the plans of Colorado commissioners to provide the cases in which each design was specially prepared. This collection comprises as many designs as are already shown in the case exhibited. The specimens from Ute Pass, where a majority of the flowers were gathered, include the large, pink blossoms of the evening primrose and the star flower of the large evening blooming mentzelia.

The entire collection is Mrs. Walker's own personal work, and her untiring industry in the preparation shows the love which she has for Colorado and her flowers.

WOODED ISLAND.

The attractions for the visitor on Wooded Island grow as each day passes by. Supt. Thorpe is constantly adding something new and beautiful in the way of plants and flowers. Since the number of seats has been increased the island is a great resort for tired people, who go there and rest in the shade of the trees and eat their lunches.

ORANGES ON THE TREES.

On the east end of Midway plaisance, near the entrance to the Exposition grounds, is an orange and lemon grove. This is an exhibit from California, and contains quite a large number of orange and lemon trees, with both green and ripe fruit on them. On the opposite side of the plaisance is a large exhibit of different kinds of fruit trees from all over the country. In this exhibit are dwarf cherry trees, only two years old, that have ripe fruit on their branches.

California also has one of the finest orange exhibits at the Fair in its state building.



"TEXTILES," MURAL DECORATION BY WALTER McEWEN, SOUTHEAST ENTRANCE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

MANUFACTURES HALL.

As one enters the southwest entrance of this colossal building a bewildering display of elegance meets the eye. Most conspicuous to the immediate vision is Great Britain's display. Her section is extensive, ample and quite completely filled, and her exhibit is well handled, housed and equipped. Rows upon rows of large, strong cases are filled with fine wares, containing the solid, substantial and useful heavy woolen goods, fine dress goods, cutlery, needles, soap, perfumery, iron ware, bric-a-brac, china, and other exhibits of commercial value. Not only this main section is replete with an elaborate display, but minor exhibits fill the balconies, and are seen stationed among exhibits of other countries.

As one emerges from the main labyrinth, the next exhibit is that of Jamaica, which is one of the most interesting and instructive in the building. The exhibit embraces all and every production of this country, natural, artificial and manufactured.

Just opposite is seen several booths which are filled with valuable goods and wares from India. This display mainly consists of embroidered shawls, portieres, dress goods, fine brass and copper goods, hand carved wooden ware and furniture. Some fine specimens of exquisitely carved ivory is also seen.

Upon the east side of the main aisle is the French section, which presents an elegant and magnificent appearance.

Passing along one discovers the display of the Tiffany Company, of New York, one of the largest jewelry houses in the world. Their exterior is very attractive. A tall and imposing column, which is surmounted by a huge gilt globe, guards the entrance. The open court is surrounded by commodious and convenient cases in which repose an elegant and valuable line of fine wares.

Directly opposite and on the west side of the main entrance is the grand exterior of the German exhibit. Its many domes, towers, archways, turrets, statuary and fountains command attention.

When the visitor is told that many thousands of dollars have been expended upon this one exhibit they pause in astonishment and can appreciate the admiration with which the beholder gazes on this wonderful display.

In close proximity to Germany is Austria, whose exterior is almost equal to that of her sister country. The enclosure is unique in design, stately, graceful and elaborate. As one looks through the portals they see a glittering array of rare and valuable things, decorated china, enameled ware and exquisite glass. There are fully one hundred and fifty Bohemian firms who have a wonderful display of fine glassware. The most exquisite design and finish is seen in furniture, ornamental vases and decorated porcelains.

Japan comes next and this exhibit is as extensive, complete and interesting as it is in other buildings. In this section one finds a lavish display of most valuable goods. Carved ivory, inlaid woods, large and valuable vases, earthen ware and rich embroideries.

Belgium's section contains a rare collection of laces, ceramics, tile, decorated china and other works of art.

Italy's display contains some of the finest specimens of marble statuary at the Exposition.



EAST PLAZA OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING, SHOWING ELECTRIC LAUNCH LANDING, LAGOON, BRIDGE AND WEST FRONT OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING. ILLINOIS BUILDING IN DISTANCE.



IN GERMANY'S SECTION.

One of the first and most attractive scenes which meets the curiosity seeker in the German exhibit is a wonderfully beautiful room, which is approached from a flight of stairs. This room is handsomely decorated, the furniture being elegant and massive. An old and valuable table in the centre of the first room contains an album which was presented to the Emperor of Germany by the citizens of Munich. In it are written the autographs of those who bestowed the gift.

Upon the walls hangs a shield of honor which is the property of Prince Bismarck. Occupying a pedestal is a solid silver bust of the present Emperor, given for a prize in the steeplechaise at the Hoppegarten, in Berlin, but won by the Emperor's own horses, therfore reverting to his majesty. It is loaned by him to the Exposition.

Passing through a door at the right is a drawing-room, which is furnished in the Renaissance style. A large arched enclosure at the left, which contains valuable and elegant furniture, attracts attention. The small chairs and stools are from the Heerenchiemsee Castle. The candelebra and larger furniture was once the property of King Ludwig II. It is now the property of King Otto, of Bavaria. The frames and candelebra are of solid gold leaf, while the upholstering is done in elaborate design, with solid gold wire.

GERMAN TOY EXHIBIT.

In Section F, 77–79, northwest part of Manufactures building, and prominent among the extensive exhibits made by Germany and German firms, is the "Toy Exhibit." This display is the mecca for the children.

This particular exhibit is made by about twenty toy firms of Sonneberg, and is one of the most artistic and interesting displays of the kind made in the building. The photograph here shown gives but a small part of the total showing made, the space occupied being very large.

A prominent Chicago dry goods house has already purchased the exhibit and will have it among their holiday displays at the close of the Fair.

FINE DRESS GOODS.

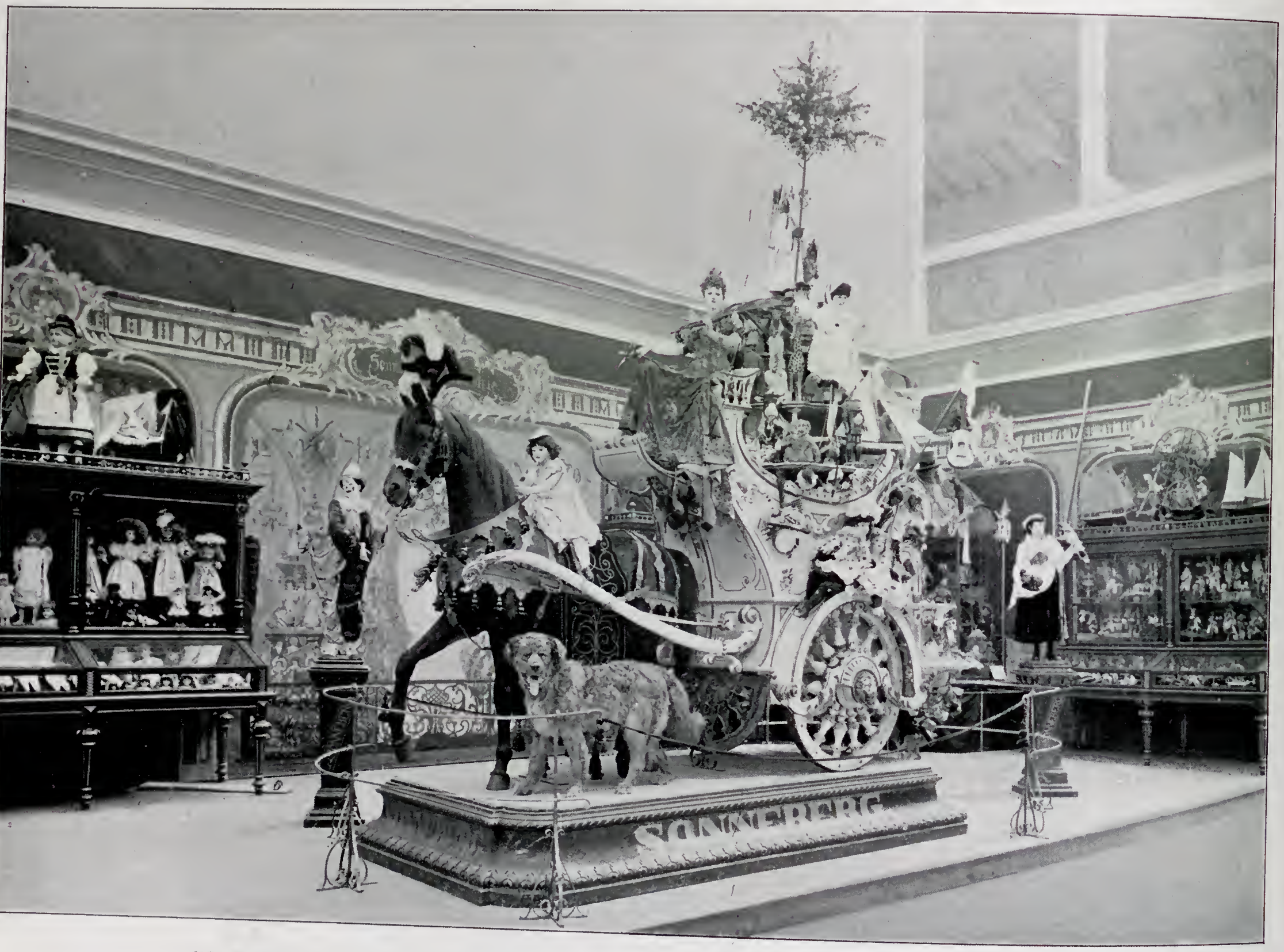
The section devoted to the display of fe dress goods, satins, silks, ribbons and dom tic goods in the north end of Manufactu building, has been relieved of its hearse-li somberness by a little artistic decorating.

The display contained in the cases is o that would attract a queen by its magnificen and extent. Everything in the line of dre goods for both men and women, is seen here great profuseness. The display of colors dazzling to the eye, while the quality attrac the connoisseur.

EXHIBIT OF HARDWARE.

Almost the entire east section of the centr part of the Manufactures building is devot to an exhibit of hardware. In the line of stov and furnaces the display is one of the fine ever seen in this country.

American firms take the most prominent po ition in the exhibit of both heavy and shel hardware. The artistic skill shown in the a rangement and classification of the exhibits is the principal point of attraction. The main object of every exhibiter seems to be to make his display striking and attractive.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GERMAN TOY EXHIBIT, MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

A GREAT PROMENADE.

The roof of the Manufactures building makes one of the largest promenades ever built. Elevators constantly run from the floor, at the north end of the building. The view from the top of the building is magnificent.

JAMAICA EXHIBIT.

The Jamaica court contains one of the most interesting and instructive exhibits in Manufactures building. The display consists of sugar, starch, arrow-root, tapioca, tobacco, vermicelli, cocoa beans, ginger, etc. Their sugars are coarse and darker than those of our country, but the flavor is more pleasant and sweeter, closely resembling maple sugar.

The exhibit of coffee is exceedingly interesting. It appears in its first state, when the berry is surrounded by a meaty substance, and looks quite like a cherry. It is then shown devoid of this covering. Another process releases a thick skin and a silver-like tissue when it is ready for the market in its raw state.

Banana meal is shown, and it is said to be exceedingly nutritious and wholesome, and will sustain life for a long time. Next comes an exhibit of cocoa-nuts, and the various articles made from them, which embraces oil, pipes, ropes and mats. A section of bamboo is shown from which protrudes a tuft of pure white substance which when unrolled resembles brussels net, very closely. It is used for trimming and making fine lace hats. Another pad is shown whose contents, when unrolled, reveals a silk-like tissue which is employed in making artificial flowers.

There are more than a hundred kinds of wood, highly polished, which brings out lovely grains and high coloring. Among the more beautiful is the satin-wood facca, mahoe, blood-wood, mahogony and fustic.

Strings of beads are seen hanging about and are called "Job's Tears," but instead of being manufactured beads they are natural seeds from a common weed, and very hard and satin-like in appearance.

IN AUSTRIA'S SECTION.

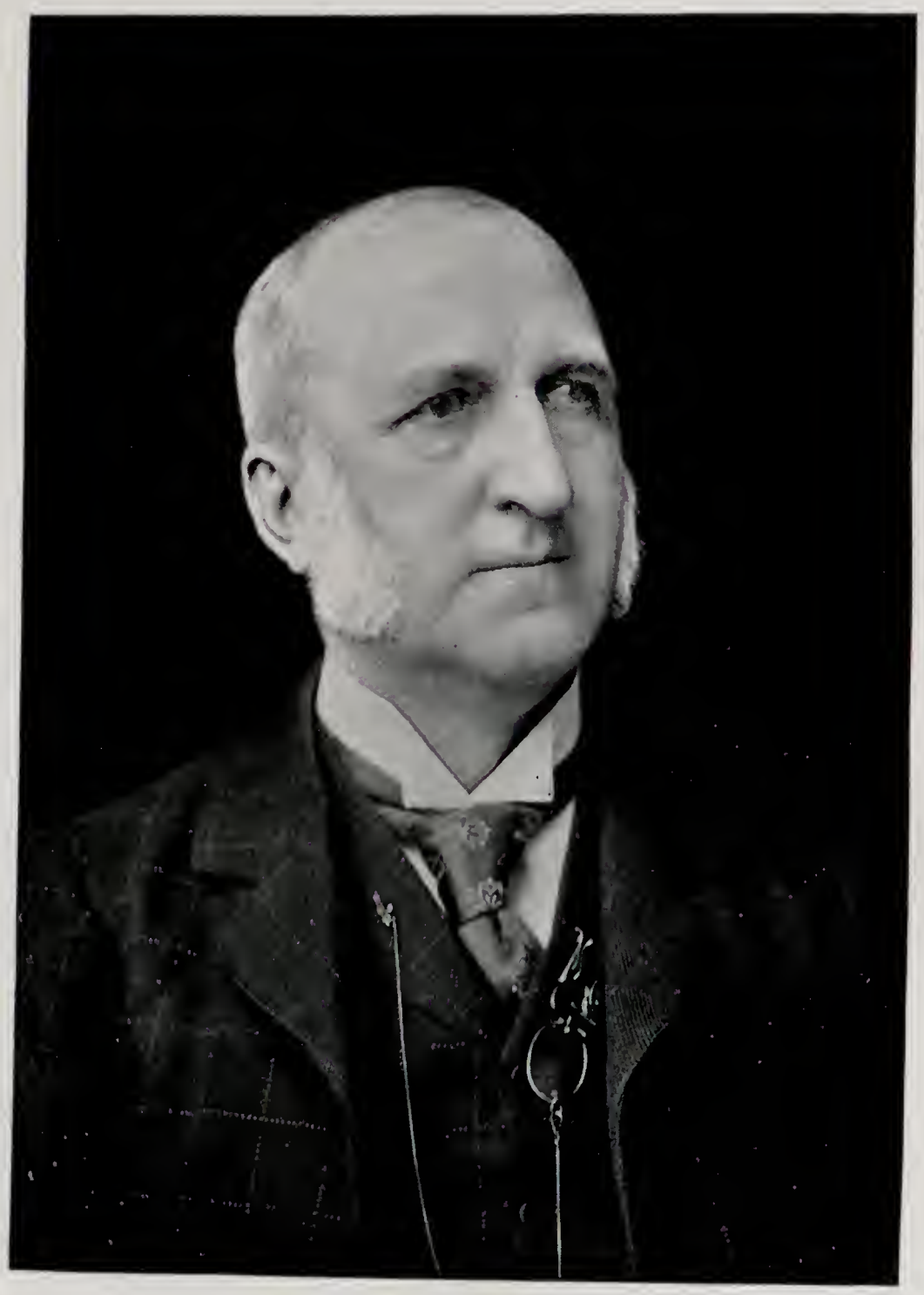
In the Austrian exhibit and at its extreme north end is a beautiful apartment which is a perfect imitation of the Princess Metternick's drawing-room. The furniture consists of elegant tapestry in gold frames, in roccoco and Empire style. At one end of the room is a raised platform upon which is placed a beautiful secretary and other furnishings suitable for a lady's writing-room. In this room ladies are welcome and cordially invited to pause and pen their communications. In the back-ground is a charming winter garden in which is seen a beautiful fountain, lit up with colored electric lights. producing a most charming effect. A wonderful production of the loom is a portrait of Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria-Hungary. It was woven at the Imperial Royal Power-Loom Wool and Cotton factory. The picture is a faithful portrait of the Emperor and is made on a texture which is durable and, so far as possible, resists the effects of the sun-light. The picture was made after a photograph and was enlarged 53-fold. It took nine months to complete the design. This marvelous production adorns one of the entrances to the Austrian exhibit.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERIOR OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH.

IRISH RELICS.

Among Tiffany's display in the Manufactures building is seen a case of jewelry which attracts much attention. The pieces are representations of chains and relics of historical interest, and is the property of Mr. Edmund Johnson of Dublin. The case and contents will be returned to the owner after the close of the Fair. The more important of these relics are the shrine of St. Patrick's tooth. The original is said to contain the tooth of St. Patrick which fell on the door-sill of St. Bron's church. This is a singular relic and is regarded as unique, illustrative of the arts in Ireland in the fourteenth century. Another is St. Patrick's cross. The book of Kells is a manuscript of the eighth century, and contains the four gospels in Latin.



HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM NEW YORK.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, LL. D., President of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, an eminent lawyer, orator, and politician, was born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 3, 1834. His father, Isaac Depew, was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Peekskill, and his mother, born Martha Mitchell, was a lady of marked personal beauty and fine accomplishments, and a member of a New England family, whose most illustrious representative was Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, she being a granddaughter of the Rev. Josiah Sherman, the brother of Roger.

The old homestead in Peekskill, he still delights to call his home, although he has a fine residence in New York, and has for many years been recognized as one of the most distinguished men of the metropolis. Mr. Depew's boyhood was spent in his native village, and here he was prepared for college. At the age of eighteen he entered Yale, and in 1856 was graduated from that College with one of the first honors of his class. The year of his graduation was signalized in a political way by the organization of the Republican party, and his first vote for President of the United States was cast for John C. Freemont. Although of Democratic antecedents, his early interest in politics led him to prompt affiliation with the new party.

He studied law in his native village with the Hon. William Nelson, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began the practice of law in 1859, he readily demonstrated his fitness for the profession; but he seemed equally at home in politics, and for a time, at least, his career in the law was destined to interruption.

In 1861 Mr. Depew was nominated for the Assembly in the Third Westchester County District, and although the Democrats were largely in the ascendant in the county, and hopeful of the district, he was elected by a majority of two hundred and fifty-nine, a high compliment to his personal popularity.

He was a member of the National Commission and President of the New York State board and his influence did much to overcome the strained feeling of New York City against Chicago as the site.

HENRY W. EXALL.

The subject of this sketch was born at Richmond, Virginia, August 30, 1848. His father is Rev. George G. Exall, a Baptist minister, well known in Virginia and the South. Mr. Exall's early education, interrupted when he was thirteen years of age by the civil war, was acquired at his father's academy. Two years later his strong Southern sympathies made him a soldier in the cause. He was the boy of his brigade, but his brave and brilliant soldiership marked him even then as the child of distined success. At the battle of Ream's Station his brigade commander presented him with a sword in recognition of his gallant services.

At the close of the war he studied law, but very soon abandoned it for the wider and more active field of commercial life. In 1867 he moved from Virginia to Kentucky, where he engaged in merchandising and the manufacture of woolen goods.

As a Democratic commissioner-at-large for United States (appointed by president Harrison) to the World's Columbian Exposition, he brought to bear upon its organization and development rare business abilities, and such as could not fail to be of great value and assistance to his fellow-commissioners, the people of the United States at large, and to the people of Texas in particular.



HENRY W. EXALL,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER-AT-LARGE FROM TEXAS.



CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



H. H. KOHLSAAT.
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



CHARLES H. WACKER,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



FERDINAND W. PECK,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

FERDINAND W. PECK.

Ferdinand Wythe Peck, the son of Philip F. W. and Mary Kent Peck, was born in Chicago in 1848, and is the youngest of seven brothers, three of whom still survive and are known among the foremost in public spirit and enterprise of Chicago's sons. At the time of his birth the Peck mansion and grounds occupied the site now covered by the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the city, as those of the present day know it, was but a dream of the enthusiast. He was educated in Chicago, graduating successfully from the High School, the Old University, and the Union College of Law.

Mr. Peck from his first entrance upon the sphere of manhood has given largely of his time, talents, and influence to the furtherance of measures looking to the development and improvement of his native city. He has been prominently connected with most of the enterprises which have contributed to the renown of Chicago. The magnitude of his private interests has not detained him from active participation in public matters, and the value of his alert mind and untiring energy has been recognized by the community in the frequency with which he has been called to leadership.

The work which, perhaps, most worthily interprets and emphasizes the ardor and resolution with which Mr. Peck carries his plans to accomplishment, is the vast and magnificent Auditorium building. For while many others contributed moral and financial support to the undertaking, the idea originated with him, and to his persistent labors and dauntless disregard of obstacles the costly structure is a worthy monument.

From the earliest agitation of the project for a Columbian celebration, Mr. Peck was an indefatigable champion of the scheme, and labored incessantly to achievement of the results which challenged the admiration of the world. One of the seven original incorporators of the company upon whose charter the whole superstructure of the Exposition was based, Mr Peck was first vice-president of the corporation; also a member on the part of the directory of the Board of Reference and Control, and of the Bureau of Admissions and Collections; besides exercising the arduous functions of chairman of the Committee on Finance.

He is president of the Chicago Athenaeum; of the Auditorium Association; of the Chicago Opera Festival Association; trustee of the New Chicago University; vice-president of the Illinois Humane Society: ex-president of the Union League Club.

MR. CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, on March 7, 1854, and came West, with his parents, when only two years of age. He received his education in Chicago, graduating from the High School in 1873, and immediately entered upon a business career with his father, Benjamin Peters Hutchinson, a prominent and wealthy citizen of the "Garden City." Chas. L. is the eldest son, and has virtually succeeded to his father's varied and important business enterprises. To render him competent to handle the varied interests so successfully conducted by his father, his business training was obtained as follows: One year in the grain business, one year in the packing house, then he entered his father's banking house, going through every department until he has risen to the distinguished and honorable position of President of the Corn Exchange Bank. In 1883, he was elected 2nd vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, in 1884, secured the 1st vice-presidency and in 1888 was elected to fill the presidential chair of that great institution. He was identified, as a director, with the early struggles of the Chicago Athenaeum, now one of Chicago's leading business colleges. He has been repeatedly a member of the Art Committee of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago. Mr. Hutchinson is president of the Art Institute of Chicago, which ranks among the best institutions of its class in the country. He may safely be said to be one of the West's most prominent and influential art champions. His great enthusiasm and admirable work secured from the Local Directory of the World's Fair an appropriation of upwards of $200,000, for the erection in Chicago of a permanent and handsome art building. To this sum the Art Institute added at least $300,000, while another splendid sum, for the same purpose, was raised by subscription. Mr. Hutchinson was Chairman of the Committee on Fine Arts, and a member of the Committee on Liberal Arts, of the World's Columbian Exposition, also one of the most active members of the Local Directory. He is a promising young man, and entirely worthy of the confidence so universally reposed in him, and has, in addition, the respect of the business community of Chicago. His constant achievements as a successful business man furnishes an excellent illustration for enterprising young men to pattern after. He is a strong Universalist. In 1881 he married Miss Frances Kinsley, daughter of H. M. Kinsley.

CHAS. H. WACKER.

Charles H. Wacker was born in Chicago, August 29, 1856; attended public schools, high school and the Lake Forest Academy. In 1872 he entered into the employ of a commission firm on the Board of Trade as office boy; worked his way up to a trusted position, and in 1875 left the firm and made extended trips throughout the United States.

On his way to Europe in 1876 he visited the Centennial Exposition, and during his sojourn of three years in Europe he attended a commercial college and the Conservatory of Music both in Stuttgart and lectures at the university at Geneva, Switzerland. In 1878 he visited the World's Fair at Paris; made the tour of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria and Egypt.

In 1879 he re-entered the office of Carl C. Moeller & Co., and in 1880 joined his father in establishing the malting firm of F. Wacker & Son. Two years later the Wacker & Birk Brewing Co. was organized with his father as president and Charles H. Wacker as secretary and treasurer. At the death of F. Wacker in 1884, he became president and treasurer.

He is a director in the Corn Exchange Bank, Chicago Title and Trust Co., Western Stone Co., Wright & Hills Linseed Oil Co., and is president of the Chicago Heights Land Association. As director of the World's Columbian Exposition he served on the committees of Ways and Means, Ceremonies, committee on Foreign Affairs, Electricity and Machinery. He belongs to the Union League, Fellowship, Bankers, Iroquois, Sunset, Germania, Athletic and Union Clubs, and to the Turn-Gemeinde. He is also a director of the German Old People's Home, and member of the Orpheus, Sennefelder, Suabian and other German singing societies.

Mr. Wacker attributes whatever success he may have achieved to the sterling qualities of his parents, Frederick Wacker and Catharine Wacker, who realized that the position in life of their only son would be determined by thoroughness of training and education.

H. H. KOHLSAAT.

Herman H. Kohlsaat, one of the most active spirits of the Exposition, was identified with the enterprise from the beginning. In the preliminary movement which resulted in the selection of Chicago as the site for the World's Fair, he was prominent and with the assistance of two fellow committeemen, Messrs. Otto Young and D. K. Hill, raised the first popular subscription of $6,000,000 which was to be an evidence and guarantee to Congress of Chicago's good faith.

Mr. Kohlsaat was among the forty-five men who were elected by the stockholders as the first board of directors of the Exposition. During the existence of this body he rendered valuable service as a member of the Press and Printing and of the Committee of Ways and Means.

In Chicago's social and commercial circles Mr. Kohlsaat is conspicuous. He was born in Edwards county, Illinois, March 22, 1853, and removed to Galena with his parents in 1854. At the age of twelve he removed to Chicago. He attended the Old Scammon and Skinner schools until 1868, after which he turned his attention to business.

Mr. Kohlsaat is the originator and proprietor of the great bakery industry and lunch rooms that bear his name. He recently purchased a controlling interest in the *Inter Ocean*, since which time he has devoted a great deal of attention and money to making it one of the leading dailies in the city.

W. P. KETCHAM.

W. P. Ketcham, ex-president of the Builder's & Trader's Exchange and one of the members of the firm composing the Ketcham Lumber Co., wholesale lumber dealers, is a native of Philadelphia, born April 16, 1844. He was reared principally in the West, and educated in the public schools of Muscatine, Iowa. Upon reaching the age of sixteen years, he engaged in the lumber, grain and agricultural implement trade with his brother, J. P. Ketcham, at Marengo Iowa. They did a successful business together until, in 1861.

Soon after the breaking out of the war, Mr. Ketcham, although but seventeen years of age, enlisted in company A, Seventh Iowa Infantry, in which organization he served honorably for over a year, when he was detatched to serve as a clerk at the headquarters of Generals Grant and Sherman. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson and at Shilo.

In August 1864, he returned to Iowa and resumed business, continuing in Marengo with much success, until 1885, when he came to Chicago and assisted in organizing the firm of J. P. Ketcham & Bro. which has since taken high rank. In 1890, W. P. Ketcham was elected president of the Builder's and Trader's Exchange and he is also director in the Lumberman's Exchange and in the Lumber Dealer's association.

He was married in Illinois in 1866, to Miss Mary Parry. Mr. Ketcham was a director of the World's Columbian Exposition and a member of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

ADOLPH NATHAN.

The subject of this sketch was born at St. Goar on the Rhine, Germany, in 1844, emigrating with his parents to the United States in 1849, locating on a farm near Lancaster, Wisconsin, where his childhood years were spent.

At the age of nineteen he launched into the mercantile career with $600 borrowed money, energy, economy, a clear head and determined will, as capital. He was a volunteer soldier in the union army in 1864, serving his full term of enlistment with honor, under General Washburn, in Tennessee. He remained in Wisconsin until 1880, when he removed to Chicago. Here he was one of the founders of the manufacturing clothing firm of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer.

In 1885 he was the leading spirit in organizing and establishing Street's Western Stable Car line, for the transportation of cattle and horses over long distances on a humanitarian principle.

In April 1890 he was elected one of the forty-five directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and re-elected in 1891, 1892 and 1893.

In December 1891, by his heroic action, in opposition to the decision of a sub-committee, he secured to the Exposition subscriptions exceeding $250,000, which but for his prompt action would have been lost.

As chairman of the committee of Adjustment he rendered the World's Fair services of incalculable value. The committee had supervision of collections, charge and control of all concessions and the authority to arbitrate, adjust and settle all claims between the Exposition and concessionaires. The magnitude of this work may be estimated from the result. Cash collections through this department amounted to nearly $3,700,000, at a loss for claims and failures of only three per cent.

EDWARD PAYSON RIPLEY.

Edward P. Ripley, a prominent citizen of Chicago, actively connected for many years with several of the principal western railroads and now third-vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, was born at Dorchester, now a part of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, October 30th, 1845.

The subject of this sketch finished his education at the Dorchester High School, one of the best institutions of its grade in the United States. At the age of seventeen years he entered commercial life as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods business at Boston, remaining thus employed several years. About the time he became of age he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a clerk in the freight department of the Boston office. In 1870 he left this position to accept a responsible clerkship in the Boston office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, his duties connecting him with both the freight and passenger departments. Two years later he was made the New England Freight and Passenger Agent of the Company, with headquarters at Boston. In 1876 he was appointed General Eastern Agent of the Company for the territory east of Buffalo, still retaining his official headquarters at Boston. In 1878 he was made General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, with headquarters at Chicago. In 1887 the office of Traffic Manager was created by the directory of the road and his special excellence in this department was recognized by his appointment to fill it. In 1888 he was made General Manager. This position he resigned on June 1, 1890; and on August 1, following, he was elected third-vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. Mr. Ripley's specialty is traffic and in this department he stands second to no railway official in America. His various promotions and present high position have been won by unremitting application to duty and intelligent comprehension of the demands of the public. He was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and also on Transportation of the World's Columbian Exposition.



EDWARD PAYSON RIPLEY,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

OBSCURE EXHIBITS.

There was a large number of exhibits at the Exposition which were placed in such out-of-the-way places that they were seldom seen by the visitors. This was especially true in certain portions of the Manufactures building, Transportation building and the Machinery hall. All of these exhibits were as interesting as any of those which were given a more prominent location.

Visitors found many attractive exhibits in the galleries of the Manufactures, Transportation, Agricultural, Horticultural and Woman's building. The most beautiful flowers are oftimes found in an obscure place.

Some of the most interesting things to be seen in the Agricultural building were found in the galleries. This was the housewife's paradise. Here she was regaled with toothsome baking by the numerous baking powder exhibits. Chocolate and cocoa was free to all who might come and partake, while pickles could be had in all designs and styles, without the asking.

South of the Machinery Hall was the saw mill exhibit, the Anthropological, Dairy, Cliff Dwellers and many others that the ordinary visitor did not find unless they happened to stumble on them in their travels around the grounds. Yet all of these exhibits were a part of the great Fair and helped to make it complete.

In certain parts of the Mines and Mining building were exhibits that had no equal in the more conspicuous localities; yet they were not viewed by one-tenth of the people, simply because they could not find them.

In the galleries of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts department this was also true in a large measure, owing to arrangement of space.



ADOLPH NATHAN,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



WILLIAM P. KETCHAM,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



JAPANESE TAPESTRY.

In the Japanese section of the Fine Arts Palace, at the Exposition, can be seen a piece of tapestry that is worth a small fortune. It is called the Tsuzure Niskiki Tapestry, and represents the religious rites of the famous Nikko Temple. This temple is situated on a mountain about 90 miles from Tokyo.

This wonderful piece of tapestry is 13 x 22 feet, and was made entirely by hand. It is similar to the French gobelin work, only much superior in quality. The piece of work contains hundreds of figures, all in embroidery work of delicate and beautiful silks. It occupies one whole side of a room in the Japanese section, and the first glance a visitor would think it was a large painting, so perfect is every part of the work. A closer inspection will show the artistic work of the makers, several of whom worked four years to complete it.

This piece of tapestry is valued at over $30,000, and it is but one of the many wonderful pieces to be seen in the fine art exhibit of Japan. The cut on an other page is an exact reproduction of this piece of tapestry as it now appears.

AN ARTISTIC GROUP.

In the department devoted exclusively to works of sculpture stands many conspicuous figures and groups. There is one, however, that will attract attention at once, by its heroic size, design and conception. It is called the "Indian Buffalo Hunt," and represents a combat between a mounted Indian and a wounded buffalo. The artist has modeled his figures at the moment when the wounded buffalo is attempting to gore the horse, which has reared to an almost perpendicular position to avoid the rush. The hunter is in the act of sending another arrow into the breast of the infuriated animal, while clinging to his horse by his feet and limbs. The entire group is life-size and forms a really attractive exhibit. It is the work of H. K. Bush-Brown, of Newburgh, N. Y.



"PAINTING," PIECE OF STATUARY BY MARTINY, OVER NORTH ENTRANCE TO FINE ARTS BUILDING.

TWO WORKS OF ART.

At the entrance to the German section in the Fine Arts building are two pieces that will at once attract the attention of the visitor. The first is a reproduction of the Parliament building in Berlin, Germany. The building is a square structure with a central dome. On each of the four corners rise square towers. Over each entrance, on the towers and dome are groups of statuary.

The entire building is reproduced in staff-work, being about twenty feet long by fifteen wide. The building as it stands in Berlin is 900 feet long by 700 feet wide.

The other piece of work is a model of Emperor William's memorial church. The model is of wood, but the original is of stone and marble. Both exhibits are excellent facsimiles of the originals.

STATUE OF MAUD MULLER.

A beautiful and artistic statue of Maud Muller, which is placed in the center of the main corrider of the Woman's building is a delightful realization of that sweet country maiden whose heart's longings are immortalized in beautiful verse by John G. Whittier. As one gazes on the girlish figure, its dainty pose and innocent face they instinctively sigh for "the might have been."

This marble figure is the materialized conception of Miss Blanch Nevins, of Lancaster, Penn.

BOSTON WINDOW.

To Miss Mary Crease Sears belongs the honor of having designed the Boston window for the Woman's building. Of the many designs sent in by women Miss Sears' was chosen as the most artistic.

This window is ten feet high, three feet wide and is divided by a transom into two parts. In the center of the large panel is the seal of the city of Boston, and about it is a wreath twelve inches in diameter and a beautiful representation of the highest art attainable with colored glass. The border is a scroll with flowers and green foliage. The transom is ornamented with wreaths, festoons, and ribbons. The broad spaces are so filled with intricate and vari-colored mosaic work that the most harmonious effect is produced.

Miss Sears is successful as an artist in designing and decorative work. She is well known and is one of the alternate lady managers from Massachusetts.

The Austrian Art section contains many notable works loaned for the occasion.



PIECE OF JAPANESE SILK TAPESTRY, EXHIBIT IN FINE ARTS BUILDING. SIZE, 13 X 22 FEET. VALUE, $30,000



TWO ATTRACTIVE PICTURES.

In the United States section of the Fine Arts building are two huge pieces of canvas that attract the attention of visitors. One represents a scene, showing a custom in vogue in Europe in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It depicts a great crowd of men, women and children, passing along the streets, with bodies bared to the waist, groaning, praying, inflicting all manner of punishment upon themselves as a penance for sins committed, either real or imagined.

The picture has a certain fascination, so realistic has the artist painted the utter dejection, humiliation and evident sincerity of the people in their supposed act of atonement. It is the work of Carl Marr.

In the same room is another painting by Julian, showing a scene during the French revolution. The crazy, bloodthirsty mob and rabble are at the hight of their atrocities. On all sides can be seen bodies of the nobility lying where they had been stricken down by the mob.

The central figure in the picture is a young woman of the nobility, who stands at the entrance to a mansion, with hands outstretched and horror depicted on every lineament of her face. A burly ruffian has just procured a cup of blood from some victim which he is urging her to drink. The picture tells the whole story, and faithfully paints one of the many scenes history records of that bloody epoch in French history.



A GROUP OF VASES, JAPANESE EXHIBIT, LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

BELGIAN EXHIBIT.

A small, but artistically arranged exhibit is situated at the right of the south entrance in the Woman's Building. The exhibits are all loans and are sent by the nobility of Belgium. They include two water color pictures, made by the Queen of Belgium, an oil painting executed by the Countess de Flandre, sister-in-law to the Queen. A case of rare and valuable laces, including the laces belonging to the court ladies. A brussels point robe and flounce, the property of the Queen. There are also some fine embroideries on linen with gold thread.

JAPANESE VASES.

The exhibit of vases in the Japanese department of the Manufactures building is one of the finest ever seen in this country. The display contains vases of every size, kind and description, valued at prices ranging from one dollar to several thousand. The illustration on this page is from a photograph of one exhibit in this department.

The Japanese are experts in this class of work. They show the visitor how the work is done by unfinished vases in the different courses of construction.

ART EXHIBIT IN ILLINOIS BUILDING.

In the southwest section of the Illinois state building can be seen a small but fine collection of paintings and other works of art, all the work of Illinois people. The exhibit makes an attractive background for the splendid showing of fine work made by the women of Illinois.

The display of artistic needlework, embroidery and painting on fabrics is exceedingly fine, and represents the work of women of several different firms in Chicago. China decorating is also well represented by a fine display.

IN THE GALLERY.

Visitors, taking in the splendid array of paintings, statuary and other works of art in the Art Palace, may think all the best pieces are to be seen on the main floor. This is a mistake. In the galleries are placed some fine work.

Mexico has an exhibit in one of the galleries, that in a point of excellence, if not size, is one of the best in the building. One specially attractive piece of canvas is a scene showing the early Spanish explorers and conquerors in the act of torturing two of the Aztecs by placing their bared feet over a blazing pile of fagots, presumably to compel them to disclose the hiding place of their treasures.

One of the natives is inclined to writhe and show by his actions that the torture is unendurable. The other sits composed and majestic, at the same time gazing at his fellow-sufferer with a stern look of disapproval. The artist has put an almost life-like expression into every character in the scene, the whole entrancing the visitor by its realism.

IN THE JAPANESE PALACE.

Visitors were allowed to gaze at the beautiful works of art in the Japanese Ho-o-den Palace on Wooded Island, Fourth of July. Nearly all day there was a throng of people passing around the unique buildings, expressing admiration and wonder at the delicate work done in decorating the interior, and the numerous exhibits of fine vases and other works of Japanese skill.

Owing to the delicate nature of decorations, furnishings and exhibits no one is allowed in the buildings. The floors are covered with the finest of mattings, while the walls and ceilings of the rooms are a bewildering arrangement of colors.



GERMAN EXHIBIT.

The exhibit from the women of Germany is at last finished, installed and open to inspection. It is one of the largest and most complete exhibits in the building. While the display of artistic and fine work is ample, yet the industrial and educational features are the most noticeable and interesting. The public school system of Germany is extremely practical and systematic for the demonstrated display of kitchen-gardens, kindergartens, and domestic and fine arts department attached to the schools, shows great advancement and advantages for the masses.

A model kitchen is shown, where girls from the ages of ten to twelve are taught housekeeping in a most comprehensive and thorough manner. A large assortment of the most improved kitchen utensils are shown, and charts upon its walls are illustrated with the different vegetables and meats, and from these charts lessons are given to the children upon the nutritiousness of food and its percent of compound elements A detailed account of the system of the cooking-schools is also given. This particular school is under the instruction of Lena Morganstern, and is located at Berlin.

In the section directly opposite is the display of the sewing schools, and in cases are shown fine specimens of the work done by children from the ages of seven to thirteen years. This includes knitted stockings, crochet and sampler embroidery, darning and mending, dress cutting and making, millinery and art embroidery.

Then comes a systematic and instructive display of Woman's Charitable Associations, one of which is the Eidelweiss Mission, which provides lodging houses and summer vacations for poor children, when they are taken to the seashore or the Black Forest for recreation and pure air.

IN CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

In one of the rooms of the Children's building is seen a very pretty frieze in oil on canvas, and its design is holly and spring flowers. This frieze was the work of children in the school for deaf and dumb at Chicago. The children have each and every one had a part in the work, and their ages ranged from three to sixteen years. They have been under the immediate instruction of Miss Jean Miner, whose work in the different departments of the Exposition attracts much attention and favorable comment.



"BLIND MAN'S BLUFF." GROUP OF STATUARY NEAR WOMAN'S AND ILLINOIS' BUILDINGS.

WORK OF FRENCH WOMEN.

The French section in the Woman's building was formally opened early in June. The opening took place in the presence of ladies connected with the Woman's department of the Exposition, and the official representatives of the French government at the Fair. Commissioner General M. Camille Krantz, in a short address, tendered the exhibit to the ladies. The speech of acceptance was made by Mrs. Potter Palmer. The entire southwest portion of the main floor is occupied by this display, as well as many cases in the gallery. The exhibit has been largely arranged by Mlle. Bertha Aubergeon, representing Mme. Frank, of Paris, and the installation was under the direct supervision of M. De Laynes.

At the north end of this section is an alcove, handsomely furnished and fitted up with elaborate household belongings which represents a lady's boudoir. Settled in a chair is a French lady dressed in a charming costume. Opposite her is her caller, arrayed in an elegant outdoor costume, while just in front is seen a little girl who is addressing her mother, and in the background, just entering the room, appears a servant with a tray containing a cup of tea for the afternoon caller.

In large cases arranged about the room is a fine display of rare and exquisite laces, embroidery, needle-work and art work of all description. A very large case contains dolls dressed in costly material to represent and illustrate the fashions of the different centuries and periods.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit the French people have sent to the Woman's department is that of the educational work in France. Maps, drawings and writings of the school children, bound in volumes, are on exhibition, showing remarkable development at an early age. There are maps of the various countries drawn by students ten years of age that are works of art and perfect in every detail.

CINCINNATI ROOM.

This beautiful room in Woman's building was one of the first completed, and since its appurtenances, furnishings and exhibits have been placed, it is the most attractive in the building. Beautiful and exquisitely decorated china is seen upon every hand. The etching on brass, copper and silver is a wonderful production of art. A case of pottery is suggestive of evolution, as it contains the first specimens, and so on down to date, of the Cincinnati Woman's club.

An unusually attractive vase is called the "Alhambra," and is the work of Mrs. Plmypton. It is inlaid with different colored clay, while the finer and more particular colors and designs are put on with a brush; one side of the vase represents the city of Cairo, the other an Arab letter carrier.

The walls are profusely decorated with handsome paintings. A noticeable one is entitled "Christmas Morning." Others are "Love and Money," "The Antiquarian," "The Pardon," "The Nurse," and "The Goose Girl."

A marble bust of Rabbi Weise, of Cincinnati, is especially fine. A full figure of "Ariadne" is a masterpiece and adds materially to this charming room.

A MODEL KITCHEN.

In the northwest corner of the gallery in Woman's building is a model kitchen. A large assembly room has been set aside for a daily lecture from 10:30 a. m. to 12 o'clock during the entire six months of the Exposition.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School, is in charge, and demonstrates her lectures with practical tests, such as soups, puddings, frying, baking, etc. Her especial demonstrations are with corn, in which she hopes to excite universal interest, as there is an over supply of it in this country. She is demonstrating the numberless uses and methods of utilizing it, in order to exhaust and control the vast waste which it is now subject to.

This model kitchen and cooking school is one of the most interesting departments of the Woman's building and is maintained and supported by the Illinois State Woman's board. It is only proper here to say that no other board has done more for the Exposition than this same Illinois Woman's board.



A VIEW IN THE GREAT CENTRAL BASIN. VENETIAN GONDOLA IN THE FOREGROUND.

WOMEN AS GUIDES.

There have been twenty-five women guides selected to escort the more timid and unknowing lady visitors about the Exposition. Most of them have been utilized for the Woman's building, although a few have been detailed to general service

WOMAN'S LIBRARY.

The library in the Woman's building has been entirely furnished by the women of the New York State Board. In the main room are placed the books written by New York women, and which already numbers 2,800 volumes. Some of them are valued at a high figure for their age and peculiarity. The entire number of books in the library is 7,000.

This work has been the special collection of Mrs. Frederick Bellamy, of New York, who is also a member of the Board of Lady Managers.

Mrs. Charles Haven Royce, of New York city, has been given the personal supervision of the library, and has directed the arrangement of the works under their various classifications.

Miss Edith Clarke, of the Newberry library of Chicago, has had charge of the cataloguing, and her work shows many new, valuable and improved features. This especial collection of New York books will be permanently placed in the State building at Albany. To this collection of private books is added folio volumes bound in chamois and worked with the seal of the state. These contain statistics of woman's clubs and organizations.

The wall cases are of carved walnut and extend entirely around the room. The furniture and panels in the room are of old English oak, handsomely carved. The mural paintings on the walls and ceilings are the work of women and are elaborately done.

On each side of the New York room are smaller rooms, in which are placed the books of every other state and foreign nation under the seal of the state or nation carved in wood. The collection of autographs of such noted women as Queen Elizabeth, Marie Antoinette, Martha Washington and others is an interesting exhibit.



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE INTERIOR OF THE MAIN ROOM OF THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY, WOMAN'S BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The largest and most important, demonstrative and significant gathering of women that the world has ever known took place in the Art Memorial Institute on the week commencing May 15. It was a gathering from all parts of the globe and from all ranks of life. There were seen the pioneers of moral reform and the beginners of agitation. The time-worn women who have plead for religious toleration, social reform, emancipation and freedom of speech and deed were there. New reformers have sprung up all about us and were seen in overwhelming numbers.

The Art Palace was turned over to the women for a week to hold their meetings in, which were under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

The opening took place on Monday morning, May 15, and President Bonney of the Congress Auxiliary, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, president of the woman's branch of the auxiliary, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Countess of Aberdeen, Count Veragua and numerous other distinguished men and women took seats upon the platform.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Prof. David Swing, after which Mr. Bonney delivered an address, at the conclusion of which he introduced Mrs. Palmer, who made a brief but cordial address of welcome. Mrs. Henrotin then made an able speech on the work of the woman's branch. Eloquent addresses were also made by May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, the Countess of Aberdeen, Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society, Marie Stromberg, of Russia, Meri Toppelins, of Findland, and Annie Simpson, of Breslau, Germany.

The evening session was interesting and largely attended. Mrs. Potter Palmer occupied the platform with many distinguished women from foreign lands. Mrs. Florence Fenwick Miller, of England, addressed the meeting. Brief addresses were made by women from Germany, France, Australia, Sweden, Bohemia and Denmark.

The days were so full, the women so numerous and the subjects so many, that it is hard to discriminate—but the ladies which attracted the most attention were those who not only advocate dress reform, but have donned it. Among them were Mrs. Anna Jenness Miller, Rachel Foster Avery, Mrs. Grannis, Henrietta Russell and Bertha Morris Smith.

The kindergarten associations were well represented and addressed by such women as Caroline T. Haven, of New Jersey, and Eliza A. Blake and Sarah A. Stuart, of Philadelphia.

Social purity was an absorbing topic and Elizabeth Grannis delivered an address on the objects and aims of this society. Louise Thomas delivered an able address and Helen Gardner spoke upon the subject of "Heredity and Its Moral Effect."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union drew a great crowd and addresses were made by Mrs. Mary Lathrop, Mary McDowell, Mary H. Hunt and Francis Leiter. The religious aspect of woman's life was ably handled by Revs. Florence Kollock, Eugenia St. John, of Kansas, Caroline J. Bartlett and Mary L. Moreland. The Catholic side of the religious controversy was represented by Mrs. Alice T. Toomy, of California, Mrs. Emma Carey, Miss Ellen A. Ford, Frances Costigan and Mrs. Sarah A. Moore, of Philadelphia. "Hebrew Women and Their Religion" was the subject of a lively discussion, and able papers were read by Minnie D. Louis, Mrs. Emily Marshal Wadsworth, and Mrs. Eliva Anne Thayer.

A large audience listened to the words which fell from the lips of four great actresses. The first to speak was Mme. Helena Modjeska, who spoke of the history of women on the stage. Miss Georgia Cayvan's address followed, and she was generously applauded. Clara Morris gave utterance to the same thought as Mme. Modjeska. Julia Marlowe then followed with "Woman's Position and Influence in the Drama."



"ARCHITECTURE," PIECE OF STATUARY BY MARTINY, OVER NORTH ENTRANCE TO FINE ARTS BUILDING.

KATE MARSDEN'S EXHIBIT.

An exhibition in the Woman's building is Kate Marsden's Siberian Leper village. This model and its equipments and accoutrements appeal strongly to the heart of the philanthropist.

Miss Marsden is an English lady and a professional nurse of the order of the Red Cross, and when a child her heart was moved with pity for the sufferings of the accursed, wretched and diseased lepers in their miserable huts in the lonely forests of Siberia. She made a personal investigation of the condition of the lepers, enduring great hardships in her journey across the Siberian wilds. She at once began asking aid for the sufferers and, in Russia and Siberia, she succeeded in raising money enough to erect temporary habitations for the lepers in the province of Yakutsk, where she expects to establish and build her permanent village. In her temporary home she has already put five competent nurses.

Miss Marsden's exhibit consists of a large and well arranged model of the village, which is composed of a church, school house, store, ten cottages where lepers who are able to assume work may live with their families and carry on a business.

There are two large hospitals for the use of the wholly incapacitated, one for women and the other for men. These will be under the especial direction of Prof. Peterson and his assistant Dr. Heimer, both citizens of St. Petersburg, Russia.

Miss Marsden also exhibits her saddle which she used, the knife she carried and the foul, dry bread that she had to eat on her long and painful journey from Moscow to and from the Siberian district.

There are some interesting photographs in her collection and also letters from Queen Victoria and the Empress of Russia which she values very highly.

PLANTS FROM NEW YORK.

The village of Short Hills, New York, sent the finest collective exhibit of flowering and ornamental plants seen at the World's Fair.

The United States nurseries occupied 20,000 square feet in the Horticultural department and also an acre of ground out of doors. The latter was planted with bulbs of every kind in the fall of 1892 and with hundreds of out-of-door hardy plants, which gave promise of a beautiful show.

A train of twelve cars filled with the first consignment of plants arrived at Jackson Park early in the season. These included orchids, cypridiums, ferns of all kinds, anthuriums, begonias, both of the ordinary and tuberous rooted, a splendid display of azaleas and rhododendrons, asters, pelargoniums, cannas, fuchsias, heliotropes, lantanas, petunias, gardenias, a large collection of roses, araucarias, bromeliads, aroids, several varieties of pitcher plants, and a great collection of palms and tree ferns.

PRESS CONGRESS.

The attendance at the woman's branch of the Press Congress was very large and, while the prevailing sentiment of those attending was earnest and enthusiastic, the outcome of those significant meetings and the large gathering, marked an upward epoch in the history of newspaper women.

The afternoon of the first day was given up chiefly to the interchange or social greetings when Mr. Bonney, president of the Congress Auxiliary, and Miss Kront, president of the Woman's Press League, together with the committee of arrangements, received the attendant members of the Press Congress. In the evening a large audience convened to listen to the greetings extended to the editors of the world, and speeches were made by Mr. William Penn Nixon, Major Moses Handy, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Mrs. Charles Henrotin.

Responses came from state presidents and other state representatives. The most interesting feature of the evening was the papers and remarks which emanated from foreign representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, South America, Africa and Ceylon.

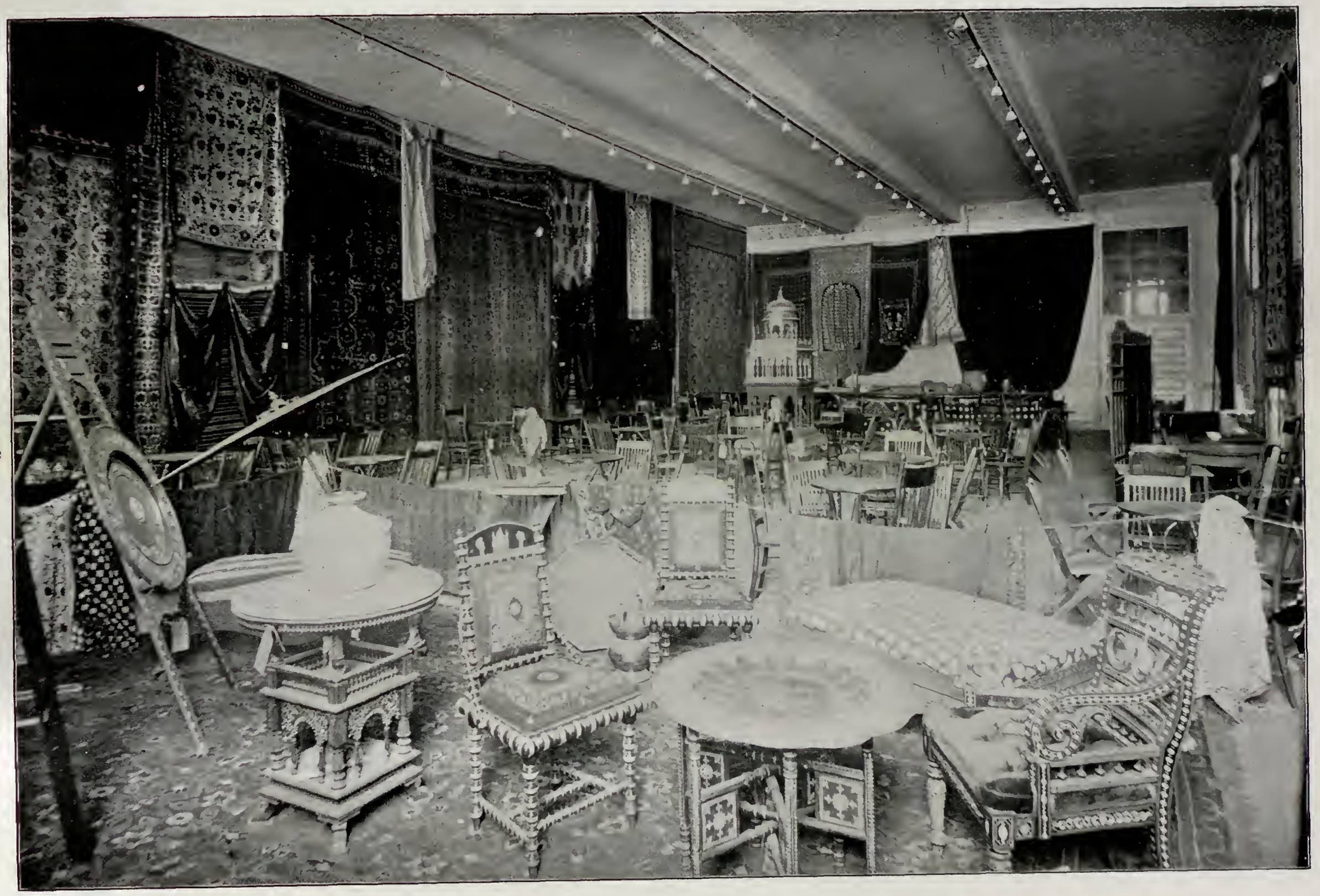
The second day was one of literary feasting, when Helen M. Winslow, Olive Logan, Mlle. Anne de Bovet, Mrs. Takedo, of Japan, and Elizabeth Bisland Wetmore spoke. The third was full of thought and ideas emanating from the minds of such women as Mrs. Croly (Jenny June,) Adele Chretian, Ruth Kimball Gardner, Emily Sherwood and Sallie Joy White. The fourth day seemed a most conspicuous and eventful one. The audience was exceedingly large. The papers were full of great and grand thoughts. Their writers were women of gracious demeanor and womanly grace. An intellectual feast was given the audience when such women as Lillian Whiting, Mary P. Nimmo, Eliza Archard Conner, Hester M. Poole, Mrs. Elia Peattie, Mrs. E. J. Nicholson and Madame Hanna Korany, of Beyront, Syria, stepped upon the platform and in beautifuf language told what newspaper women were doing for the world, and what they could do.

Kate Field, of Washington, Margaret Sangster, Katherine Conway, Florence Miller. Mrs. E. P. Terhune (Marion Harland,) Lillian Hamilton French, and Bewick Colby addressed large audiences on the evening of the fifth day.

The forenoon of the last day finished the week's congress and yet no lack of members or interest was manifest. Mary Temple Bayard, Janet Jennings, Charlotte Pendleton, Mrs. Charlton Isabel Garrison, Mrs. French Sheldon, and Rose Sonnenschien, of Austria, closed the programme.

PORTRAITS OF NOTED WOMEN.

Quite a collection of etchings, lithographs and engravings were to be seen on the west wall of the main corridor in the Woman's building. One was a portrait of Marie de Medici, queen of France, and engraved by herself. An old engraving of Queen Semiramis, by Catrina Piotti, an engraving of St. Sabastian, and head of a woman by C. Pauliet and an etching of a lion's head by Rosa Bonheur. Near by was the loan exhibit from the city of New York. In it was seen an elegant point lace flounce, once the property of Marie Antoinette. Next was a quaint sample, worked in the year 1750, by Sarah Gibbs of Newport, R. I., and the aunt of the Governor William Channing Gibbs of Rhode Island. From an artistic point it is not very beautiful but carries its lesson of progression as it lies near most beautiful embroidery of the present day. In the large assembly rooms upon the north walls was engravings of Swedish celebrities, among them being Jenny Lind, Fredrika Bremer, and Christine Nillson. Next in order was the celebrated women of France, among whom are Madame G. Sand, Madame Roland, Rachael de Stael and Madame de Maintenon. Such a collection of portraits of women who have carved out fame and fortune was never seen before.



CEYLON'S TEA AND RECEPTION ROOM, WOMAN'S BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.



WASHINGTON STATE BUILDING, SHOWING THE MAIN BUILDING AND ANNEXES ON EACH SIDE, AND THE GREAT LIBERTY POLE.

WASHINGTON AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Washington state building was constructed of native woods, logs and stone. The main hall was 118x72 feet, with two wings 118x 40 feet. From the corners of the main structure were stairs leading to the galleries 52x15 feet in size overlooking the main hall. The east entrance was under a stone arch built of alternate blocks of gray tinino, blue chuckanut and white Pittsburg stone.

The foundations of the building were of great fir logs, laid five deep and were 127 feet long and eight feet in diameter at the butt ends; the heavier of these weighed 36,000 lbs., and required four flat cars to transport them. In squaring three sides of the largest log enough lumber was cut away to build a good sized house.

The trees when growing were 600 feet in height and the lowest branch 150 feet from the ground.

The two wings of the building were devoted to state exhibits, which were full, complete and interesting. The reception, committees, parlors and office rooms were convenient and commodious.

The interior was finished in cedar and fir woods, all the material being brought from Washington. The sky-reaching flag staff was 208 feet high and weighed 32 tons. The building was unique, massive and attractive.

The state appropriation was $155,000; contributions, $5,000. The building cost $60,000; Agricultural exhibit, $13,500; Mineral, $12,000; Horticultural, $10,000; Fisheries, $3,000; Educational, $1,250; Woman's, $5,000; Ethnological, $1,000; Fine Arts, $1,500; Transportation, $150; Taxidermy, $1,500.

In Agricultnral building were ten exhibiters showing wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grasses and vegetables.

In Mines and Mining building were 256 exhibiters, showing silver, lead, gold and copper ores, iron, antimony, coal, slate, marble and stone.

In Forestry building the exhibit of native woods was one of the most elaborate of any Pacific coast state.

The members of the Washington State Board of commissioners were: N. G. Blalock, president; S. B. Conover, vice president; P. C. Kaufman, secretary; G. V. Calhoun, executive commissioner; P. W. Rochester, assistant executive commissioner; L. R. Grimes, W. L. La Follette, I. H. Cavanangle, C. H. Ballard.

Washington Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Alice Houghton, Mrs. C. W. Griggs, Mrs. M. D. Owings, Mrs. Josephine Ettinger.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. M. D. Owings, Mrs. Alice Houghton, alternates: Mrs. C. W. Griggs, Mrs. J. H. Steinson.

National Commission: Henry Drum, Charles B. Hopkins, alternates: Geo. F. Cummin, Clarence B. Bagley.

KENTUCKY AT THE EXPOSITION.

The state building was in the southern colonial style and was in every way suggestive of a first-class Kentucky homestead. It was 75x90 feet, in demension and the center of the principal facade under the covered porch was the main entrance.

The lobby opened to the great hall 35x40 feet in size at the end of which was a wide stairway leading to the second story where were three exhibition rooms 20x27 feet in size, capable of being opened as one large assembly room.

The parlors, smoking, dining and sleeping rooms were conveniently arranged and handsomely furnished. A special room was occupied by the board of Lady Commissioners.

The state appropriation was $100,000. The building cost $27,957; different exhibits cost $15,874. In Agricultural department were 378 exhibiters showing corn, wheat, grasses, seeds, oats, rye, tobacco, hemps and wool. In Horticultural bnilding were 113 exhibiters showing grapes, fruits, ornamental fruit and nursery trees.

In Mining bnilding were 641 exhibiters showing limonite, limestone, kidney ore, bitnminons and cannel coal, petroleum, coke, sandstone,



KENTUCKY'S STATE BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION, SHOWING STATUE OF DANIEL BOONE IN THE FOREGROUND.

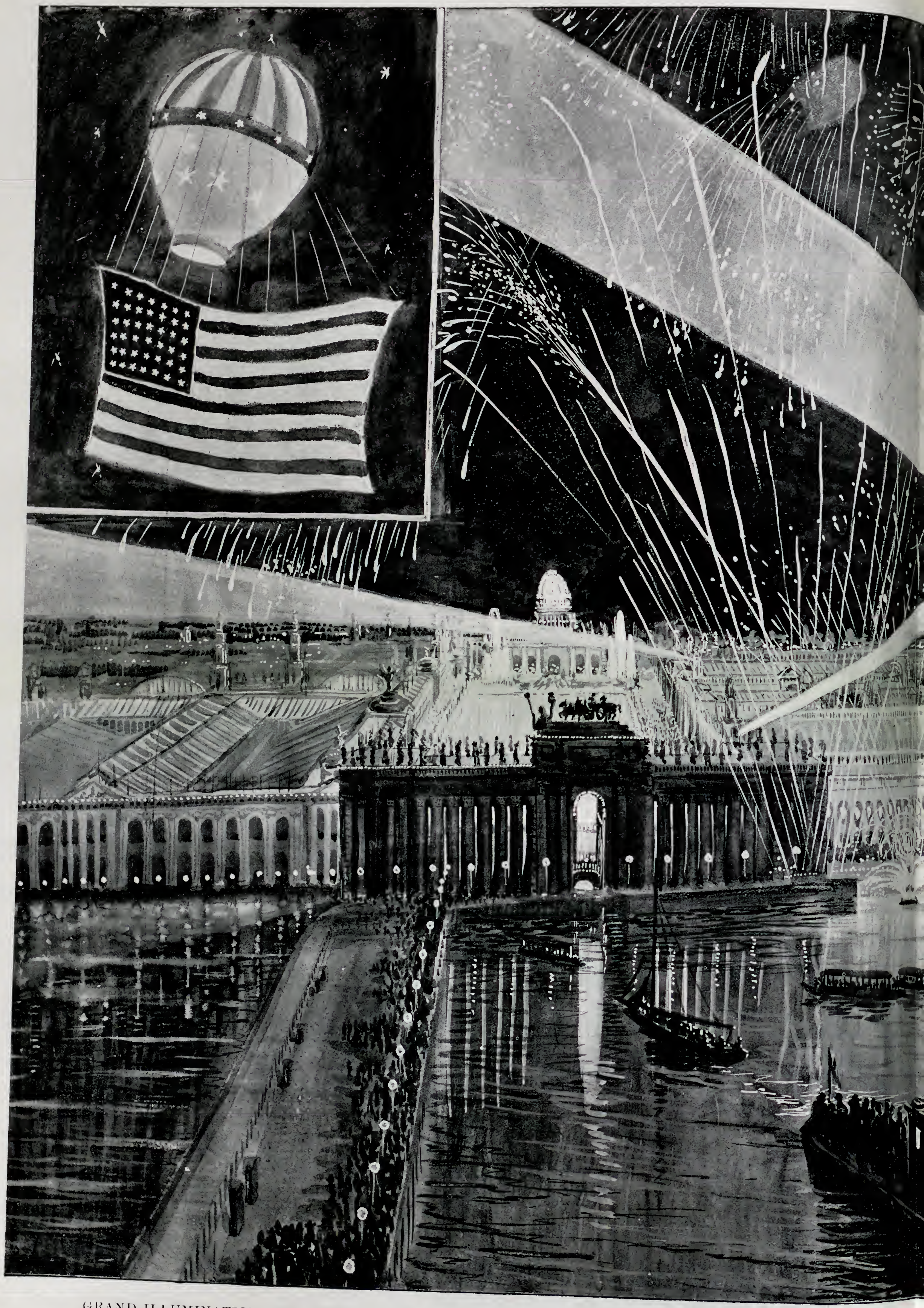
several varieties of clay and sand, marl and ochre.

In Forestry building were 132 exhibiters showing the various native woods such as, paw-paw, locust, birch, laurel, oak, cherry, chestnut, walnut, hickory, maple, poplar, cottonwood, aspen, ash, buckeye, etc.

The members of the Kentucky State Board of commissioners were: W. H. Dulaney, president; John W. Yerkes, secretary; John D. Clardy, James D. Black, William R. Smith, Zephania Meek, Mrs. Sue P. Brown, Miss Lucy Lee Hill.

National Board Lady Managers: Miss Jean W. Faulkner, Mrs. A. C. Jackson; alternates: Mrs. Sarah F. Holt, Mrs. Alice B. Eastleman.

National Commission: John Bennett, Harvey Meyers; alternates: David N. Comingore, John S. Morris.



GRAND ILLUMINATION AND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS AT THE EXPOSITION IN HONOR OF AMERICA'S



Y, JULY 4, 1893, SHOWING SPECIAL PIECES, WASHINGTON AND THE STARS AND STRIPES, IN MID-AIR.



MRS. BESIAH WILKINS.

Mrs. Besiah Wilkins is a native of Ohio, and a true representative woman of that state. She obtained her education at Rodgers' Seminary for young ladies, at Springfield, O. Mrs. Wilkins is the wife of Hon. Besiah Wilkins, ex-congressman from Ohio, and at present editor of the Washington *Post*. Her life has been a quiet one, more inclined to the home circle than to the turmoil and bustle of public life. At the same time she has taken a very lively interest in the advancement of women, and especially the part assigned to them in World's Fair matters.

Mrs. Wilkins was appointed as representative Lady Manager from the District of Columbia, to act in concert with Mrs. John A. Logan.

MRS. JOHN S. BRIGGS.

Mrs. John S. Briggs, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Indiana. Her ancestors were of Scotch, English and Dutch descent, though native born, her mother being a native of Ohio and her father of Pennsylvania. He was a practicing physician of great prominence.

Her people migrated from Indiana to Council Bluffs, Ia., where she lived until the Spring of '61, removing thence to Quincy, Ill. In December, 1867, she took up her residence in Omaha, Neb., and has continuously resided there since that time.

Mrs. Briggs attended the public schools of Iowa in her early school days; also the Young Ladies' Seminary at Council Bluffs, and at a later period attended the public high school of Quincy, Ill., being continuously in school until she was nineteen years old.

Since her residence in Omaha she has written much for the press, and for the past ten years she has been prominently connected with state fairs, expositions and art work, retiring from the office of secretary of the Western Art Association of Omaha, Neb., January 1, 1891, that she might devote her time and best energies to World's Fair work.



MRS. JOHN S. BRIGGS.

MRS. SUSAN RILEY ASHLEY.

Mrs. Susan Riley Ashley was born and educated in Ohio. She was married October 15, 1861, to Eli M. Ashley, of Toledo, O. They went directly to Denver, in the newly made territory of Colorado, to reside. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley have seen Denver grow from a village of 2,000 inhabitants to a city of 150,000, and have actively participated in all its interests and charities.

Well informed as to the past history and present status of Denver and Colorado, Mrs. Ashley is eminently fitted to represent her State. She was one of the organizers and is still one of the directors of the "Denver Orphans' Home," and contributes liberally to other charitable enterprises. Her intellectual ability is universally acknowledged. She is an active member and has held the office of president of the leading literary club of Denver, the "Denver Fortnightly Club." For the last three years she has been presidentof a German literary club.



MRS. SUSAN R. ASHLEY.

MRS. FLORA BEALL GINTY.

Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty is descended from a very old family, dating back in unbroken line to the 12th century. Her own great grandfather (Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, N. Y.) was one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and a member of the continental congress from May, 1775, to December, 1777. Mrs. Ginty's mother was Miss Frances Cooper, of Cooperstown, N. Y. Mrs. Ginty was born at Cooperstown, very near the house known as "The Hall," that her grand uncle, J. Fenimore Cooper, has made so famous in his novels. She exhibits in a marked degree the talent she inherits from her family. She is a woman of much ability, a fine writer, and for years was her husband's valued assistant on his paper, *The Chippewa Herald*. Her style is distinctly original, possessing a certain invigorating ring that always puts life and courage into the reader, and with a kindness of expression exceeded by few writers of the present day.



MRS. MARCIA LOUISE GOULD.



MRS. FLORA BEAL GINTY.

TEXAS AT THE EXPOSITION.

Notwithstanding the failure of the state of Texas to make an appropriation to cover the expense of erecting a state building and provide for a proper representation of the products of the state at the Columbian Exposition, the patriotic pride and effort of the "Woman's World's Fair Exhibit Association," supplemented by the enthusiastic and well-timed assistance of Mr. John T. Dickinson and others, resulted in securing a very handsome home for visitors from the "Lone Star State."

The citizens of Texas have reason to congratulate themselves, that when they found a constitutional prohibition which prevented their legislature from rendering financial aid in this popular movement, they had a people ready to subscribe the funds necessary for a dignified showing in the galaxy of sister states.

The fact that the state made no exhibits in the different departments was not owing to a lack of interest by the citizens, but the same constitutional objection to them appropriating any money for such purposes.

The members of the Texas State Board of Commissioners were: H. B. Andrews, president; William F. Ladd, first vice president; A. C. Herndon, second vice president; D. D. Bryan, secretary; W. L. Moody, treasurer; R. B. Parrott, W. C. Connor, J. S. Rice, J. N. Browning, Julius Runge, George Mann, John Adriance, Walter Gresham, Mrs. W. H. Tobin, president; State Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Lady Manager-at-large.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Ida L. Turner, Mrs. Mary A. Cochran; alternates: Mrs. K. C. McDaniel, (Vacancy).

National Commission: Archelaus M. Cochran, John T. Dickinson; alternates: Lock McDaniel, Henry B. Andrews.

NEBRASKA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The members of the Nebraska State Board of Commissioners were: Charles A. Coe, president; A. H. Gale, secretary; Joseph Garnea, Commissioner-General; M. H. Weiss, A. J. Sawyer, Seth P. Mobley; J. B. Steward.

Woman's Auxiliary Board: Mrs. M. Allen Bock, president; Miss Elizabeth W. Erwin, secretary; Mrs. E. C. Langworthy, Chairman Executive Committee; Mrs. Edward Stewart, Mrs. W. H. McDonald, Mrs. Alice D. Hume, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. E. L. Eaton, Mrs. J. H. Lynch, Miss Antoinette Wortham, Mrs. C. B. Wells, Mrs. A. Patterson.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. John S. Briggs, Mr. E. C. Langworthy; alternates: Mrs. M. A. B. Martin, Mrs. Lena A. Bates.

National Commission: Enclid Martin, Albert G. Scott; alternates: William L. May, John Lanterbach.

The State building was of the Corinthian style of architecture, and occupied a ground area of 60x100 feet, two stories high, constructed of wood and staff.

Nebraska State appropriation was $85,000; building cost, $18,000; Agticultural exhibit, $7.000; Horticultural exhibit, $3,500; Dairy, $2,500; Honey, $2,500; Forestry, $3,000; Educational exhibit, $4.500; Live Stock exhibit, $5,000; Woman's, $2,000; Miscellaneous, $1,000; Beet Sugar exhibit, $1,500.

In the Agricultural department, there were 54 exhibiters, including those in the Dairy division. The honey exhibt made was very large. In the Horticultural department its display of fruits—fresh, dried and canned—was of a superior quality.

In Forestry building was a fine showing of the native woods, such as hackberry, black walnut, burr oak, white cottonwood, white willow, white elm, buffalo berry, box elder, iron wood, cork elm, red cedar, linden prickley ash, poison oak, wild grape, dogwood, paw paw, Juneberry, larch, red cedar, soft maple, hickory, slippery elm, oak, black locust and wild cherry.

UTAH AT THE EXPOSITION.

Appropriation from Utah was $53,000, expended as follows: Building, $12,000; Agricultural exhibit, $5,000; Mineral, $6,000; Forestry, $300; Educational, $500; Anthropological, $3,000. This state was well represented in the various general departments, with the exception of Horticulture.

In Mining building were 298 exhibiters showing gold, silver, lead, zinc and iron ores, San Juan garnets, coal carbons, onyx, granite, sandstone, slate, potters clay, black limestone, red syenite, calcytes, asbestos, sulphur, salt, alum, gypsum, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, copper ores, antimony, bismuth, quicksilver, lead and silver bullion and mining views of the state.

In the Agricultural and Anthropological buildings Utah made a fine showing. In the former department there were about thirty exhibiters.



NEBRASKA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The pavilion was a gem of grain decoration.

In the Anthropological department her exhibit of Indian and pre-historical relics were very interesting. The early aborigines left many curious specimens of their handiwork of much interest to the student of ethnology and anthropology.

The samples of work shown in the Forestry department were evidence of the abundance and value of her timber resources.

The members of the Utah Territorial Board of Commissioners were: R. C. Chambers, president; Richard Mackintosh, vice president; E. A. Mc Daniel, secretary; Heber M. Wells, treasurer; N. A. Empy, executive commissioner.

Territorial Board Lady Managers: Mrs. F. S. Richards, president; Mrs. F. D. Richards, vice-president; Mrs. Electa Bullock, Mrs. C. W. Lyman, Mrs. G. W. Thatcher, Miss May Preston, secretary.

National Board of Lady Managers: Mrs M. Salisbury, Mrs. T. A. Whalen; alternates: Miss Maggie Keogh, Mrs. Susan B. Emery.

National Commission: P. H. Lannan, Fred J. Kiesel; alternates: Charles Crane, William M. Ferry.

FLORIDA AT THE EXPOSITION.

This state did not make an appropriation for a state building but private parties subscribed $11,900 and at an expense of $10,000 erected a miniature of old Fort Marion at St. Augtstine, which is the most interesting specimen of Spanish supremacy in this country; this old fort was commenced in 1620, and required 100 years to build it, the model was one-fifth the size of old fort. The frame was of pine covered with plaster and coquina shells in imitation of the original.

The interior was divided into exhibition room, parlors and committee rooms; on the ramparts was space for promenades and hanging gardens. A very characteristic exhibit of the state's resources and products was made in the building, including the natural products and many souvenir articles made from the mineral products of the state; ornaments made from alligator's teeth and other curios were also numerous.



FLORIDA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

In the Mines and Mining building the state made a handsome display of its mineral resources, which included twenty-four different collections of phosphates and a large collection of other minerals. About $600 was expended in making this exhibit.

In the Horticultural building the great ball composed of lemons and oranges, which formed part of the exhibit from that state, was one of the interesting displays in the department. The exhibit of pineapples in their natural state of growth was also part of their display. The space surrounding the building was filled with tropical plants, giving it the appearance of having been lifted bodily from its original site in the state and transplanted to Jackson Park.

In the Forestry building the exhibit made by the state was such as to bring prominently before the world the great variety of valuable woods to be found within its borders, and the uses to which they could be put, There was $2,000 expended on this exhibit.

The members of the Florida State Board of Commissioners were; President and Executive Commissioner, Arthur C. Jackson, Jacksonville; Vice-Presidents, Gov. H. L. Mitchell, Ex-Gov. F. P. Fleming, Ex-Gov. W. D. Bloxham, Hon. Joseph Hirst, Hon. Jeff Brown, Hon. J. L. Gaskins; secretary, Guy I. Metcalf, Dade county; Treasurer, J. T. Talbott, Duval county; Commissioners, E. P. Branch, Brevard county; J. F. Greer, Clay county; J. E. Grady, Franklin county; S. A. Jones, Hillsborough county; C. J. Huelsenkamp, Monroe county; Fred W. Hoyt, Nassau county; M, R. Marks, Orange county; R. E. Rose, Osceola county; J. A. Enslow, Jr. St. Johns county; Solon B. Thurman, Superintendent of Minerals; W. E. Knibloe, Superintendent Education.

National Board Lady Managers, consisted of: Mrs. Mary C. Bell, Gainesville; Miss E. Nellie Beck, Tampa; alternates: Mrs. Chloe M. Reed, Jacksonville, and Mrs. H. K. Ingram, Jacksonville.

National Commissioners were: C. F. B. Bielby, DeLand; Richard Turnbull, Monticelio; alternates; Dudley W. Adams, Tangerine; and Jesse T. Bernard, Tallahassee.



TEXAS STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



UTAH BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

KANSAS AT THE EXPOSITION.

The prairies of Kansas sent forth their riches to help swell the vast display at the Exposition. The buildinig occupied a ground space of 135x 138 feet and cost $24,000. It was irregular in form, one side being straight and the other three forming irregular angles. It was two stories in height, constructed of wood and staff.

The first floor was used for exhibition purposes and the fine glass dome furnished abundance of light.

On each side of the main entrance to the building were the offices devoted to the use of the state boards, while the upper floor contained public rooms.

The state appropriated $65,000, of which $24,000, was expended on the building. The pavilion and exhibit in the Agricultural building cost $9,000, and was up to the standard set by all the western states In the Mining department $1,500, was expended in showing its mineral resources, while $2,200, was needed to make an adequate showing of her fruit products in the Horticultural building. In the Dairy and Forestry buildings $500 and $700, were respectively expended in making a creditable display. In the Live Stock division $2,000, were used in making a display of the state's production of fine cattle, sheep, swine and horses. The Liberal Arts department contained an educational exhibit which cost the state $1,000, and $500 was spent in making a representative exhibit in the Woman's building.

With but few exceptions, Kansas made its state building one of the most interesting at the Exposition. The whole interior of the building was filled with artistic display of some kind, the animal exhibit of Prof. Dyche, of the State University, being one of the most attractive, as well as instructive. The miniature railway of the Rock Island route, proved a very unique feature for the building and spoke volumes for the enterprise of the railroad. The various grain and grass ornamentations and photographic view of the whole interior will be found in another part of this work.

Kansas as an Indian name meaning "smoky water." It was the 21st state admitted to the union. Is nearly rectangular in shape; about 200x400 miles in size, contains 18,318 square miles or—53,043,520 acres. The average altitude of the western boundry is about 3,500 feet above the sea level. is well watered and has a fine soil for all crops.

Coal in inexhaustible beds has been found in some sections with lead, salt and a fine quality of bnilding stone in other sections, but the state is specially noted for its grains and fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and cherries, and many varieties of small fruits.

The members of the National Commission from Kansas were: Charles H. Holiday Jr., Topeka; I. R. Burton, Abilene. Alternates: M. D. Henry, Independence; S. H. Lanyon, Pittsburg.

National Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. Jennie S. Mitchell, Topeka; Mrs. Hester A. Hanbock, Topeka. Alternates, Mrs. Sara Blair Lynch, Leavenworth; Mrs. Jane Haynes, Fort Scott.

Kansas State Board of Commissioners were: M. W. Cobun, Great Bend, president; L. P. King, Tannehil, vice president; Mrs. A. M. Clark Mankato, secretary; I. J. Anderson, Topeka, treasurer; George W. Glick, Atchison; A. P. Collins, Salina; H. H. Kern, Bonner Springs.



KANSAS STATE BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION.

The grain decorations were abundant and very gracefully displayed on a back ground of crimson, showing them off with almost stereoscopic effect. Many natural features of the state were shown on the circular gallery surrounding the interior, besides numerous statistics.

The picture in second story of "five disfranchised classes," showing an Indian, lunatic, woman, criminial and idiot, was examined by everybody and the imperfections of law fully discussed.

A school exhibit and display of woman's work with parlors and office rooms, were also on the second floor, which was easily reached by four flights of stairs.



INTERIOR VIEW OF KANSAS STATE BUILDING, SHOWING THE ARTISTIC WORK IN GRAINS AND THE MINIATURE RAILWAY OF THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

PROF. DYCHE'S EXHIBIT OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The exhibit of mounted animals in the Kansas State building is considered by thousands of people to be the most interesting show on the grounds. It has, from the very first day of the Fair, attracted large crowds of enthusiastic admirers.

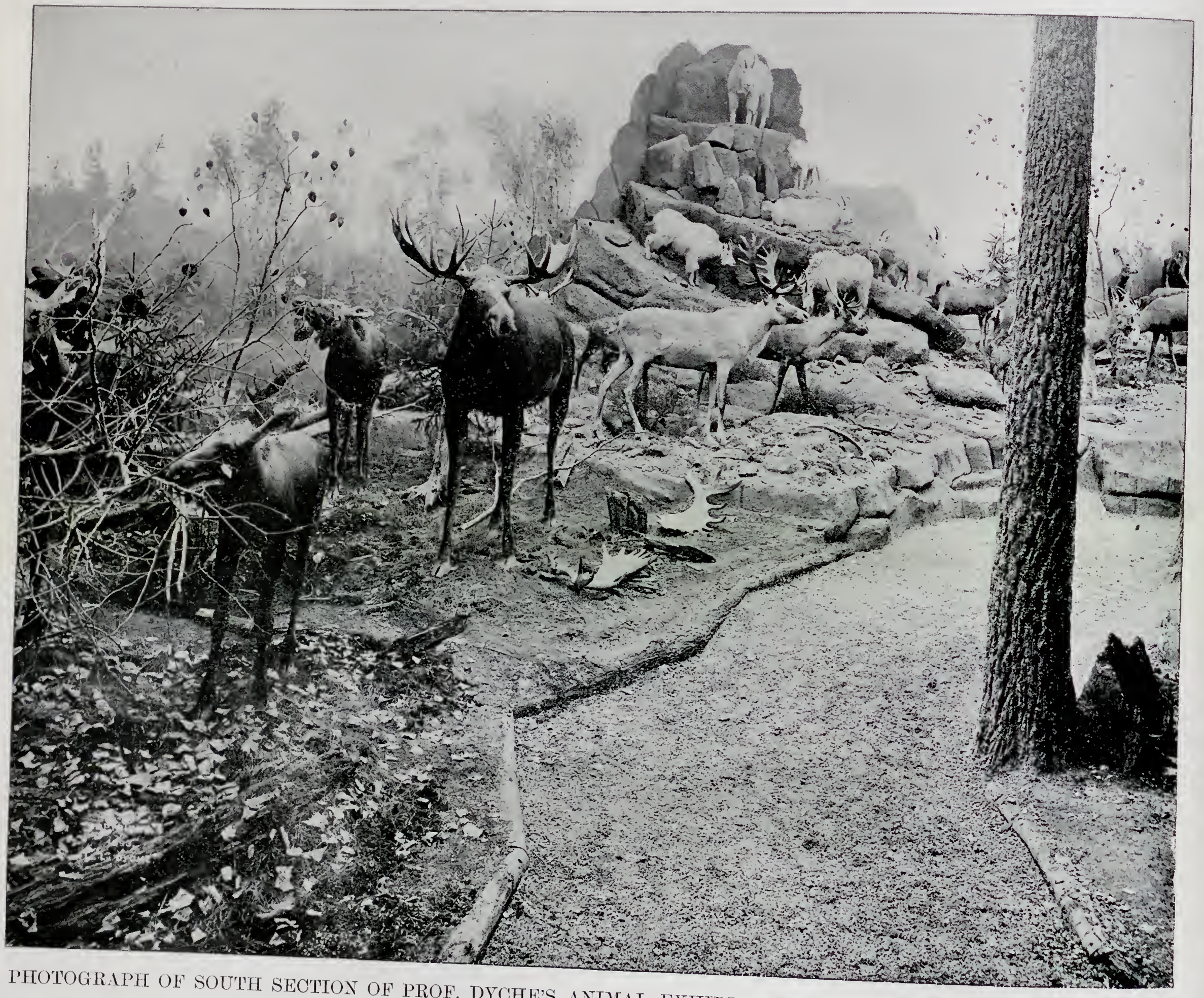
The exhibit occupies an annex 88x66 feet, built on the north side of Kansas State building. The mounted specimens—105 whole animals and 20 large heads—were not only prepared by Mr. Dyche in his laboratory of anatomy and zoology at the university, but most of them and scores of others were captured by him in the mountains and plains of the West and Northwest. The animals represented are: Virginia or common deer, mule deer, moose, Woodland caribou or reindeer, American elk or wapiti, Rocky Mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goats, American antelope or prong buck, buffaloes, mountain lions (pumas, panthers, painters or cougar—all the same animal), large grey or timber wolves, coyote wolves, different species of foxes, including a most handsome and valuable silver gray fox, wolverines, fishers, lynxes, wild cats, ocelots or tiger cats, bears, jack-rabbits, prairie dogs, etc.

The exhibit is arranged after the fashion of a panorama. An artificial ground-work, twenty feet high in places, has been modeled out of papier mache and made to represent as far as possible the natural habitat of each species of animal. For the moose group a swamp has been worked out, for the mountain goats and sheep rocky crags have been built up. A buffalo grass plain has been constructed for such species as the bison, antelope, jack-rabbit, and prairie dog. The effect is agreeably strengthened and made more realistic by a panorama painting which extends the woodlands, mountains and plains as far as the eyes care to look.

The method used by Mr. Dyche in mounting these animals is most unique and interesting. As it would take an illustrated article in itself to show the details of the process we will only hint at it here. A statue is built for each animal upon a framework of wood and iron, bolted together. Mr. Dyche goes at the work of building a statue in much the same fashion as a sculptor would. In order to facilitate work and to keep the statues as light as possible they are usually made hollow. On the outside of the frame-work wood fiber—excelsior—is wound and sewed on until the animal's body is represented in rough outline. Of course it is necessary for the operator to understand the anatomical proportions of the animal he is reproducing. Pages of field notes, measurements, drawings, sketches and photographs of animals both living and dead, are resorted to. The statue just finished in the rough is now modeled in clay and made to assume all the delicate outlines and anatomical proportions of the original body. The skin which has been shaved down to an even thickness all over and which has been in tan liquor all the way from three months to a year is now placed on the completed statue. It is sewed up and days or even weeks are spent in working out the characteristic outlines of the animal's anatomy.

The true and life-like appearance of the animals as they stand in their respective groups continually excites the admiration and wonder of visitors. They seem to be living, winking and breathing creatures, and one is disappointed that they do not move about. The scene embraces as much of the natural habitat of the animals as the limited space of five or six thousand feet allows. The rocks, large trees and logs in the exhibit have been modeled out of papier mache and are perfect imitations.

It is impossible to give a detailed description of all the different groups. The most interesting is the moose group, numbering seven animals. Near by is another group of two bulls engaged in a desperate battle. Equally as interesting is two monstrous lions quarreling over the dead body of a deer. Another group contains the finest specimen of buffalo in existence. The elk group, headed by a magnificent bull, which was killed by Mr. Dyche in 1890, in Colorado, is one of the finest in the exhibit. On one of the rocky crags in the background is a group of ten Rocky Mountain sheep. Another crag contains a group of seven white Rocky Mountain goats. A lioness just emerging from a rocky cavern with her two kittens on their first hunt makes an attractive group. Another group consisting of a female panther placidly watching the antics of three of her offspring, is admired by every one. The exhibit of foxes, wolves, coyotes and other smaller animals is equally as interesting and attractive as the larger ones.



PHOTOGRAPH OF SOUTH SECTION OF PROF. DYCHE'S ANIMAL EXHIBIT IN KANSAS BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.

The visitor wandering around the Electricity building during the day, unless he was especially interested in dynamos and electrical machinery and appliances, might not find much to interest him, unless it was the exhibit made by the Bell Telephone Company, showing how the great system of telephone work is done at the central office.

At night, however, should he happen to visit the building he will see a display that fills him with admiration and amazement. The General Electric company, the Westinghouse Electric company, the Edison Electric company, the Western Electric company, and dozens of others have displays that are marvels. In the center of the building rises a huge tower. Strung along the sides are hundreds of electric lights, arranged in various colored globes. A current of electricity starts from the bottom of the tower and as it passes up it produces a beautiful effect by aid of the different colored globes.

Another exhibit that attracts crowds of people is a column from which radiates four arms, running in different directions, two of them terminating with large glass balls, and the other two with smaller globes. The current of electricity runs up the column, passing through the different colored lamps, then out on each arm where it terminates in the balls and globes, the balls being constantly moving in a circular motion. After changing color several times the current returns by some mysterious course and the same effect is again produced.

Over the south entrance the Westinghouse company has a picture of Columbus and its name, with other handsome designs, all of which are outlined by incandescent lamps. The effect produced is beautiful.

Other firms have equally as interesting displays in different parts of the building, the whole giving an appearance of fairy land by the myriads of ever-changing and glistening light.

IN FLORIDA'S BUILDING.

The reproduction of the old Spanish Fort at St. Augustine, Florida, makes a very interesting state building for Florida. The building stands in the north end of the grounds and is surrounded by a grove of tropical trees and plants. From the outside the building has a forbidding appearance, the guns of the old fort frowning down on visitors. On the interior is found a fine exhibit. This exhibit is arranged around a circular court in which are tropical plants, and consists of the natural products of the state, including oranges and lemons, cotton, rice and the products of cane. Rice and cane products are given more attention in the state than any other.

A fine showing is made of grasses and plants. Exhibits of souvenirs made from coral, alligator teeth and other curiosities are to be seen on every hand. A department devoted to dispensing information in regard to lands and the advantages of the state for farming and fruit raising is a feature of the exhibit. An exhibit is also made in the Agricultural building, but the one formerly in the Horticultural building was removed the first of August.

THINGS OF INTEREST.

Some of the most interesting things to be seen at the Fair are to be found south of the Agricultural building. In this part of the grounds is the Cliff Dwellers, the Forestry building, the Indian School, the Hide and Leather exhibit, the Krupp Gun exhibit, the Anthropological building, the Dairy exhibit, the Saw Mill exhibit, the Wind Mill exhibit, the Convent of La Rabida, several whisky distilling exhibits, besides the Spanish Caravels, Whaling boat and many other very interesting things.

For some reason the visitor seems to have the impression that all the interesting exhibits are to be found in and around the lagoons and on the Midway Plaisance. A whole day could be well spent in the Anthropological building,



PHOTOGRAPH OF NORTH SECTION OF PROF. DYCHE'S ANIMAL EXHIBIT IN KANSAS BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

where are to be found articles so ancient that no record of them can be given. Mummies can be seen here that are as old as history itself, while relics are on exhibit from every country in the world. The exhibit of woods in the Forestry building are well worth a careful inspection by every person attending the Fair. They show the timber resources of all countries in a comprehensive manner and the specimens are polished to the highest perfection. The hide and leather exhibit can not fail but interest everybody that wears shoes or gloves, as this industry is a broad one.

All the other exhibits in that part of the grounds are equally as interesting and instructive and should be seen by every one who visits the Fair

GROUP OF STATUARY GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE GRAND BASIN NEAR AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

GROUP OF STATUARY GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE GRAND BASIN NEAR MANUFACTURES BUILDING.



INDIAN EQUESTRIENNE STATUE, GUARDING ENTRANCE TO LAGOON, NEAR TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.



COWBOY EQUESTRIENNE STATUE, GUARDING ENTRANCE TO LAGOON, NEAR TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

MRS. LAURA DAVIS WORLEY.

LADY COMMISSIONER FROM INDIANA.

Mrs. Laura Davis Worley is a member of the executive committee of the World's Fair Commission for Indiana; is by birth a Tennesseean and a descendant of one of the oldest families in the State. She graduated at St. Cecilia's Convent at the age of sixteen, but felt that only the foundation of a liberal education had been laid. She continued her studies in music, painting and the French language under private teachers and supplemented it by visits to various points of interest in the United States and Canada. She married Frank E. Worley, a banker of Ellettsville, Ind. Mr. Worley is also a large landowner, and finding the need of amusement and occupation in a little country village, Mrs. Worley turned her attention to dairy farming. She has a large herd of Holstein and Jersey cattle and makes a high grade of creamery butter. She personally superintends the management of her dairy and is a writer for several agricultural papers on dairying in its various branches; is one of the State Workers for Perdue University and Farmers' Institute and has been secretary of the Indiana State Dairy Association since its organization; is a member of the Congress-Auxiliary for the World's Fair in the labor department and deeply interested in all that pertains to bettering the condition of the farmers and their families both financially and intellectually.

Believing that a better acquaintance with the great writers and more social amusements in the home would benefit them, she was one of the first to suggest the Farmers' Reading Circle movement in Indiana; is vice-president of that organization and one of the advisory council of the National Farmers' Reading Circle. Mrs. Worley is a woman of untiring energy and finds time to attend to the social duties of life without neglecting some of her public or private business, and entertains in her elegant home many of the most cultured and gifted people of the day.



MRS. LAURA DAVIS WORLEY.

LADY COMMISSIONER FROM INDIANA.

MISS FLORENCE DAVIS.

LADY COMMISSIONER FROM TENNESSEE.

Among the many notable appointments of Women World's Fair Commissioners is that of Miss Florence Davis, of Nashville, Tenn. In naming Miss Davis as one of the Tennessee Board, Governor Buchanan displayed a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the position. She has ability by nature, by acquirement and by inheritance. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of the State. Her great grandfather, Frederick Davis, with General Robertson, settled Nashville in 1780. She is a niece of Col. John H. Savage, the well-known lawyer and politician and one of the foremost men of the State, brilliant intellectually and a man of incorruptible character. Miss Davis is a graduate of Wood's Young Ladies' Seminary in Nashville, and has traveled extensively in the United States and Canada. She is versed in literature and well informed upon current events. The interests of Tennessee women are in efficient hands and the board is to be congratulated upon securing her services. Miss Davis is a sister of Mrs. Laura D. Worley, of the Indiana Commission, one of the most capable and energetic members. This is probably the only instance of two sisters serving in this capacity for two States.

The Board of Lady Managers has a commodious building of its own, designed by a lady architect. Their object is to show the condition of the female sex throughout the world and the achievements of woman in all branches of human endeavor. The work is receiving merited recognition everywhere.



MISS FLORENCE DAVIS.

LADY COMMISSIONER FROM TENNESSEE.



MRS. ELIZA A. RICKARDS,
LADY MANAGER FROM MONTANA.

MRS. ELIZA A. RICKARDS.

Mrs. Eliza A. Rickards, daughter of Thomas B. Ellis, was born in Pembroke, Ontario, May 12, 1853. She received her education in Canada, and like most Canadian girls was fond of outdoor sports, excelling in the use of snowshoes, skating and rowing.

She is the wife of Hon. John E. Rickards, Governor of Montana, and being gifted with talents of a high order has contributed not a little to the successes achieved by her husband.

As a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, Mrs. Rickards devoted her time largely to the duties devolving upon her from the opening of the Exposition until its close. She furnished the golden nail which was driven by Mrs. Palmer at the ceremonies when the erection of the Woman's building was concluded. The honor of unveiling the celebrated Montana silver statue of Justice fell upon Mrs. Rickards, her address on that occasion attracting wide attention.

FLORIDE CUNINGHAM.

Miss Cuningham was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, but her father moved to Charleston while she was yet in her earliest childhood. In the schools of Charleston she laid the foundation of her education.

MISS FLORIDE CUNINGHAM,
LADY MANAGER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Miss Cuningham, was Lady Manager for South Carolina at the World's Columbian Exposition. Her definite plan, organization, zeal and untiring energy in World's Fair matters, with the help of those intelligent and earnest women around her, would have secured the brilliant success of her state in the Woman's department at Chicago, had the state been able to financially respond and had the spirit of its people been less broken. However, in her position as Lady Manager, she was a powerful ally and coadjutor in this great enterprise to Mrs. Potter Palmer.

MRS. MARY PAYTON.

Mrs. Mary Payton, member of the Board of Lady Managers, and World's Fair commissioner for Oregon, is a native of Baden Baden, Germany, and a member of the old and illustrious family of "von Dietsche." In her early youth, she came with her parents to America, which has since been her home. She has been identified with the growth and interests of her adopted state, Oregon, in every good work, and is thoroughly American in her sympathies and tastes.



MRS. MARY PAYTON,
LADY MANAGER FROM OREGON.

Her work in public charities and moral reforms is known and appreciated throughout the north and west. She is a consistent and a devoted member of the Episcopal church, and is generous to a fault, as many loving friends can testify.

Her selection as a representative of her state, in the World's Columbian Exposition work, was but a just tribute to her many excellencies of character and integrity of purpose.

MISS ELLEN A. FORD.

Miss Ellen A. Ford, member at large, was the only national commissioner of either the men or the women's board residing in Brooklyn, with its nearly million of inhabitants. It was not surprising that Mrs. Palmer, with the thorough appreciation of the greatness of the work before her, was glad to avail herself of such an able assistant. Miss Ford was one of the first appointments on the executive committee.

At the very first meeting of the executive committee Miss Ford strongly urged a children's work exhibit, including the free kindergarten. She had the joy of seeing the completion of the



MISS ELLEN A. FORD,
LADY MANAGER FROM BROOKLYN.

Children's building on the Fair grounds.

When the board of Lady Managers proposed to send representatives to South American countries in the interest of the Fair, Miss Ford was chosen. Her plan of state work which was adopted in many of the states enabled hundreds of working girls to visit the Fair free of expense.

MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, philanthropist, temperance worker and financier, is of Scotch-Irish origin,—a Chicagoan of the Chicagoans, having lived almost continually in that city since 1858.

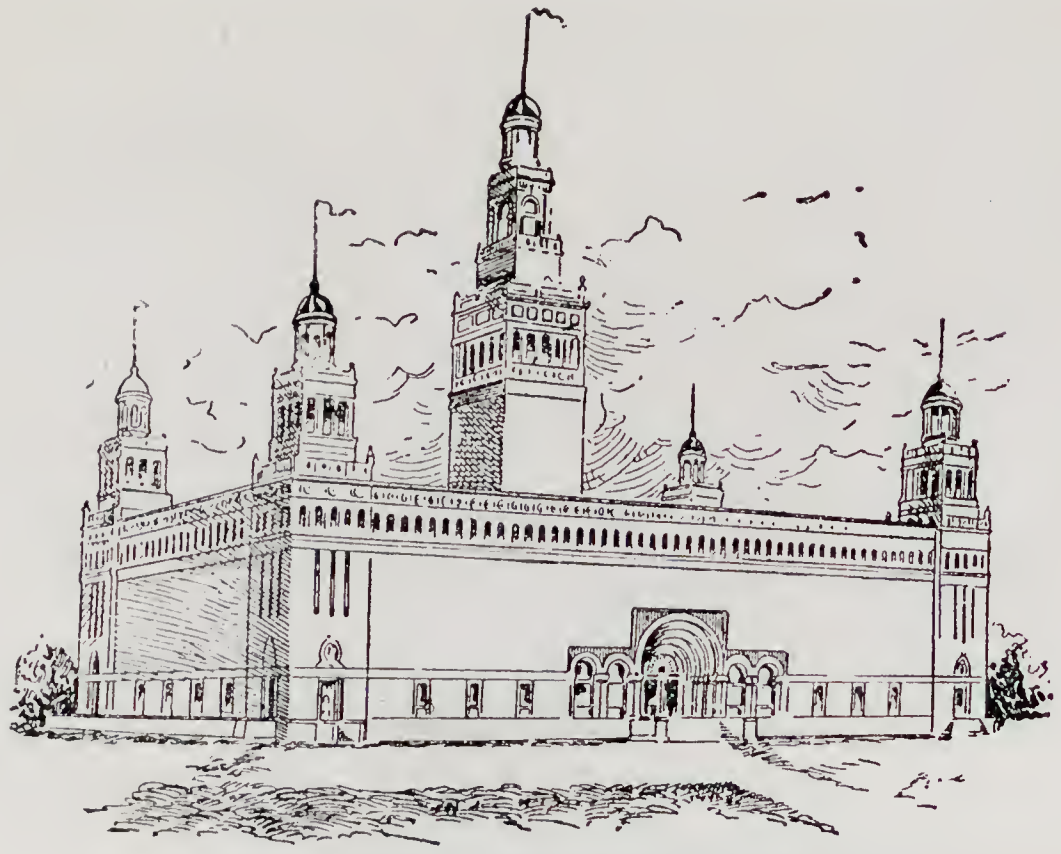
She early became prominent in temperance work, and has been president of the Chicago Central Woman's Christian Union since 1878.

In 1885 she began planning for the great building, the Woman's Temperance Temple at Chicago, the national headquarters of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Carse was also president and founder of the Woman's Dormitory Association of the Columbian Exposition which was established for the purpose of erecting dormitories for the accommodation of working women who attended the Exposition. This work she did in connection with the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, of which she was a member.



MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE,
LADY MANAGER FROM CHICAGO.



COLD STORAGE BUILDING BEFORE THE FIRE.

THE FIRE AT THE EXPOSITION.

The first, and it is to be sincerely hoped the only catastrophe that will occur at the World's Fair, was the burning of the Cold Storage building, July 10, and the attendant horrors caused by the loss of so many brave firemen and others.

The building was a private enterprise, built and owned by the Hercules Iron Works Company, of Aurora, Ill., and used as a cold storage for exhibiters and concessioniares at the Fair. The fire caught from the huge chimney, which rose up to a height of about 250 feet in the center of the building.

The firemen who lost their lives were in the act of hauling hose up the inside of the tower surrounding the chimney. When almost at the top the fire broke out beneath them and shut off all escape. Some slid down the hose line and the ropes, and were saved, but thirteen of the brave men gave up their lives by being carried down with the tower when it fell, or by jumping to the roof, where they were killed and afterwards burned.

Besides the firemen there were several men in the building at work who were burned. The total number of lives lost, including those who died from injuries is seventeen, besides over a score who were seriously injuried.

Before the smoke ceased rising from the ruins of the building popular sympathy began to demonstrate itself through the efforts of the general public to provide a fund for the dead firemen's families and to aid those who had been injured. From visitors, exhibiters, concessionaires, employes and officials at Exposition money came in large and small amounts. Sunday, July 16, was the last on which the Exposition was open and was called "Hero's Day." The entire gate receipts, amounting to nearly $25,000, were devoted to the fund. The money raised from all sources amounts at the present writing to over $100,000 and still the good work continues.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE BURNING OF THE COLD STORAGE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1893.
TAKEN BY OUR OWN ARTIST AT THE TIME.

Owing to this fire the Exposition officials have forbidden visitors going to the roof of Manufactures building and the domes of several of the other high buildings.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF GRAND BASIN, FOUNTAINS, MACHINERY HALL, ADMINISTRATION AND ELECTRICITY BUILDINGS FROM ROOF OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

EAST INDIA AT THE FAIR.

Four hundred years ago Columbus sailed from Spain and discovered what he supposed was India. This country, which is one of the oldest in history, has always been famous for its wealth, wonderful resources, myths, traditions, dense population and peculiar religious rites and customs.

That India, or East India, as it has been called since the islands discovered by the great navigator were termed the West Indies, should be properly represented at the World's Columbian Exposition was argued by all the leading men of that wonderfully resourceful country. For some reason the government of India failed to make arrangements for an official representation at the Exposition, but it arranged with Mr. S. J. Tellery, one of the leading merchants of the country, to represent the Art Industries of the Indian Empire at the Exposition, under the patronage of the government.

In September, 1892, the Indian government appointed Mr. Tellery commissioner for the Art Industries of India at the Exposition. As he had invested a large amount of money in the exhibit he intended to make, he was compelled to decline the official title, from the fact that his private affairs while at the Fair would prevent him attending to all the social functions and other duties devolving upon the representative of a foreign country. The position he held in connection with the Exposition, and the title conferred upon him by the government of India, was: "Accredited Representative of the Art Industries of the Indian Empire at the World's Columbian Exposition." Mr. Tellery was also accredited by the rulers of Heyderabad, Mysore, Jodhpore, Patiala, Kapurthala, Jhind, Kerowly and Kutch to represent the art industries of their several states.



S. J. TELLERY,
REPRESENTATIVE OF EAST INDIA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The buiding erected at the expense of that government was found in the northeast part of the Exposition grounds, near the Swedish building, and very close to the Intramural Electric railway This building was composed of wood and staff, similar to many others on the grounds. Although quite small, it contained a main floor and gallery. Almost every foot of space in the entire building was filled with an artistically arranged exhibit. It was in this arrangement of the many curious and valuable things to be seen in the exhibit that made it so attractive to visitors. As one entered the great arched doorway there was such a bewildering array of the wealth of India displayed that an involuntary expression of delight and wonder escaped from the lips. Avenues, lined on either side with all the treasures of the Orient, greeted the visitors as they proceeded in their tour of inspection.

To make the scene more like what can be found in great houses in India, several natives with gracious and courtly manners, answered all questions.



EAST INDIA BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

INDIA'S EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

In a previous article on the exhibit from India made at the Fair we referred more particularly to the building and the firm making the exhibit. In this article we wish to bring before the visitor the fact that the exhibit made by S. J. Tellery & Co. is one of the finest at the Fair, both as to quantity and quality. The exhibit includes silver ware, metal ware, fabrics, woolen pile carpets, felt rugs, cotton carpets and rugs, wood work, ivory carving, painting on ivory, clay models, enamels on gold and silver, marble, alabaster and stone manufactures, arms, pottery, horn work, fans, shoes, antiquities and curiosities.

The silver ware includes Kashmir, Lucknow, Kutch, Madras, Burmah, Poona and Kattack wares, the finest produced in the world. The metal wares, including brass and copper, are from Jeypore, Benares, Tanjore, Bidar and Lucknow. The Kashmir copper ware to be seen in the exhibit by Tellery & Co. is the finest ever made and includes tea sets, candle sticks, photograph frames, tablets, jugs, bowls, vases, and trays. The showing of brass work is very fine, and includes articles made for almost every use imaginable. No country in the world can compete with the Hindoos in the manufacture of hand-wrought articles in the base metals. Among the many interesting things to be seen are idols and statuettes from Muttra, Tirupati, Madura and Burmah.

In gold and silver work are articles that are worth a small fortune. In the work of enameling the product of Jeypore has no equal in the world. The secret of doing this class of work is confined to a few families, and though poor, they will not part with it for any sum that may be offered. In this class of work can be seen caskets, watch cases, lockets, chains and brooches.

Ivory is carved all over India and Burmah and the exhibit of this class of work is very large and contains some of the finest specimens to be found in that country. The exhibit contains carved elephants, camels, tigers, cows, statuettes, besides hunting, festive and ceremonial scenes, mythological subjects carved in relief and many other little trinkets. The exhibit of ivory fans is very large and valuable. Paintings on ivory are among the numerous things to be seen in this class of work. These include brooches and gentlemen's shirt studs and links, as well as plaques for the inlaying of furniture.

In the marble, alabaster and stone work can be seen specimens of carving that can not be equaled by workmen of any other country in the world. Specimens of work made from the celebrated white, black and colored marbles of Rajputana, including idols, elephants, camels and other animals are to be seen and are exact reproductions of the images used in the temples all over the land. The model of the famous Tajmahal exhibited is a perfect model, and a marvelous piece of art.

The exhibit of arms and weapons of different designs contains swords and spears and bows and arrows of the Rajputs and all the different weapons of the Rohillas, Mahrattas, Gurkhas and Burmese. The celebrated Damascus steel blades can be seen in many varieties. The magnetic ore from which these weapons are made is taken from the Shisha Hills in India. The collection of battle-axes, matchlocks, powder horns, bows and arrows and shields shown in the exhibit is very fine and many of them would make fine ornaments for wall decorations.

In pottery work the artisans of India are the best in the world. The fancy pottery shown is from Multan, Delhi, Bombay, Sindh, Madras, Khurja, Azimghur, and Chunar, the painted pottery is from Bicaneer and Kota and the gilt pottery from Amroha and Lucknow.

As duplicates of everything can be furnished, Mr. Tellery is disposing of large quantities of the work of Indian artisans. Articles made from bison horn are shown in large quantities. These include card cases, trays, inkstands, paper knives and carved animals. The work is of a superior quality and is very much admired by the great throng of visitors which pass through this exhibit daily.

From the day the East India exhibit was opened to visitors up to the present time, there has been no cessation of interest in the wonderful display made by Mr. Tellery. Many homes in Chicago and in other cities in this country will be ornamented with articles purchased from this exhibit.



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING A PORTION OF S. J. TELLERY & CO.'S EAST INDIA EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BRITISH GUIANA AT THE FAIR.

One of the most attractive and unique exhibits at the Fair is that of British Guiana, in the northwest corner of the Agricultural building. Exhibits are also made by this country in the Anthropological and Transportation buildings, and on the shores of the southeast lagoon.

Much credit is due to the special commissioner, Mr. J. J. Quelch, for the tasteful arrangement of the exhibit in Agricultural building. The pavilion is always crowded with visitors, who are enthusiastic in their praise.

The unique pavilion, formed of twenty-six squared logs of different native woods, twenty feet in length, and ranging from sixteen to thirty inches in width, at once attracts attention to the space, where the entire wall at the back is covered with panels of twenty-seven different woods, worked up and polished to illustrate their special adaptability to all kinds of ornamental and decorative work, furniture, pianos, musical instruments, railway cars, etc.

The exhibits cover the whole range of the production and capabilities of the country, the various articles of export such as sugar, rum, molasses, timber, gold, shingles, cocoa-nuts, ballata (a variety of gutta percha,) charcoal, cocao and fish-glue being especially noticed.

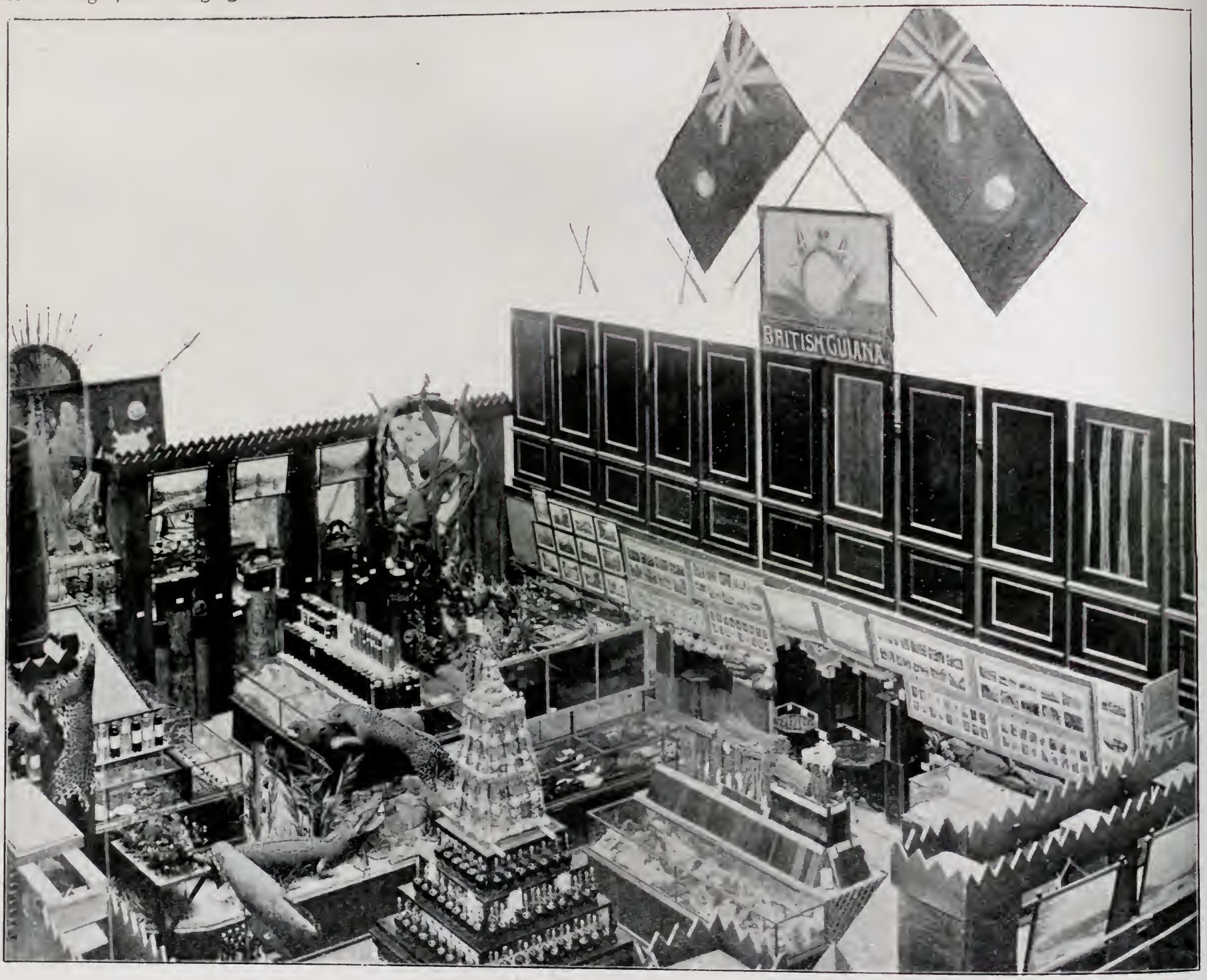
The chief staple of the country, cane sugar, is represented by forty-four samples, from the highest grades of white, vacuum-pan crystals and yellow or straw crystals, to the dark molasses sugars. The total production of sugar is on an average of 130,000 tons per annum, all the latest appliances for the manufacture being in common use throughout the various estates. Rum and molasses, which are important articles of export, are represented by samples from the chief plantations. The gold industry, which during the last nine years has made enormous strides, is well illustrated by a series of gilt models, showing the total output during each year from 1884, when 250 ounces were exported, to 1892, when 130,000 ounces were recorded. A series of nuggets, samples of the auriferous placer-earths, and various gold-bearing quartz specimens, and country rocks, serve to show the nature and richness of the district, to which special attention is being at the present directed, owing to the discovery of peculiarly rich quartz veins on which work has recently been begun.

The timbers of Guiana deservedly attract attention. More than 107 varieties of useful woods are exhibited, either in the form of rough logs, worked up panels, hand specimens or small museum samples. Greenheart and mora, two of Lloyd's first-class woods of the world for shipbuilding, are sufficiently well-known; but the primeval forests of Guiana are stored with enormous quantities of other equally important woods, applicable for all purposes to which hardwoods and lighter varieties can be applied. The color and degree of polish of which these woods are capable are well shown by those exhibited, among which are crab-wood, wallaba, purple-heart, hoobooballi, kretti, dukalaballi, hiawaballi, simarupa, letterwood, arrisouroo and enriballi.

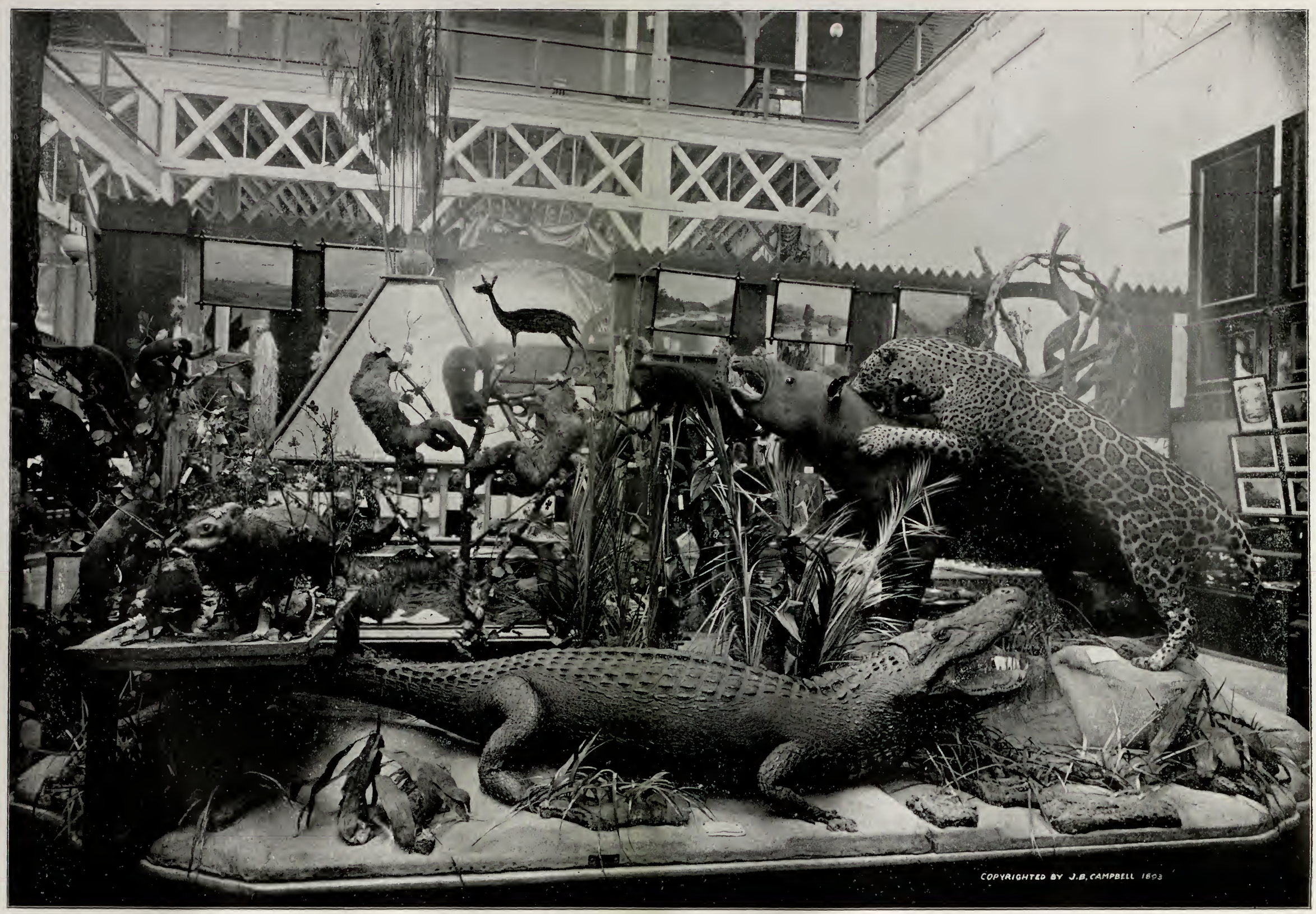
A very fine assortment of art-needlework by the Portuguese colonists of Guiana, of featherwork in fans and flowers, of fish-scale and fibre work and of ornamental inlaid work in workboxes and tables, illustrate some of the manufactured productions, while a large series of photographs of people and places, and water-color sketches of the scenery of the little-known interior, gives an idea of the physical aspects of Guiana.

A large variety of fibres, many of them of enormous length of strand, are shown, to illustrate this special product of the country. There is also a fine exhibit of the medicinal barks, gums, rubbers, balsams and oils, together with starches, preserved fruits, bitters, syrups, and many other articles.

A special exhibit is made of native-grown rice, in husk and straw, of cacao and tobacco, for the growth of all of which the country is peculiarly adapted. The natural history of the district is brought into prominence by a large collection of prepared skins of the more beautiful birds and animals, many of which are mounted in a picturesque manner to enhance the attractiveness of the exhibit.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE BRITISH GUIANA EXHIBIT IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



PHOTOGRAPH OF DISPLAY OF ANIMALS NATIVE TO BRITISH GUIANA IN EXHIBIT MADE BY THAT COUNTRY IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

ARTUR LEFFLER.

Mr. Artur Leffler, Royal Swedish Commissioner for World's Columbian Exposition, was born March 20, 1854.

He passed examination as mechanical engineer at the Technological University of Stockholm in 1874. Since then he has been employed at different manufactories at home and abroad in the capacity of draughtsman, contractor and master mechanic.

In 1891 Mr. Leffler was charged with the management of a very important exhibition at Gothenburg, Sweden. This difficult task he accomplished so satisfactorily that the government appointed him Chief Secretary and Commissioner General for the Swedish section of the World's Fair in Chicago.

Mr. Leffler worked energetically to make Sweden's exhibit among the finest at the Exposition.

ROSENDO FERNANDEZ.

Rosendo Fernandez, Special Delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Habana, Cuba, to the World's Fair, was born at Luarca (Asturies), Spain. In 1872 he went to Cuba, where he is connected with one of the most distinguished families.

He is at the head of a very important industry and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Habana. He is also president of a section of the Asturian society, one of the most important organizations in Cuba.

Cuba desired to make a fine showing in the Spanish section at the Exposition, and in order to do so selected Senor Fernandez to represent that province in the Spanish Commission. After coming to this country he devoted his time to advancing the interests of his government.

Senor Fernandez was very enthusiastic in World's Fair matters, and made use of every means at his command to make a good showing for his country in the Spanish section. He remained in Chicago during the continuance of the Exposition, and made many friends in the city by his gentlemanly bearing and business qualifications. Habana's Chamber of Commerce made a wise selection when they intrusted to Senor Fernandez the duty of representing their interests at the World's Fair.



J. J. QUELCH,
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FROM BRITISH GUIANA TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MR. J. J. QUELCH.

Mr. J. J. Quelch, Special Commissioner appointed by the Government of British Guiana for the World's Columbian Exposition, is well known in scientific circles, he being the author of the volume on "Reef-corals" in the important series issued by the Lords' Commissioners of the Treasury, on the "Scientific Results of the Deep Sea Survey" by H. M. S. Challenger.

Educated at New College, Eastbourne, and University College, London, Mr. Quelch graduated in science at the University of London, with special honors throughout his course, and by the breadth of his scientific training had thoroughly fitted himself for the many-sided position which he occupied. Formerly lecturer on Natural Sciences at New College, Eastbourne, and then successively assistant and demonstrator in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology to University College, London, (1881-2) and Zoological assistant on the science staff of the British Museum, (Civil Service of England 1882-6) he was appointed curator in charge of the British Guiana Museum in 1886, which position he still holds.

In 1887 Mr. Quelch was appointed editor of *Timehri*, the scientific journal of Guiana, and to this, as well as to various other journals and papers, he has contributad numerous articles of technical and general scientific interest.



SENOR ROSENDO FERNANDEZ,
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FROM HABANA, CUBA, TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.



ARTUR LEFFLER,
ROYAL COMMISSIONER FROM SWEDEN TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

SWEDEN AT THE EXPOSITION.

Among the foreign buildings that of Sweden was one of the handsomest on the grounds and cost, $40,000. It was constructed and put up in Sweden, then removed in sections to the Exposition grounds. The main exhibition hall was 65 feet across, the entire area of the floor was 11,000 square feet and above were galleries running around the building.

The design was after the style of Swedish churches of the sixteenth century. The lower part of the outside wall of the building was of modern brick, terra cotta and cement work from the prominent manufacturers of Sweden; the remainder of building was of wood covered with shingles after the the old Swedish fashion.



THE BUILDING ERECTED BY SWEDEN AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The pavilion inside was painted in light colors and artistically decorated with flags, bunting, coats of arms and crests. Every inch of space was occupied with interesting exhibits, such as manufactured products of iron, china goods, glass goods, gold and silver ware, wood pulp products, suites of furniture, fine draperies artistic, useful and beautiful.

Some pictures of Swedish scenery, and of Stockholm, with its famous royal castle, and a splendid executed bust of Gustavus Adolphus, were shown. The school system of Sweden was fully illustrated, the embroidery and needle work displays especially attracted the lady visitors. The outdoor sports of Sweden were illustrated by showing snow-shoes, skates, sleighs canoes and yachts.

In the Agricultural building were 28 exhibiters of rye, clover seeds, pastry, confections, preserved craw fish tails, herring, anchovy, fish balls, pudding, sauces, cream and butter extract, extract of cheese, milk separators, cheese, milk cans, frames, and strainers, cocoa, mustard, punch, vinegar, harvest machines, scythes, guano and fodder.

In Mines and Mining building were 34 exhibiters of rock and fossil sections, polished iron ore, granite slabs, urns, columns, pedestals and monuments, porphyry, marble, feldspar, cement and tiles, pig iron, furnace slag, shot, wire, steel, ingots and billets of Martin and Bessemer steel, bar and sheet iron, with maps and models of mines.

In Machinery building were eight exhibiters showing rolled pipe iron fittings, steam turbines, worsted working machines, cask making machines, lathes for amateurs and watchmakers, printing machines.

In Transportation department were 18 exhibiters showing castings for railway equipment, historical railway exhibit, locomotive wheels, car springs and wheels, railway axles and tires, skates, sledges and toboggans, anchors, chains, models of boats, light house apparatus.

In Manufactures building were 224 exhibiters showing matches and mantels, chalk, chemist and druggists wares and supplies, inks, samples of printing, ruling and typesetting, bound books, paper, picture frames, furniture, plaster and stucco work, mosaic work, painted porcelain, brick and terra cotta articles, granite monuments and ornaments, glassware for chemists and table, silver ware and toilet articles, silver jewels, watches, clocks and chronometers, silk goods, linen table covers, yarns, etc.; laces and embroidery and great variety of other goods.

Sweden made special exhibits in the Forestry building, while the Swedish women's exhibit in the Woman's building was very large, and showed the industries of the women of that country and their work.

In the Fine Arts department Sweden occupied space in the west section, in which was shown a fine display of statuary, paintings, etchings, water colors, etc. There were eighteen groups of statuary, the work of the best sculptors of the country. The artists in oil were represented by 125 paintings. There were fourteen exhibits of water colors, and twenty-nine of engraving, etchings, pastels, chalk, charcoal and other drawings, besides enameled work.

Mr. Arthur Lefler, royal commissioner; Mr. Axel Welin, secretary; Mr. Tom Bergendal, special commissioner for manufacturers; Mr. Carl Dellwik, superintendent Swedish section Machinery Hall; Mr. Robert Lindblom, resident commissioner; Baron Nils Posse, special commissioner for tourist department; Mr. Victor E. Rhodin, official commercial representative; Mr. Gust Wickman, architect; Mr. Anders L. Zorn, special commissioner of Fine Arts; Mr. Erik Lundquist, assistant private secretary.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CENTRAL AVENUE OF THE INTERIOR OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, LOOKING EAST FROM THE PARAGUAY EXHIBIT.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERIOR OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, LOOKING SOUTH, SHOWING THE FUR EXHIBIT AND JAPANESE PAVILION.

WISCONSIN AT THE EXPOSITION.

Among the northwestern states none took a more prominent part in the World's Fair than the "Badger State," Wisconsin. Her interest never lagged from the inception to the close of the great Exposition. The state showed the importance it attached to the enterprise by erecting one of the most solid and substantial buildings among the many states.

The building was a combination of several styles of architecture and was a very handsome sample of a first-class Wisconsin home. The material brought from that state, consisted of Ashland brown stone, Menomonee pressed brick and hard woods from various parts of the state. There were commodious verandas across the entire front, with smaller circular verandas on each end with entrance from the interior, also verandas on the front from the second and third stories.

The entire interior was finished with hard wood oiled, in ceiling and panels, no flimsy material being used anywhere.

On the first floor were large reception rooms, parlors, toilet rooms, intelligence office and post office.

On the second floor was the historical room and various offices used by the commissioners. The handsome stained glass window presented by the citizens of West Superior, which was placed in the building, was much admired, as were the elegant mantels in pressed brick.

The third floor contained eight large bed rooms for the use of commissioners and employes.

There was no building on the Exposition grounds which was as free to the public as this one. Not only residents of that state made it their headquarters, but those from almost every section of the union came and went, filled appointments to meet friends and made themselves generally at home. As everybody was welcomed and the latch-string always hung out, it was a popular resort.

The state made an appropriation of $165,000 for Exposition purposes. Of this amount $38,000 was expended on the building. The pavilion and exhibit in the Agricultural department used up $26,000. This exhibit was one of the most conspicious and interesting to the farmer of any made in the department. The same permanency in the construction and material of this pavilion was noted as in its building.

The state forged to the fore in its mining display. Besides showing the vast iron, lead, copper, zinc and building stone products, the exhibit of pearls found in the southwestern part of the state, in the clam shells picked up by fishermen and others along the streams, was large and exceedingly valuable. The pavilion and exhibit in this department cost $20,000.

In the Horticultural department $3,000 was expended in showing its fruit products, besides $100 in the reproduction of a cranberry marsh in the nursery exhibit.

In the Dairy building $3,400 was expended in showing what the state could produce in the line of gilt-edged butter and cheese, while $7,200 was invested in a display of forestry products, in the Forestry department, which included over one hundred varieties of useful and ornamental woods.

Next to the exhibit of live fish made by the U. S. Government Fish commission in the Fisheries building, Wisconsin had the largest and finest aquarium at the Exposition, which included almost every variety of fresh-water fish known in the northwest, ranging from the smallest brook trout to the huge catfish, pickerel, bass, carp, pike and many others. The exhibit cost the state $13,000.

The educational exhibit shown in the Liberal Arts department cost $4,800, while $250 was expended in making a display of relics and antiquities in the Anthropological building, besides many private exhibits, and $600 in a display of woman's work in the Woman's building.

Members of National Commission from this state were: Phillips Allen, Jr., Mineral Point; John N. Coburn, West Salem. Alternates: David W. Curtis, Fort Atkinson; Myron Reed, Superior. These gentlemen were active in their labors on behalf of the Exposition.

National Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. Flora B. Ginty, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. William P. Lynde, Milwaukee. Alternates: Mrs. S. S. Fifield, Ashland; Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mineral Point.

Members of the Wisconsin State Board of Commissioners were: A. Ledyard Smith, Appleton, president; Hugh. H. Price, Black River Falls, vice president; Chas. W. Graves, Viroqua, secretary; John H. Savage, Shullsburg, treasuer; Robert B. Kirkland, Jefferson Executive Commissioner; Phillips Allen, Jr., Mineral Point; Mrs. John Winans, Janesville; Harry B. Sanderson, Milwaukee; Mrs. Geo. C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. William Pitt Lynde, Milwaukee; John M. Coburn, West Salem; William Rahr, Manitowoc.



WISCONSIN STATE BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION.



FRUIT EXHIBIT MADE BY WISCONSIN IN THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



PAVILION AND EXHIBIT OF WISCONSIN IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

VIRGINIA AT THE EXPOSITION.

Members of the State Board of Commissioners from Virginia were: A. S. Buford, president, Richmond; John L. Hurt, vice president, Hurt's Store; T. C. Morton, secretary, Richmond; M. S. Quarles, treasurer, Richmond; John S. Apperson, executive commissioner, Richmond; Dr. A. Brockenbrough, Chespeake; M. Glennan, Norfolk; Geo. B. Finch, Boydton; W. I. Jordan, South Boston; J. N. Brenamann, New Market; Greenville Gaines, Warrenton; Martin Williams, Bland C. H.; J. H. H. Figgatt, Fincastle; Mrs. Lucy P. Beale, Buchanan; Mrs. J. Leigh, Norfolk.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. John S. Wise, Richmond; Mrs. K. S. G. Paul, Harrisonburg; alternates; Miss Mattie P. Harris Staunton; Mrs. M. Harrison, Westover.

National Commission: V. D. Groner, Norfolk; John I. Harris, Harrisonburg; alternates: C. A. Hermans, Christiansburg; Alexander McDonald, Lynchburg.

The Virginia state building occupied an area of 175x185 feet. It was in exact immitation of the Mount Vernon mansion where Washington lived and died.

The main building was 94x32 feet in size, two stories and attic high with large columns extending along the entire front. The portico extended to the cornice of the roof, with an ornamental railing around the top. There were two colonades running back from the wings, these were 20 feet long, 9½ feet wide, 11 feet high, connecting with two one-and a half story structures 40x20 feet in size, called the dependences.

The entire building contained twenty-five rooms, the first and second floors contained eleven rooms each, attic six and the two dependences four rooms each.

The banquet room was 31x23 feet, library 16x19. Washington's chamber on second floor, in which he died; and Mrs. Washington's room in the attic.

A large stairway ascending by platforms to the floor above on first landing was the old Washington family clock, a very interesting historical relic.



VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The various rooms contained antique sofas, handsome mantels, carved wood trimmings, and furniture in style of the last century, all collected from old Virginia families, and were heirlooms handed down from the days of Washington.

The library was full of books written by Virginians and the different rooms contained many interesting relics of the colonial times. Nellie Custis music room with its old style harpsichord and antique furniture was very interesting.

Appropriation from Virginia was $25,000, to this amount was added $8,000, by private subscriptions. The building cost $20,000, the Agricultural exhibit, $300; Mineral, $700; Forestry, $175.

In Agricultural building were forty-seven exhibiters from Virginia, showing, wheat, corn, oats, hay, peanuts, pease, vegetables and tobacco.

In Mines and Mining building there were forty-six exhibiters, making a display of manganese ore, barytes, gold quartz and pyrites, iron ore, needle ore, zinz, lead, coal, coke, granite, marble, onyx, soapstone, sandstone, fire clay, asbestos, gypsym, limestone, mineral waters, sulphuric acid, ochres, alum, mineral paint stone, pig, metal and tin ore.

In Forestry building a collection of native woods were shown in eight separate exhibits, each sample representing timber of utility in manufacturing.

MASSACHUSETTS AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Massachusetts building was in imitation of the old John Hancock residence, which until the year 1867, was one of the landmarks of Beacon Hill, Boston, near the state capitol. It was three stories in height, surmounted by a cupola.

The exterior of building was of staff in imitation of cut granite and was sufficiently accurate reproduction of the old mansion to be readily recognized. Like the original it was surrounded by a terrace and had in front and on one side a fore court filled with old fashioned flowers and foliage in keeping with the character of the

building. The building was approached by two flights of steps and the main entrance opened to a spacious hallway with tiled floor.

Facing the entrance was a broad colonial stairway to second floor; an old fashioned bulls-eye window gave light to the stairway.

On the main floor was the registration room, post office and reception room; the fittings and furnishings were unique, having marble floor, tiled walls, uncovered beams and high mantels such as were quite common in that state fifty years ago. Two large parlors opened together and formed an assembly room 25x80 feet in size. One of these parlors, was furnished by the Essex institute of Salem, an old historical society.

leaf tobacco.

In Mines and Mining building were eighty-six exhibiters showing, ores and gems in the rough fossils, iron, pyrites, calamite, leinonite, crystals, amazonstone, orthoclare, muscovite, garnet, zoisite, chalcopyrite, hematite, rhodonite, prehnite, tourmaline, granite, emery, graphite, and copper.

The following named parties were members of the State Board of World's Fair managers: Gen. Francis A. Walker, chairman, Boston; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Cambridge: Miss Anna L. Dawes, Pittsfield; Hon. Edward Burnett, Southboro; E. C. Harvey, secretary and executive commissioner, Brookline.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Jones

mantels, finishing woods and a large quantity of the material used was donated by Ohio citizens.

From the lobby were entrances to ladies' parlor and committee rooms. The central portion of the building had a reception hall 23x36 feet with high ceiling.

Back of the reception hall was an open court, 36 feet square, inclosed on three sides, the north and south sides being formed by the wings of the building. The north wing was occupied as information bureau, size 30x50 feet, divided into offices by wire railings.

The south wing contained parlor, writing, smoking and toilet rooms. The second floor had assembly room, press correspondents, ser-



MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The second floor had the parlors and two bed rooms, occupied by the Woman's Board and on the third floor were rooms for servants. The conventional liberty pole 85 feet high stood in the front court and a gilded codfish served as a vase on top of the cupola.

The state appropriated $175,000, distributed as follows: Building, $44,000; Agricultural exhibit, $5,000; Mineral, $2,500; Horticultural, $2,000; Forestry, $500; Educational exhibt, $45,000; Miscellaneous, $15,000.

In the Agricultural building the state was represented by eighty-nine exhibiters showing, corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, grasses, barley, rye, maple sugar, potatoes, onions, beans and

H. French, Boston; Mrs. Rufus S. Frost, Chelsea; alternates: Mrs. Mary Crease Sears, Boston; Mrs. A. F. Palmer, Cambridge.

National Commission: Francis W. Breed, Lysen; Thos. E. Proctor, Boston; alternates: Geo. P. Ladd, Spencer; Charles E. Adams, Lowell.

OHIO AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Ohio building occupied a ground area of 100x80 feet, colonial in style, two stories high, made of wood and staff with tile roof. Eight large columns in front supported a semi-circular colonial portico 33 feet high, the tile roof,

vants' rooms and bed and bath rooms.

The state appropriation was $154,000, private subscriptions, $35,000, and was partially distributed as follows: Building, $35,000; Agricultural exhibit, $14,000; Mineral exhibit, $15,000; Horticultural exhibit, $1,000; Wool exhibit, $2,000; Forestry exhibit, $3,000; Fisheries exhibit, $5,500; Live Stock exhibit, $4,000; Anthropological exhibit, $5,500; Woman's, $800.

In the Agricultural building Ohio was represented by 185 different exhibiters, showing wheat, corn, oats, grass seed, vegetable seeds, tobacco and wool.

Mining building contained a large display of salt, showing process of manufacture, coal,

building stone, etc.

In Forestry building were twenty-six exhibiters who made a fine display of native woods, such as paw paw, maple, elder, etc.

The members of the Ohio State Board of Commissioners were: W. W. Peabody, president, Cincinnati; Charles M. Anderson, vice-president, Greenville; W. T. Alberson, secretary, Columbus; Daniel J. Ryan, executive commissioner, Columbus; Albert Schwill, Cincinnati; James W. See, Hamilton; Charles M. Harding, Franklin; David Hall, Bloom Center; A. O. Jones, Zanesville; A. C. Cummins, Mansfield; William E. Sefton, Canton; L. E. Holden, Cleveland; William Edwards, Cleveland; H. G. Baker, Defiance; P. M. Cullinan, New Lexington; Harvey P. Platt, Toledo; William Ritchie, Mrs. Mary Hart, Mrs. Walter Hartpence.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Mary A. Hart, Glendale; Mrs. Walter Hartpence, Harrison; alternates: Mrs. Harriett T. Upton, Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell.

National Commission: Harvey P. Platt, Toledo; William Ritchie, Hamilton; alternates: Lucius C. Cron, Adolph Pluemer.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Liberal Arts department of the Exposition was a great educational institution in itself, but it was at the same time a comprehensive unity of variety, in the various branches of obtainable information.

The educational exhibits as shown by almost every state in the country as well as by every prominent private school, college and university in the land was of great interest; the various religious organizations were also represented with their publications showing the origin, nature, growth and extent of their faith. Statiscal, historical and other illustrations.

Religious music, choirs and hymnology, missionary societies, missions and work, bible societies, tract societies and their publications. Systems and methods of religious training for the young. Associations for religions or moral improvement. Charities and charitable associations connected with ecclesiastical societies. Among the religious organizations and societies were the following:

Concordia Publishing House, Chicago, showing publications of the Lutheran church and Sunday school supplies; Congregational denomination in America, church work and progress; Lutheran church of America, showing church development; Methodist Book Concern, showing 3,500 volumes distinct publications, books and papers; Methodist Episcopal church, publications showing development and progress, relics, portraits, etc.; National Christian association, publications, drawings, etc.; National Temperence Society and Publication House New York, books, pamphlets, tracts and charts. New Jerusalem church of America, showing church work; Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of America, publications; Presbyterian church in the United States was assigned space but did not open exhibit on account of Sunday opening; Seventh Day Baptist denomination, books, papers, photographs, etc.; Society Apostleship of prayer, Philadelphia exhibit of the society's work; Unitarian Church in the United States, books, charts, maps, etc.; United Society of Christian Endeavor, development and progress; Universal Peace Union, Washington, books, arbitration rules, portraits, etc.; Young Men's Christian Association, a full exhibit of their work.

American Bible society, New York, showing bibles and testaments in almost every language; American Catholic Historical society, Philadelphia, historical documents and relics; American Humane association, Chicago, work of the society in preventing cruelty to animals and children; American Peace society, Boston, books, treatise, diagrams, etc.; American Tract society, New York, evangelical publications, methods of gospel work, etc.; society founded in 1825, prints the gospels in 150 languages; issues 12,440 books and tracts and 7 periodicals, has circulated 15,764,165, volumes; Church of Christ (disciples), books showing development and progress; Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in the world, exhibit showing development and progress.



OHIO STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

OHIO AT THE FAIR.

Ohio keeps up her reputation as one of the leading states in the union by the active part she takes in the World's Fair. In every department in the Exposition the state has an exhibit of some kind. Her building is one of the leading state structures in the north end of the grounds and is surrounded by a beautiful lawn.

In the Mining department the state has an excellent showing of the mineral resources in a beautiful little pavilion erected in the north end of the building. In the Horticultural department her fruit display attracts much attention; but it is in the Agricultural building that she makes the best showing. Here can be seen a pavilion filled with an exhibit of the products of the state that it can well feel proud of. In the construction of the pavilion hollow glass columns have been used, each of them filled with different kinds of grain. The whole arrangement is exceeding artistic and attractive.

In the decoration of the pavilion the same cereal features can be seen that are so prevalent in the Agricultural department among all the states. Tobacco also occupies a conspicuous place in the exhibits as one of the state's products.

INDIANA'S GRAIN EXHIBIT.

In the pavilion erected in the Agricultural building by Indiana no attempt has been made at decoration as in many others. The booth is a very tasty one, with a pagoda in the center made of corn. Almost the entire exhibit of grains is made in glass jars, which are arranged in an artictic manner. The pavilion is in the east end of the building, and while the display lacks that architectural feature so prevalent among the other states, it shows the products of the state in an excellent manner.

SOUTH AFRICA IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

In the east end of the Agricultural building is an exhibit from Cape Colony, South Africa. The display contains a varied and interesting showing of the products of that country. Wool and tobacco are among the principal exhibits, especially the wool of the Angora sheep. A case of birds of beautiful plumage makes an attractive feature in the display while another of ostrich eggs is shown.

The display of ostrich plumes is one of the finest made at the Fair, and is made more attractive by a pair of stuffed birds which show the feathers before they are plucked. The floor and sides of several displays are covered with skins of animals native to the country. There is also a large showing made of the different kinds of woods and dye stuffs for which the country is so noted.

The exhibit of ivory includes several large elephant tusks and many articles made from this great article of commerce. The exhibit also contains a display of grains of a superior quality.



PHOTOGRAPH OF OHIO'S PAVILION IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

COLORADO IN THE MINING BUILDING.

In the west gallery of the Mining building can be seen a very unique and handsome piece of work. It represents the figure of a woman, crowned as a queen, sitting in a boat, the whole covered with a canopy. On each side is a cherubin, one holding a golden horn from which flows a stream of silver; the other a silver horn from which a stream of gold is flowing. The figure of the woman and boat are both finished in imitation of silver.

This exhibit is a part of the showing made in this department by Colorado and is expressive of their loyalty to the white metal. On a banner in front of the exhibit is inscribed the following lines by Isabel Sherrick Werdell:

Go, radient one, and tell thy world
The wonders you have seen;
The snow crowned mounts, the silver hills,
The valleys rich between.
In silence eloquent, oh speak,
Thou lovely Silver Queen.

Go, gracious one, and show the world
Our dignity of state;
Our hearts so true and miners bold,
Who wrest the crown from fate.
Go, noble queen, and show the world
Thou art the Gold King's mate.

Go, queenly one, and lift thy hand
Against the base and mean;
Thy silver star points to the right;
No wrong can stand between.
Upon thy throne proclaim to all
That silver still is queen.

Go, lovely one, and take thy place
Beside the King of Gold;
Columbia's queen as once thou wert
Ere thy birthright was sold.
Go with thy gems and silver on
O, queen of noblest mold.

PHOTOGRAPH OF INTERIOR OF MINING BUILDING, SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF EXHIBITS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.



PHOTOGRAPH OF INTERIOR OF MINING BUILDING, SHOWING PENNSYLVANIA COAL EXHIBIT AND OTHER ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS IN THE BUILDING



A UNIQUE EXHIBIT.

In the British section of the Agricultural building is an exhibit that will at once attract the attention of the visitor. It is a reproduction of one of the famous round towers, of Ireland, the entire tower being made of bottles of whiskey.

The exhibit is the work of a Dublin distillery and the tower contains 1,200 bottles of the very best liquor produced by the company.

OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

The states of Ohio and Kentucky are neighbors in the Agricultural building, the same as in their natural position. Both have erected handsome pavilions in which there seems to be a friendly rivalry as to which state should use the most of its productions in building them.

Every product of both states enters into the construction of the booths. Tobacco is given a prominent place in both. Over the entrance to Kentucky's pavilion are the words:

KENTUCKY LEADS IN TOBACCO, HEMP AND HORSES

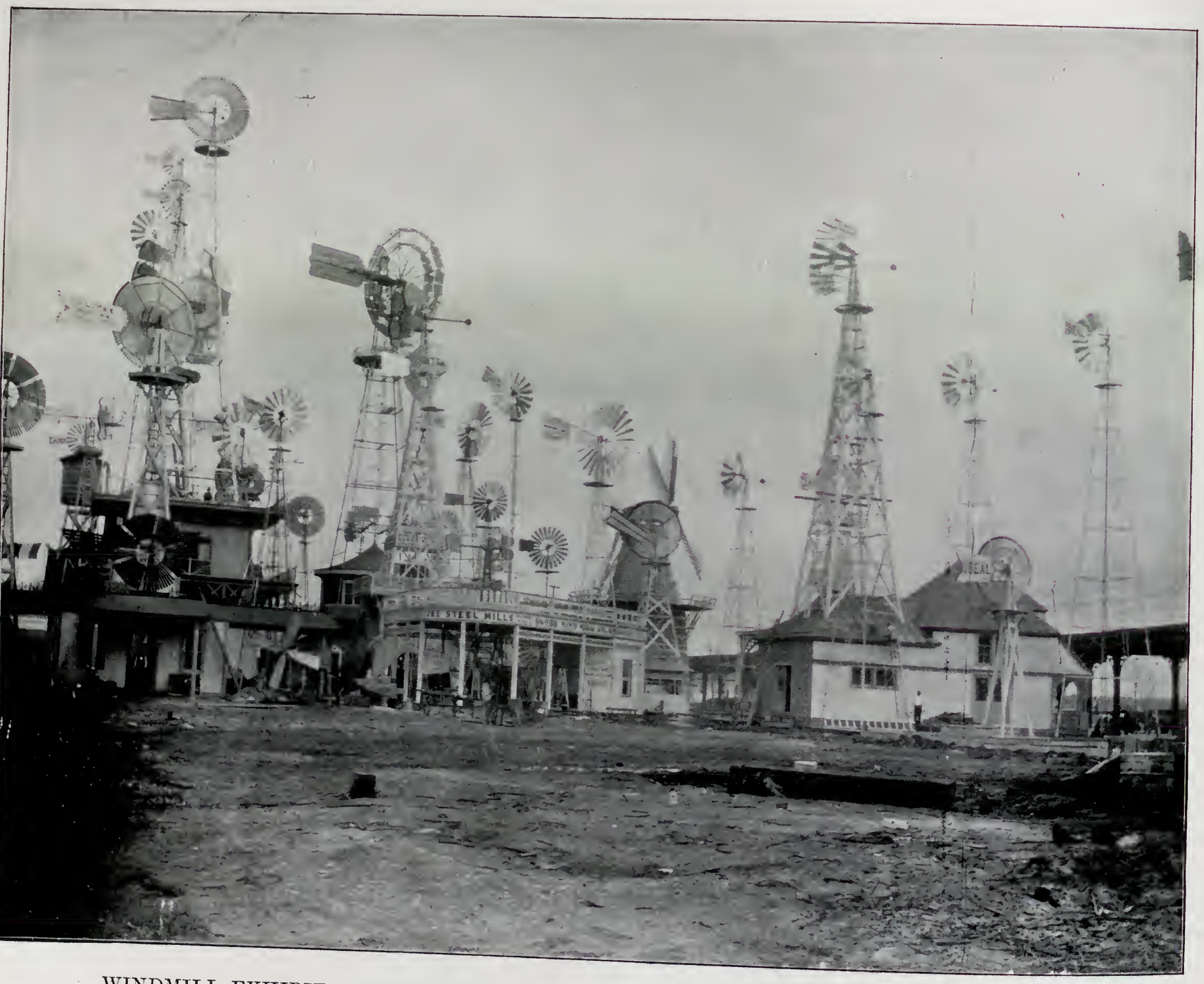
Ohio also makes her wool product a prominent feature of her exhibit.

SOME FEATURES IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

In the southeast section of Agricultural building may be seen many artistic state exhibits. The state of Washington has one of the largest and finest booths, in which she makes a showing of her products. In close proximity is that of Oregon. A unique feature in this exhibit is the grains cut and preserved in their natural state. The stocks of wheat, rye, oats and barley are from three to seven feet in height and half an inch thick.

Louisiana's exhibit is in three sections. One contains the sugar products, one the rice and one a miscellaneous. The section of the booth devoted to the rice exhibit is a wonderful piece of archetecture, with alligator and sea-serpent decorations.

Across the aisle from this exhibit is that of the Orange Free states of South Africa. In an artistically arranged booth is seen an exhibit of grains, rough diamonds, wood and fruits. The tanned leather industry is also given a prominent position.



WINDMILL EXHIBIT, SOUTH OF STOCK PAVILION, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WIND MILL EXHIBIT.

An exhibit of interest to farmers and stock raisers is that of wind-mills. These useful articles of farm machinery can be seen in all sizes, kinds and makes just south of the Agricultural building. There are about thirty or forty different styles and varieties, ranging from a minature to huge constructions with great fans twenty and thirty feet long. The accompanying illustration shows the exhibit in detail.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

In the central section of the Agricultural building South Dakota has erected a handsome pavilion. The outside of the structure is made of the different grains, with specimens of woods in their natural state, for supports. The interior contains an extensive exhibit of the grain resources of that enterprising young state.

PLUCKY LITTLE TRINIDAD.

By looking at the map of South America, the reader will find a little island off the coast of Venezuela, near the mouth of the Orinoco river. This island has an area of about 1,700 square miles, and a population of 250,000, and is one of the group that forms the West Indies. The name of the small body of land is Trinidad.

Although small in dimensions, this little country has a superabundance of pluck and enterprise. Those who doubt this statement should visit the World's Fair and see the varied and complete exhibit, made in the different departments, of the products and resources of the country.

The largest and most interesting display made by Trinidad can be found in the northwest section of the Agricultural building. Here is shown the principal products of the country. A full line of sugars and syrups from the native cane shows one of its leading products and industries. It also shows an extensive exhibit of the cocoa bean of commerce from which chocolate is made. One of the chief products is that of asphalt. This comes from the Pitch Lake of La Brea, and is of volcanic origin. The supply of this mineral production is practically inexhaustable. Last year over $500,000 worth was shipped to New York. Rum, molasses and coffee are three commercial products displayed.

The exhibit of the banana and its different uses is interesting; meal, starch, dried and preserved, and in many other ways it is made to serve as a food product. Dye stuffs, spices, cocoa nuts, tobacco, essential oils, fruits, animals, birds and pottery are seen in profusion.

In this exhibit are also private exhibits. The celebrated Angostura Bitters, shown by J. B. Siegert & Co. Lange de Vertenil's "Lave Artificielle," Richard & Co's "Cousine Mahoe," a vegetable cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, and a fine collection of photographs sent by Mr. Felix Morin. An interesting feature of the exhibit is the chocolate made from the Trinidad cocoa, which is dispensed to visitors.

An exhibit of the fibre of the century plant is made. This fibre is extensively used in making ropes, hammocks, and other articles requiring strength. The product of the leopard grass, or agave plant, is also shown in abundance. As a whole the exhibit made by Trinidad in the Agricultural building is one that more fully shows the resources and products of the country than some made by the largest states on the continent. The enterprise displayed by the little island has been with the expectation of enlarging its trade with other countries, and especially with this country. The large number of visitors to be seen in and around the exhibit proves the attractiveness of it, and all who come are given any information desired, by polite attendants.

A pure bred zebu bull and cow, bred in Trinidad, are also among the exhibits, and can be seen in the Live Stock department. These are the sacred cattle of the Hindoos.

Besides the exhibit made in the Agricultural building, Trinidad has a fine showing in the Mines and Mining building, an exhibit of tropical plants in the Horticultural building, and a fine display of native hard woods, including the balata, purple heart, poui, locust and roble, in the Forestry building.

To the enterprise of Mr. Harry Vincent, the commissioner from Trinidad to the Exposition, is due the excellent exhibit made by this little island. That gentleman has made his home on this island for years, and has large interests there. He has great faith in the future of Trinidad from a commercial point, and expects great results from the reputation she will get by her fine exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition.



PHOTOGRAPH OF TRINIDAD'S EXHIBIT IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



MRS. MARIAN A. MULLIGAN,
LADY MANAGER FROM CHICAGO.

MARIAN A. MULLIGAN.

Marian A. Mulligan was born in Liverpool, England, September 14, 1841. At the age of seven years she came to Chicago, where her father established a large brass and copper foundry, the first to be erected in the city.

She was a pupil in the Dearborn school, the first public school in Chicago, and afterwards attended St. Xavier's Academy. Her education was completed at Miss Sarah J. Hales' Academy in Philadelphia. In October 1859 she married James A. Mulligan, then a promising young lawyer. Her husband lost his life in the late civil war, after which she devoted herself to the care and education of her daughters.

In 1890 Mrs. Mulligan was unanimously nominated by the democratic party for superintendent of schools. When the World's Fair was talked of Mayor Cregier appointed Mrs. Mulligan as one of the nine ladies selected to represent Chicago in the great exhibition. When the permanent organizations were formed, president Palmer appointed her a member of the Chicago Board of Lady Managers.

HELEN CHAPMAN BRAYTON.

Helen Chapman Brayton was born at Fort Brown, Texas, Oct. 23, 1831. Her father Maj. W. W. Chapman graduated at West Point in 1837 and was distinguished for gallant service at the battle of Buena Vista.

Mrs. Brayton was educated in New England. In 1878 she married Hon. Ellery M. Brayton, at that time collector of Internal Revenue for the district of South Carolina and moved to Columbia, S. C., where she has since resided. Mrs. Brayton has been an invalid for many years, but is noted for her zeal and activity in charitable and philanthropic work. She was chosen vice president of the National World's Fair board.



HELEN CHAPMAN BRAYTON,
LADY MANAGER FROM TEXAS.

MRS. ABBY ANNA LOCKE STONE

Mrs. Stone was born in Calais, Maine, June 7th, 1848. While still a small child the family moved to Buffalo, New York, where she received exceptional advantages for the education that was to fit her for a teacher. At the Normal school, Oswego, N. Y., she received instruction in the principles and methods of Froebel and Pestalozzi.



MRS. ABBY ANNA LOCKE STONE,
LADY MANAGER FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

After several years as an exponent of these systems of education in Indiana and Northampton, Mass., she engaged in teaching in Clarke Institution for the deaf. She was a pupil of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell and was one of the first graduates of the school in Boston which demonstrated the "Bell system of visible speech," serving for several years as Dr. Bell's assistant.

As an alternate delegate-at-large of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, from Massachusetts, she kept herself informed of the proceedings of the board throngh its published records and by personal observation at Chicago, thus holding herself ready for active service if required.

MRS. FRANCES WELLES SHEPARD.

Mrs. Shepard was born in Geneva, N. Y., June 8, 1849, and is the daughter of the late Charles B. Stuart, the eminent civil engineer.

She was educated in Geneva and at Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's school in New York city, and married Judge Shepard Aug. 5, 1868. Her entire married life has been spent in Chicago.

Mrs. Shepard was appointed one of the lady managers for the state of Illinois in pursuance of an act of Congress, and by an act of the Legislature of this state was, with her alternate, named ex-officio member of the state board of eight women to have charge and direction of the exhibition of the work of the women in this state in the Exposition.



MRS. FRANCIS WELLES SHEPARD,
LADY MANAGER FROM ILLINOIS.

She was chairman of the following committees on state work: Organization of the State; Fine Arts; Show cases in the Woman's Department of the State building; also of the Reception Room; and of the Library; of the Illinois Woman's Hospital; of the Woman's Pharmacy; and of the catalogue of the work of Illinois women.

MRS. CHARLOTTE DAILEY.

Mrs. Dailey was a member of the Board of Lady Managers from Rhode Island to the World's Columbian Exposition. Her ability as an art critic was recognized by being appointed chairman of the committee of Fine Arts and Paintings.

Besides being a member of the national board, Mrs. Dailey was secretary and treasurer of the Rhode Island state board and president of the Woman's Advisory board of the state. In these several capacities she devoted a great deal of her time to the interests of the Exposition. It was through her influence that the women of her state made an interesting exhibit at the Fair.



MRS. CHARLOTTE DAILEY,
LADY MANAGER FROM RHODE ISLAND.



MRS. JOSEPH C. STRAUGHAN,
LADY MANAGER FROM IDAHO.

MRS. JOSEPH C. STRAUGHAN.

Mrs. Joseph C. Straughan, World's Fair Lady Manager for Idaho, was born in Clinton county, Illinois, and is the youngest child of Mr. Thomas Stanhope Ramsay, the oldest living settler in that county.

Mrs. Straughan was educated at the Jacksonville Presbyterian Academy. She has resided in Idaho for the past ten years and is the wife of the United States Surveyor General for that state. She is a sister of Hon. Rufus N. Ramsay, state treasurer of Illinois.

Mrs. Straughan took an active part in all that pertained to the Womans' Board of the World's Columbian Exposition, and was an able representative of the energetic and determined women of the West who have done so much in assisting the development of that comparatively new section of our country.

CLARA L. McADOW.

Clara L. McAdow, member of the Board of Lady Managers for Montana, is a woman of indomitable will, excellent executive ability and has the courage of her convictions both by word and work. Her husband is a sufferer from paralysis and she has for years managed their business, buying machinery, building roads, opening mines and attending to all details.

Mrs. McAdow made a gallent fight for woman suffrage in Montana during the constitutional convention of 1889. She has given generously to further the cause of the enfranchisement of women.

To her work as a member of the Board of Lady Managers she brought all the experience gained by a life of practical business; and was very enthusiastic in advocating that a great showing should be made by the women of the country at the Exposition.

MRS. FRANC LUSE ALBRIGHT.

Mrs. Franc L. Albright, Lady Manager from New Mexico, is a native of Pennsylvania. She received a college education finished by travel. From childhood she gave evidence of the artistic temperament, which in after years determined her choice of occupation. She is the wife of Col. J. G. Albright, editor of the Albuquerque *Morning Democrat*, and many of the bright productions in that



MRS. FRANC L. ALBRIGHT,
LADY MANAGER FROM NEW MEXICO.

journal, are credited to her pen. She is president of the Woman's New Mexico Press and Literary association.

Although Mrs. Albright is a successful business woman she does not eliminate the femenine element from her business life. Her rare intelligence and extensive experience make her an agreeable figure in business relations while her winning personalities render her a favorite in the highest social circles.

MRS. ELIZA J. P. HOWES.

Mrs. Eliza J. P. Howes, was born near Albion, N. Y., July 15, 1838, and was educated at Phipps Union Seminary. In 1861 she married George E. Howes, then in business in Philadelphia, where they resided until 1875, when they removed to Battle Creek, Mich., and soon became identified with its public interests.

Mrs. Howes is interested in literary and charitable work, and is an active member of the Independent Congregational church; she is thoroughly domestic in her taste; is the mother of three children, two sons who are in business, and one daughter.



MRS. ELIZA J. P. HOWES,
LADY MANAGER FROM MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Howes served as a member of the Board of Lady Managers, from Michigan, and was much interested in the work.

MRS. ALEXANDER THOMSON.

Mrs. Thomson is a daughter of the late Cornelius and Louisa E. Slack. On the mother's side she is descended from John Thomas Schley, owner of the first house built in Frederick city, Maryland. Mr. Slack, her father, was connected with the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. from its beginning, and was one of the original developers of the bituminous coal field of Western Maryland. He was a man of exceptional ability and very prominent in railroad and mining interests throughout the state and for twenty-five years general superintendent of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R. R.

Mrs. Thomson was educated in Baltimore. In 1866 she was married to the late Dr. Alexander Thomson, of Mt. Savage, Md., eldest son of Judge Alexander Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pa., and brother of Frank Thomson, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania R. R.

Mrs. Thomson was appointed a member of the Board of Lady Managers from Maryland serving on the board with distinction.



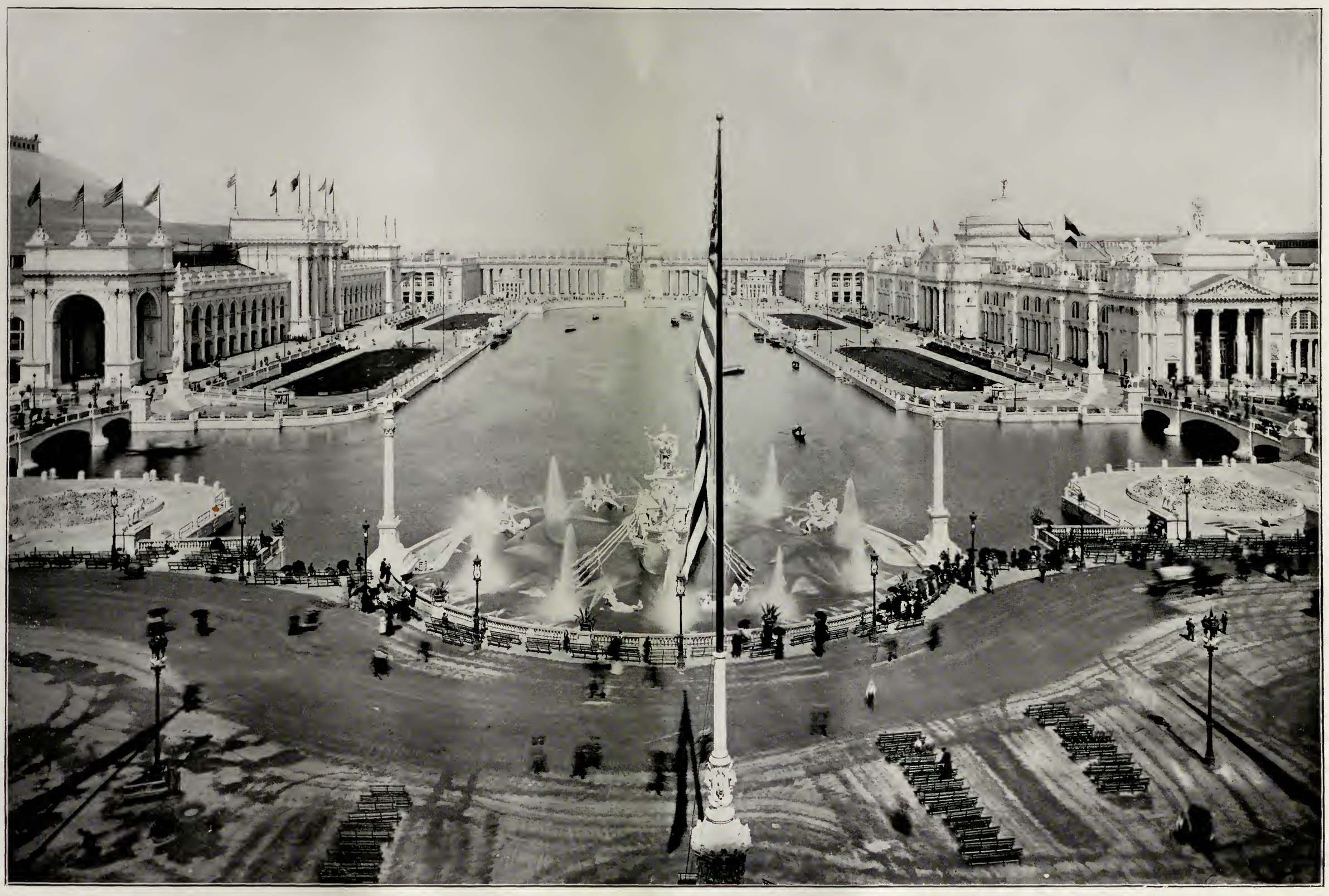
MRS. CLARA L. McADOW,
LADY MANAGER FROM MONTANA.



MRS. ALEXANDER THOMSON,
LADY MANAGER FROM MARYLAND.



VIEW LOOKING NORTH ON LAGOON FROM STOCK PAVILION. OBELISK IN FOREGROUND. DOME ILLINOIS BUILDING IN THE DISTANCE.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE COURT OF HONOR, LOOKING EAST FROM ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, SHOWING THE MACMONNIES' FOUNTAIN IN ACTION.



RUSSIA AT THE EXPOSITION.

Among all the European powers participating in the great American enterprise, Russia occupies a prominent place. In order to secure the success of the Russian section, a special commission was appointed by an Imperial Ukase, the members of which were chosen among the deputies of different ministries under the high presidency of the Private Councillor of State, Mr. W. Kovalewsky, Director of the Department of Manufactures and Commerce, and the able and prominent gentleman, Chamberlain of His Imperial Majesty, Mr. P. de Gloukhovskoy was entrusted with the executive power of the commission and appointed Commissioner General.

The Russian Government has shown itself very generons in granting money for the expenses of the Russian section, appropriating $300,000. The largest display is made in the Manufactures building by the leading business houses of the Russian Empire, which have in a great measure contributed to the large amount required for the ornamentation of show cases and pavilions.

The Russian section in this building is particularly distinguishing itself by its exhibit of artistic enamelled silver, bronze, papier mache, etc. The exhibit of fine furs, artistic furniture and the Asiatic exhibit, containing magnificent hand-made rugs, is an interesting feature. A pavilion 30 feet high, with a dome 70 feet, is a fine specimen of Russian architecture, and ornaments the entrance to the Russian section.

The fame of Russian leather was duly appreciated by the Exposition officials, and a large space is occupied by an exhibit in the Shoe and Leather building.

The agricultural, forestry, horticultural and fisheries departments contain an interesting exhibit. In the Fine Arts building Russia has an exhibit of its choicest collections of paintings and other works of art, many of them having been loaned for the occasion and are priceless.

MR. P. DE GLOUKHOVSKOY.

Mr. P. de Gloukhovskoy, Chamberlain of His Majesty, Emperor of Russia, and Imperial Commissioner General of Russia to the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in the province of Smolensk, on his hereditary estate, Vezovenka.

Mr. Gloukhovskoy was first educated in the gymnasium of his native town, and finished his course at the University of Moscow, graduating as Bachelor of Law. He entered the government service where his talents and abilities were at once recoguized. Although comparatively a young man, he occupies an important post as member of the Treasury Council.



P. DE GLOUKHOVSKOY,
IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF RUSSIA TO THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Mr. Gloukhovskoy is also Actual Councillor of State and Chamberlain at the Court of His Imperial Majesty. He holds all the orders up to that of St. Vladimir of the 2d degree. He has gained much experience in International and Domestic exhibitions, in which he has taken an active part. He was at the Paris exposition of 1873, at Philadelphia in 1876 and Paris in 1878, in all of which he took an active part.

Mr. Gloukhovskoy's abilities were appriciated by the foreign governments, by whom he was knighted with the Order of the Iron Crown of the 2d degree by Austria, the Commandry of the Star Rose by Brazil, and Knight of the Cross of the Legion of Honor by France. Besides these honors he also wears decorations of the Montenegro Daniel and the Polar Star of Sweden and Norway. As Commissioner General to the Copenhagen exhibition he received the Grand Cross of Danebrog, from King Christian of Denmark.

In 1892 Mr. Gloukhovskoy was appointed Commissioner General to the World's Columbian Exposition, and is at present in Chicago in the interests of Russia's exhibit.

In Russia he is well known as a promoter and organizer of various scientific societies, society of Homology, society of forwarding Russia's trade, fisheries, and many others.

MR. R. DE SOUSTCHEFFSKY.

Mr. Rokouza de Soustcheffsky, Assistant of the Russian Commissioner General, acted as intermediary between the administration of the World's Fair and the Russian Commission at St. Petersburg from June, 1892, until the arrival of Commissioner General Gloukhovskoy in Chicago the latter part of April.

In Russia Mr. Soustcheffsky was educated for the bar, but on the institution of the World's Columbian Exposition he relinquished his occupation for the time being, and placed himself at the disposal of the Minister of Finance who entrusted him with the important position of Imperial Commissioner of the Russian section at the Exposition. He has taken much interest in the Exposition from the day of his arrival, and it is through his exertions that Russia will in a great measure be indebted for the excellent exhibit made and the important position she will take among the other foreign countries which are taking part.

Mr. Soustcheffsky is also a member of the Imperial Geographical society, and although not a newspaper man by profession, he has contributed several interesting articles on the Columbian Exposition to the leading newspapers of his country.

The banquet given at the Auditorium by Chamberlain P. de Gloukhovskoy, the Russian Commissioner General to the World's Columbian Exposition, in honor of the anniversary of the coronation of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, was one of the most imposing and elegant of the series of banquets given by the foreign commissioners during the past few weeks. Among those present were the leading commissioners of foreign countries and this country.

MR. LUBOMIR DIMCHA.

Mr. Lubomir Dimcha was born at his father's Luthuanian Castle, Zdaniski, in 1860, and received his first education under the paternal roof by Russian, French and German masters. He entered the high school of Mitau, and in leaving this institution a gold medal was presented to him. In 1878 he went to the St. Petersburg university where he graduated as a barrister. He then entered the government service and was attached to the Department of Public Education. In 1887 he took the degree of Doctor of Law at Moscow, and was raised to the eminent position of Professor of Public Law at the University of St. Petersburg.

When first the World's Columbian Exposition was spoken of Prof. Dimcha was appointed by Imperial Ukase as delegate of the educational department to Chicago.

Mr. Dimcha is not only a member of different Russian scientific societies, but also ranks among the learned men composing the general congress, and was lately invited to accept the place as Honorary Vice President of that congress.

Since coming to Chicago Mr. Dimcha has interested himself in educational matters and extended his acquaintance among the leading men of science and letters in this city.



RAKOUZA DE SOUSTCHEFFSKY,

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER TO WORLD'S FAIR.

MR. JOHN LEBEDKINE.

Mr. John Lebedkine, mining engineer, Imperial Russian Delegate of of the Mining Department to the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in the year 1858 in the Transbaycalian district, eastern Siberia, near one of the gold mines managed by his father, who was an engineer under His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia.

As Mr. Lebedkine was, from his very infancy, reared in the midst of mining pursuits, he naturally had a strong tendency to follow his father's profession.

After having finished his studies at an elementary technical school at Irkoutsk, he was sent to Cazane, where he completed his course at a clinical institute.

He then left for St. Petersburg where, after seven years' constant and efficient work, he succeeded in graduating as a candidate of mathematical science at the university of the capital of Russia, and as a mining engineer of the Imperial Academy.

Once his education finished, Mr. Lebedkine entered the government service and was attached to the Mining Department of the Ministry of Domains, in charge of the technical section and entrusted with all questions of mining education.

AMONG FOREIGN BUILDINGS.

The exhibits now being made by foreign countries at the Exposition forms one of the leading features. This is especially true in the way of buildings. Beginning with Germany, which country has erected the largest and finest structure of any foreign state, the next in order of size is Sweden, whose building is one of the most substantial on the grounds. Brazil has expended much time and money in the construction of her building. The result justifies the trouble and expense.

Passing through the section occupied by foreign buildings in the northeast part of the Exposition grounds, the visitor will find nineteen foreign countries with representative buildings. Besides the three countries above mentioned there are buildings by Norway, Great Britain, Austria, France, Spain, Canada, Japan, Turkey, Russia, Ceylon, Haiti, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Nicaragna, and Guatemala.

These buildings are in every form of architecture, each country demonstrating its own peculiar forms of construction. From an architectural standpoint, the buildings are a wonderful exhibit in themselves. It is within the buildings that the visitor will see the many characteristics of the different countries, in the varied and wonderful exhibits.

No adequate idea can be given of the hundreds and thousands of things to be seen within these edifices. Each country stands out distinctively. In this respect they differ radically from the exhibit made by the several states. There is a sameness in our home exhibit, while among the foreign states the types of people, the products, the arts and the manufactures are nearly all in different lines, The commercial, as well as the ornamental, features of the exhibit are made prominent by every country, showing that they are not here on pleasure bent and simply to please the eye of visitors, but also in a business capacity.

One thing noticeable among the foreign countries is the fact that no niggardness is shown in making the exhibit attractive and complete. All details are looked after. While not forgetting the commercial idea, they have utilized all their artistic skill to produce the best effects and bring conspicuously before the public the fact that their exhibits will stand a critical test with those of any country in the world. The Japanese building is the only one that will be kept standing after the Fair.

THE OLD WORLD AT THE FAIR.

The visitor who passes along Midway plaisance will be entertained by seeing people and customs peculiar to every nation of the old world. Here he will meet the Turk, the Arab, the Egyptian, the Javanese, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Singalese, the Greek, the Kaffer, all attired in their native costumes and living as they live in their native land. The student of the races of mankind can have ample opportunities in a stroll along this wonderful street, where he may examine and criticise without fear or favor.



LUBOMIR DIMCHA.

RUSSIAN DELEGATE, EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



JOHN LEBEDKINE,

RUSSIAN DELEGATE, MINING DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AMONG THE RUSSIAN EXHIBITERS IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

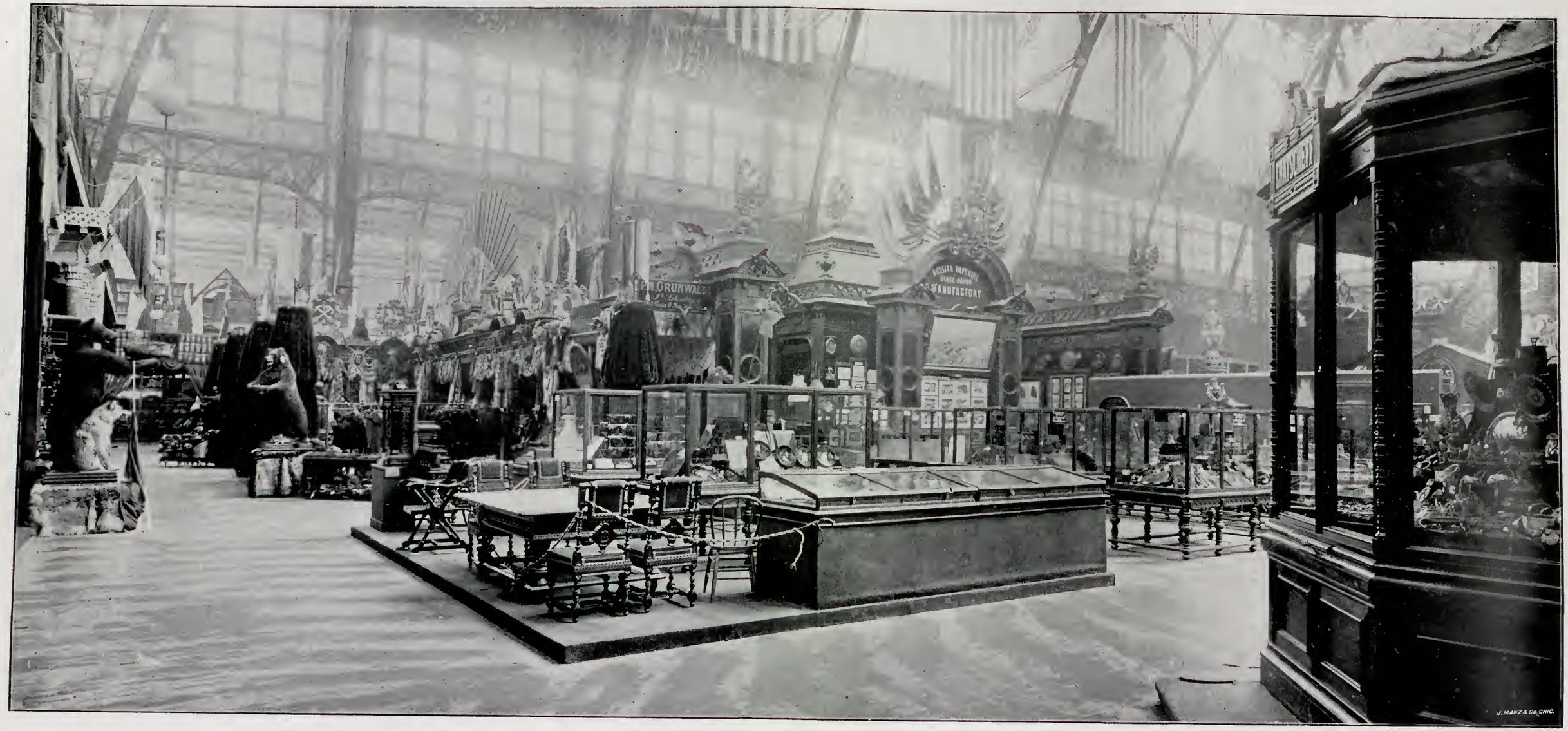
Russia, as a nation, makes a grand display at the Exposition. While this fact is evident to all who have admired her excellent displays in the different departments, it is in the Manufactures department that the greatest showing is made by private exhibiters.

A trip through this section is a journey through fairyland, so exquisite and varied are the many attractive things to be seen. Among the many exhibiters and one that occupies a front rank is P. M. Grunwaldt, Furrier to the Empress of Russia. Here can be seen the product of every fur-bearing animal of the world. A silver fox ladies robe is displayed valued at $8,000; a sable and seal coat, $6,000; a sea otter skin worth $2,000, a black fox skin $2,800 and hundreds of the finest sables, royal ermine, black, silver, blue, white and red foxes, marten, mink, otter, kamshatka, beaver, bear, and other furs. The line of finished garments in boas, muffs, capes, coats, robes, rugs and gloves is the finest ever seen in this country. The exhibit is valued at over $1,000,000.

E. M. Grunwaldt, manufacturer of all fine furs by special appointment to the Queen of Belgium, has an equally fine exhibit of furs, occupying the space adjoining that of P. M. Gunwaldt. In this display can be seen sable linings for Russian circulars valued from $3,500 to $5,200. Seal garments with Russian sable lining and collars worth $2,500. Silver fox linings valued at $3,000. Beaver boa, three yards long, valued at $600. A Russian circular of blue velvet, with sable collar and lined with sable legs, valued at $1,100. Fur-lined coats, hedgehog hunting caps, overcoats, opera cloaks and an endless variety of valuable fur articles complete the exhibit. One white Russian bear skin is the largest seen at the Fair and valued at $600. It is well worth the price asked.

The Imperial Russian State Paper Manufactory has an exhibit filling sixteen large show cases, consisting of electrotypes, steel plates and samples of the work turned out by the factory. The exhibit made by N. Stange, of bronze work is from the models of E. Lanceray, the greatest of sculptors. The groups are of the "Arabian types," among which is the famous "Arab Fantasie," An equestrian statue of Gen. Skobeloff has been sold seven times, so great has been the demand for duplicates of this admirable piece of work.

Ovchinnikoff Bros. the silversmiths of Mos-



SECTION OF THE RUSSIAN EXHIBIT IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING, SHOWING FUR EXHIBIT, IMPERIAL STATE PAPER MANUFACTORY AND OTHER DISPLAYS.

cow and St. Petersburg, have an exhibit of enameled silverware, silver statues, chased silver and gold work that is of great value. They show two lines of enameled silver, filigree and transparent. Gratscheff also has an exhibit of silverware that includes all kinds of enamel and filigrane work.

smith Co., make an exhibit of gold and silver filigree enameled work, silver cases and a variety of other things that show the most delicate work. They have one lamp worth $2,000.

The display of bronze goods made by A. E. Federoff is the equal of any in the building and contains every variety of goods to be found in

three cabinets made of mahogany inlaid with hard stone mosaics which are marvels of workmanship and beauty. In this exhibit is a punch bowl made from jade, one of the hardest stones known, which is worth $24,000, and a small tray of agate worth $20,000. N. L. Tjukaloff makes a fine showing of decorative painting on

lacquered hand painting work on papier mache articles; C. M. Schroeder shows six grand pianos, one of which was presented to the great pianist, Rubinstein on the occasion of his 50th birthday. Baron G. Pilar von Pilchau exhibits a melograph, or automatic music writer, which is a wonderful as well as convenient invention.



SECTION OF THE RUSSIAN EXHIBIT IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING, SHOWING DISPLAYS OF THE IMPERIAL APPANAGES AND OTHER ARTISTIC WARE.

Kuznetsov Co. make a display of porcelain and crockery ware; J. Nechaiev-Maltsev one of crystal which includes decanters, wineglasses, chandeliers, and other articles of handsome and elaborate workmanship; O. Passe and A. Zhesselshow a line of carved gilt frames that are marveles of workmanship; the Russian Silver-

bronze work. Meltzer & Co., have an exhibit of furniture in which is seen an exact reproduction of the dining table and chairs of Alexander II in carved walnut. The exhibit made by the Tentelewo Chemical Works contains a display of chemicals second to none at the Exposition.

The Imperial Stone Manufactory exhibits

cabinets. S. P. Louraloff displays several cases of silk gallon, tapes, chains and other work. Fairbairn & Co. have several cases filled with papier mache work in trays, boxes and miscellaneous articles, painted in handsome designs.

J. S. Levitte has a case of perfumes and toilet articles; N. Luokoutine a large display of

L. Plarr is the representative of several jewelers, furriers and makers of artistic ware who have extensive exhibits in this department. The illustrations on these pages will give the reader some idea of the extensive and elaborate exhibit made by the different firms from that country, better than reading of them.

EXHIBIT OF RUSSIAN EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Under the direct sanction of their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Imperial educational and charitable institutions of the Empress Marie, patronized by their Majesties, made a comprehensive display in the Russian Liberal Arts Section of the Manufactures building. The official delegates of the Imperial institutions was Mrs. Semetschkin and Mr. Ottocar d' Aderkas.

There are more than six hundred institutions under the immediate patronage of their Majesties, and actually under the chief direction of the Count N. Pratasow-Bachmetjew, with a total of 500,000 pupils. These include foundling homes, (with village infirmaries, schools for girls, nurses and female assistant surgeons, seminary for teachers, village schools, asylums, lying-in hospitals and schools for midwives), children asylums, schools for the deaf and dumb and for the blind, hospitals, asylums for insane, institutions and gymnasiums for girls, primary and manual training schools, the Imperial Lyceum for boys, commercial schools, orphan institutes, hospices, widows' homes, asylums for poor, unmarried women, children's and ophtalmic hospitals, hospices for workmen, almshouses, community of sisters of charity, charitable societies, horticultural schools, cradles, trade homes for the blind, etc.

The exhibit of these various institutions was one of the most interesting shown by the Russian people. The methods of instruction in the schools and the completeness of supervision over all branches of education, was a surprise to many who were accustomed to consider the Russians backward in scholastic pursuits. This display was also embellished with models, maps, photographs, and charts, giving the extent, methods and statisties of education and charity in Russia.

In this department were shown some specimens of Russian handiwork (made by the pupils of the Demidow institution at St. Petersburg), that were destined for presentation to President and Mrs. Cleveland. The one to be given to President Cleveland was a fire-place ornament—gold and silver interwoven by means of the finest needlework on a background of red velvet. The one that Mrs. Cleveland was to be presented with was a specimen of embroidery on a background of pure white linen. The figure-piece was a delineation of a recent event which was of historical interest to both Americans and Russians—a graphic illustration of the American ship "Leo," arriving at St. Petersburg in 1892, laden with corn, sent by the Americans after the poor harvest in Russia.

The institutions of the Empress Marie, actually flourishing under the most gracious patronage of their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor Alexander III and the Empress Marie Feodorovna, are strictly following the direction given them by their founders, the Empresses Catherine II and Marie Feodorovna (wife of the Emperor Paul I,) in securing the homeless, helpless and forlorn, and in bringing up youth in the limits of honesty and love to fellowmen.

The largest of these institutions is the foundling-homes: they receive annually 25,000 children; the total number of children in these institutions is 103,000. The 107 primary schools depending upon the foundling-homes are giving education to 3,293 children.

The 131 children-asylums receive 13,645 children. The deaf and dumb school at St. Petersburg has 230 scholars. The Association of the Empress Marie for the assistance of blind, founded in 1882, has already established fifteen schools for blind children, two trade-homes for blind adults, three asylums for the aged and two ophtalmic hospitals, a section for prevention of blindness and a society for printing and writing of books for the blind.

The 32 institutes or boarding schools for girls consist of 7,680 scholars. The 30 gymnasiums or day schools for girls, with a progymnasium and pedagogic classes, consist of 10,664 scholars. There are four institutions for boys: the Imperial lyceum, two commercial schools and an orphan institute. The lyceum, with a gymnasium and a juridical faculty, is a high school; the other three are secondary schools. The total number of scholars in these four establishments is 2,066. The 36 hospices and widow's-homes are assisting 3,849 persons.

In brief in all these institutions 498,108 persons are assisted, of which 120,537 belong to foundling-homes, hospices and asylums, 350,154 to hospitals and 27,417 to the educational establishment.

The annual budget of these institutions consists of about 11,300,000 roubles ($5,650,000.) The means for their maintenance are derived from revenues of capitals previouly formed, donations, granted by the Imperial family, payments of scholars, some privileges of the institutions (viz., a fixed income from the taxation of public representations and the monopolized right of making and selling playing cards,) a subsidy of 500,000 roubles ($250,000) from the liberal public contributions.



AMERICAN POTTERIES' EXHIBIT, MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



1. K. Buenz, Germany, *President*. 2. *Brother Maurelian*, U. S. 3. Gen. T. T. Eaton, U. S., 2d V. Pres. 4. Dr. S. H. Peabody, U. S., Chief Department L. 5. Prof. J. H. Gore, U. S., Asst. Sec. 6. Hulda Lundin, Sweden. 7. Prosper Lamal, Switzerland. 8. Mrs. Harriet Higgins, Curacoa. 9. J. H. Shinn, U. S. 10. Prof. J. C. Heard, Russia. 11. Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, U. S. 12. Prof. W. R. Hoag, U. S. 13. Mrs. V. Thompson, U. S. 14. Prof. A. Westphal, Germany. 15. Mrs. B. Gray, U. S. 16. Lieut. Ogloblinsky, Russia. 17. Miss K. Fredriksen, Sweden. 18. Mrs. M. J. Senano, U. S. 19. Mrs. A. G. Spencer, U. S. 20. Miss I. J. Brooks, U. S. 21. Max Schiedmayer, Germany. 22. C. T. Stuart, U. S. 23. Geo. Seamoni, Russia. 24. Prof. W. R. Smith, U. S. 25. Prof. Vogel, Germany. 26. B. Pensky, Germany. 27. H. Burger, Switzerland. 28. E. P. Kovalevsky, Russia. 29. J. M. Hazen, U. S. 30. Mrs. Bartlett, U. S. 31. W. F. Terry, New South Wales. 32. ———— 33. Prof. L. L. Dimcha, Russia. 34. Miss. A. Chapin, U. S. 35. Miss E. Sabin, U. S. 36. A. M. Edwards, U. S. 37. J. H. McGibbons, U. S.

MEMBERS OF THE AWARDS COMMITTEE IN DEPARTMENT LIBERAL ARTS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



HIS EXCELLENCY, IBRAHIM HAKKY BEY.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

IBRAHIM HAKKY BEY.

His Excellency, Ibrahim Hakky Bey, Commissioner-General of the Ottoman Empire to the World's Columbian Exposition, is to-day one of the highest, brighest and youngest official in the government service.

His promotion to high and confidental positions has been marvelous; his titles and decorations are many. Besides wearing decorations of Siamese and German governments, he wears the Grand Insignia of Ausmanie, Mejidie, and gold and silver medals of Imtiyazi, as a special mark for his ability. Lately the degree of Bala was conferred on him, and now there is only one step left for him to climb to the sublime degree of Vezier.

Having been educated in the diplomatic school at Constantinople, he speaks English, French and German fluently. At first he was connected with the department of foreign affairs. There his ability being recognized, he was promoted to a high position in the palace of His Majesty, the Sultan.

Special missions have several times called him to Europe, and on many occasions he has had the honor of being interpreter to His Imperial Majesty.

Being at the head of the Imperial Ottoman Commission to the World's Columbian Exposition, he devotes much time and energy in forwarding the interests of the World's Fair in the Ottoman Empire.

AHMED FAHRI BEY.

Ahmed Fahri Bey, Imperial Ottoman Commissioner from Turkey to the World's Columbian Exposition, is a native of Turkey. He was educated at Dar-El-Shefaka, the government school in Constantinople, and at Paris, France, in one of the highest schools for electricity and engineering.

After three years' study he returned to Constantinople and was appointed to a high position in the telegraphic service. Soon after, as a reward for his ability and high character, he was decorated with the grand insignia of Ausmanie and Shira-Khurshid, of Persia, and appointed a member to the Council of Administration for postal and telegraph service.

In 1891, by a special order of the Sultan he was appointed a delegate to the Universal Postal Congress, held at Vienna, with full power to negotiate and regulate postal laws for the empire with foreign powers.

His ability and long service being recognized, His Imperial Majesty conferred on him the honor to represent the Imperial Ottoman Empire to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He is very enthusiastic in his efforts to make a fine showing at the Exposition from Turkey.

PROGRESS ON FOREIGN BUILDINGS,

The progress made among the foreign countries that are erecting buildings on the Exposition grounds has been in the same ratio with that on the state buildings. Some of the buildings were practically completed in the early part of the year. Others were just begun. Still others were in course of erection.

Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia were foremost with their buildings. Sweden, Brazil, Guatemala, Turkey, Austria and Canada made very rapid progress on their buildings and had them all completed and their exhibits installed by the time the Fair was opened. Japan was among the first countries to complete her building, or group of buildings, on the island. The buildings of Germany, France, Brazil, Sweden and Canada are very large. Turkey, Colombia and Hayti have the smallest buildings.

In a point of unique architecture Turkey will take the lead. Brazil's building is without doubt the handsomest from an exterior view. Taken as a whole the foreign countries represented have erected buildings that compare favorably with the other buildings on the grounds, in point of size, architecture and appearance.

As a general rule foreign countries were far in advance of this country in the matter of preparing buildings and pavilions for their exhibits and in getting them installed. Germany and France lead in the amount of space taken in the several department buildings, and the extent of exhibits. In some departments Germany is occupying as much space as is taken by half a dozen other European countries. Many of the lesser foreign countries are making their exhibit in the form of concessions.

ORIENTAL COUNTRIES ARE INTERESTED.

For the first time in the history of expositions in this country the Oriental countries exhibit the most lively interest. Almost every country in the old world has a representation at the Exposition. In some instances the interest assumes an official importance from the fact that the representation is made under the auspices of the government itself. But in most cases it is made by citizens of the country in the form of a concession on the Midway plaisance. From a commercial standpoint the inhabitants of the far-off states are showing that they are cognizant of the value of making a good showing of their manufactures in a country that will eventually become a good customer of theirs.



AHMED FAHRI BEY,

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN COMMISSIONER TO WORLD'S FAIR.

TURKEY AT THE EXPOSITION.

Turkey was represented at the Exposition by Ibrahim Hakky Bey, Imperial Commissioner General; Ahmed Fahri Bey, Imperial Commission; Mr. Hohannes J. Pushman, secretary; Mr. Z. J. Sweeney, honorary commissioner; Mr. F. D. Thompson, honorary commissioner; Capt. Mehmed Tevfik, attache to commission; Capt. Ahmed Sabit, attache to commission.

The Turkish building was in the moresque style in imitation of the Hunkhar Casque (or fountain,) of Sultan Ahmed III, which is opposite the Babi Humayon in Constantinople. Size of building was 80x100 feet, having a large dome in the center with four smaller domes at the corners.

The exterior was made in Damascus of carved wood, and brought here for the purpose. The exhibition halls were richly decorated with tapestries and contained a fine exhibit of textile fabrics, gold, silver and other minerals, munitions of war, electrical appliances and antiquities, the agricultural products, silks, dye stuffs and samples, representing every industry.

Exhibits were also made in the Manufactures building showing oriental rugs and filigree jewelry. In Transportation department were caiques, sedan chairs, bullock carts, etc.

In the north end of the main corridor of the Woman's building was a large upright case filled with embroideries of exquisite workmanship and design, and unequaled by anything ever before shown in this country. This case bore in large letters the initials T. C. F. which stands for "Turkish Compassionate Fund." This was established in Constantinople in the year 1878 during the Russo-Turkish war for the relief of Bulgarian and Turkish refugees who flocked to the city for shelter, having been burned out and driven from their homes.

The display of fine embroideries was under the supervision of Madame Zacaroff, who was at the building in charge of the exhibit. Among the more noticeable specimens shown were doylies that looked like frost work, some being in solid gold embroidery on drawn threads, closely resembling the repousse and gold-basket work of Russian goldsmiths. On pink chiffon were delicate embroideries, suitable for the garniture of dresses. The finest linen scarfs for table-centers had the oriental finish of a wrought bordering, with tiny spangles and penduloques. The different designs used included many of those Eastern patterns handed down from generation to generation, dating back to even the ninth generation. One design was copied from the enamels of the "green mosque," a marvelous piece of architecture in Broussa. Altogether the exhibit was one of the finest in the building.

It was in Midway plaisance that Turkey had one of its best representations. This consisted of a genuine Tuskish village, reproduced from an original in the country of the Moslems. This village was a concession granted by the Exposition authorities to Robert Levy, a merchant of Constantinople, who received permission from the Sultan to reproduce the village.

The principal buildings in the village consisted of a mosque, where all Mohammedans at the Exposition worshiped during their sojourn in Chicago. This was an attractive exhibit to Americans, unfamiliar with the Mohammedan religious rites.

Near the mosque were several large bazaars, in which merchants occupied stalls similar to those in their native country, where could be found everything from the Orient. Rugs, shawls, embroideries, jewelry, and every imaginable ornament used in the decoration of the person were found in abundance.

In one of the large buildings was a theatre in which were given almost every hour of the day and evening characteristic acting, consisting of sword contests, dancing, musical features and other attractions.

There were several refreshment bazaars, wherein were dispensed articles of food and drink that were new to this country both in name and to the palate. A number of palanquins or sedan chairs were exhibited, and a line of conveyance establishd by several brawny Turks. Owing to an exorbitant price being asked for riding in them they did not prove a success. Turkey was also represented in the "Congress of Beauties."



TURKISH BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

A PROGRESSIVE PANORAMA.

The strides of progress are gigantic. The present epoch is one of immensity. The seeming impossibilities of a few years ago are now the ever-recurring events of daily life. We travel at the rate of a mile a minute. We talk to each other and recognize voices across a thousand miles of space. We walk the floor of old ocean and railroad in the air. In short, we figuratively "press the button"—a subtle something "does the rest." And in this busy push and get-ahead existence we lose much of the sweetness of life. We devote too little time to retrospect. Comparisons are enjoyable; they are educational. Our illustration suggests these thoughts. It is a pretty, peaceful picture, torn from the pages of the past. It represents the modest beginning of one of the greatest industries of modern times. It is the old blacksmith shop where the first McCormick reaper was built in 1831, and where the manufacture of the machine was carried on for several years. Here Cyrus Hall McCormick, at the age of twenty-one, effected a combination of the cardinal principles of every reaper and grain harvester that has since been built. This shop was situated on the farm of young McCormick's father, at Walnut Grove, Virginia, near "Steele's Tavern," a caravansary which appears to have been a conspicuous land-mark in that locality sixty years ago. As soon as his reaper was completed, the eager "inventor and builder" put it into a field of oats, and "astonished the natives" by the very satisfactory manner in which the six-acre piece was cut. But the enthusiasm of the inventor ever leads him to expect too much of his early experiments, and so, back to the shop went the reaper, to await the improvements suggested by its performance. What the McCormick grain and grass cutting machines are to-day, the world knows, but that same world is not so well informed as to the early days of the McCormick. Our illustration is a reproduction from a photograph of the painting shown in connection with the exhibit of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., at the World's Columbian Exposition.



PHOTOGRAPH OF PANORAMA OF FARM SCENE, McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY'S EXHIBIT, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

EXPOSITION FINANCES.

The financial statement made by Auditor Ackerman early in August shows the condition of the Exposition's finances to be in a fine shape considering everything. The receipts show a marked increase while the expenditures are much less than they were early in the season. The total gate receipts from May 1st to August 1st were $3,164,588. The total expenditures to August 1 were $22,184,423.92. The receipts from concessions were $1,178,546.92, while $1,929,120 has been realized from souvenir coins.

Treasurer Seeberger paid the first installment of 10 per cent of the debenture bonds the middle of August. This was followed by another payment later in the month. Since August 1st the attendance has increased to a marked degree, the average being over 100,000 per day during the month.

The total liabilities August 1st including, obligations on contracts, was $23,867,752.80, while the total assets including the city bonds, the debenture bonds, the capital stock, the receipts from souvenir coins, gate receipts, concessions, interest and all other receipts were $22,677,290.48, leaving liabilities of $1,190,461.32.

The reduction of expenses by discontinuing the departments of Publicity and Promotion and the Installation department and the pruning down of all useless assistants and employes has resulted in a great saving to the Exposition. In order that all the debenture bonds may be redeemed it will be necessary that there be an average attendance of 150,000 a day from now until the close of the Exposition. The receipts from the concessions are all used up in paying the running expenses so that little or no returns from that source are turned into the general fund. Should the souvenir coins all be disposed of before the close of the Fair they will bring in quite a little sum and help reduce the debt.

Taking everything into consideration, the financial outlook for the Exposition company is an exceedingly bright one, and stockholders may receive some of their money back.

THE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING IN SOUVENIR COINS.

It will be remembered that the United States Government made a donation to the Exposition of $2,500,000 in souvenir coins, and that before they were received, the Finance Committee declined several handsome offers from speculators for the entire issue.

It would have been manifestly improper for the Directory to dispose of this issue of souvenirs without first giving the people an opportunity of obtaining them, at the established price of one dollar each.

A very large number were sold before they could be minted, but when the Exposition opened, attractive stands were placed in the principal buildings, with more attractive ladies attending them, to make sale of the coins which would be purchased by visitors as the "*only official souvenirs of the Exposition.*"

A model of the Washington monument, was constructad of these beautiful Columbian coins and placed under the clock in the Manufactures building. This attracted so much attention and favorable comment that the Finance Committee resolved to show the people how attractive a large number of these souvenirs would look in the form of the United States Treasury building. In this issue we present readers with a handsome picture of this model, which is built in the rotunda of the Administration building.

The exact size of the model, or fac-simile of the Treasury building, is eighteen feet long, nine feet, six inches wide and forty-two inches high; this stands on a handsome base of paneled walnut four feet high and the whole enclosed with an appropriate iron fence, inside of which are four show cases, from which young ladies supply visitors with as many of the souvenirs as they may desire.

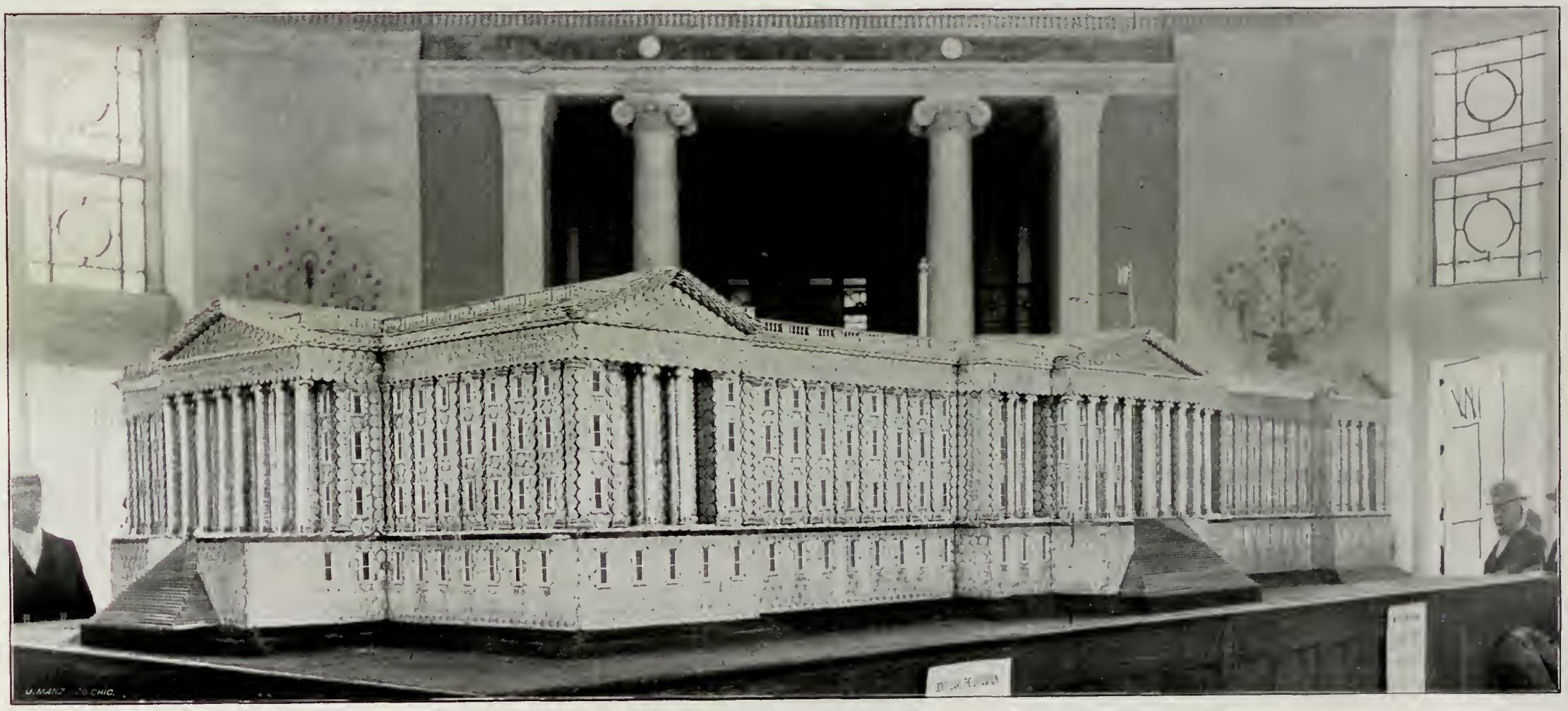
It does not detract from any other exhibit to say that none attracts more attention than this handsome and most valuable silver model ever constructed.

When you consider that there were only five million of these souvenirs made and that there are sixty-five million people in America, one can easily see that there are not enough to go around, and it becomes necessary for every person to secure the number they want, as soon as possible.

The crowds surrounding this beautiful model every day show that the people are greatly interested in it, and many people do not hesitate to pronounce it the most unique exhibit in the entire Exposition.

The Administration building, in which this handsome model is shown, has been pronounced by a great many writers as the greatest achiev ment in artistic architecture, supplemented by the best work of skilled artisans, and the installing of this exhibit in the very center of the building, does not detract from its grandeur or importance.

What could be more appropriate than to show in the Administration building, of the greatest exposition ever projected by man, a model of the Treasury building, from which has come, at some time or other, every dollar of the millions of dollars, that have been used in preparation and beautifying of this great park for exposition purposes?



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING REPRODUCED IN SOUVENIR HALF DOLLARS IN ROTUNDA OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

It is exceedingly interesting to listen to the remarks of visitors regarding this silver model and hear the estimates made as to the number of coins contained in it.

There was in fact fifty thousand Columbian coins used in its construction, but the estimates ranged from this number up to three million.

It is to be regretted that the government could not have furnished these souvenirs to the Exposition company two or three months earlier, when there was an urgent demand for them all over the country.

In order to maintain the price at which the souvenirs have been sold and to protect the purchasers of them, the finance committee have decided to have a large number of them returned to the mint for recoinage into other denominations of money.

When the coins are removed the model of the treasury building will be given to the Columbian Museum and will most likely be covered with "staff" in such an attractive way as to retain the admiration of the people.

ENERGY OF COLUMBUS.

It is an old saying that "Pluck and perseverance will finally win" and this surely proven true in the life of Columbus. Of humble parentage he early learned to love the sea and had made several voyages up and down the coast of Spain, always and ever feeling that there must be another shore to the great ocean on which he was sailing. As soon as this thought took definite shape in his mind he began to plan some way by which he could prove to the world that the mental picture which was so plain to him had a counterpart on the other side of the great Atlantic. Month after month and year after year he lost no opportunity to urge his dream upon every willing listener.

Fortunately for him and the world, there came a time when he was sorely pressed for food, and fortunate also that the monks of the Convent La Rabida made him welcome and supplied his every need. It was while partaking of the hospitality at this convent, that he was enabled to prepare charts and plans that finally resulted in securing the needed aid. Just how many times he was compelled to tell his story of the great country which he was sure could be reached by sailing westward.

When we consider the attraction most ladies have for ornaments, the picture of Isabella donating her rings and jewels for the purpose of fitting out a visionary man, to sail off across the trackless and, so far as she knew, boundless ocean, in search of a new country, it should be remembered with admiration by all who honor the, too few, unselfish characters of history.

The supposed risk of making such a voyage, with no certain and defined post in view, was regarded as so imminent that it was with the greatest difficulty a crew could be induced to join Columbus even after the vessels which had been provided for him were all ready to sail.

But finally overcoming every difficulty, with one hundred and twenty men distributed in the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, early on Friday morning August 3, 1492, he waved farewell to Spain and started on his voyage which has proven to be the most important of any ever recorded.

GOLDEN DOOR, GRAND ENTRANCE TO THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, SHOWING ARTISTIC DECORATIONS.



SECTION OF MACHINERY HALL, LOGGIA OF STOCK PAVILION, OBELISK AND SOUTH POND, LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



FRANK ROYAL GAMMON,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM OKLAHOMA.

FRANK ROYAL GAMMON.

Frank Royal Gammon, National Commissioner from Oklahoma, was born in Laconia, N. H., and upon completing his education, engaged in mercantile bnsiness in Boston, Mass. In 1879 he removed to Topeka, Kan., and became a partner in one of the large bnsiness firms of that city. In 1885, selling his interest, he engaged in the bnilding of new towns and railroads in Kansas. He was elected Mayor of Cullison, Kan., serving two terms. Was actively engaged in the building of the K. & W. R. R., and upon its completion removed to Guthrie, the capital of Oklahoma, where with others he organized the Bank of the Indian Territory, being elected vice-president and manager, which position he occupied until the opening of the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Gammon was appointed on the National Commission by President Harrison, in 1891, and was connected with the Department of Awards, at Washington, D. C., as Chief of the Manufactures, Mines and Transportation departments.

JOSEPH EIBOECK.

Among the few journalists who have won distinction in writing for the press in both the leading languages in the United States is Joseph Eiboeck, the present editor and proprietor of three journals—the Iowa Staats-Anzeiger, Der Haus-Schatz and Sontags-post, of Des Moines, Iowa. He was born in Szeleskut (Breitenbrunn), Hungary, on the 23d of February, 1838. His parents came to America in 1849, settling in Dubuque, Iowa, where young Eiboeck learned the printer's trade and also English.

In 1859 he purchased the Elkader (Clayton county, Iowa,) Journal, an English paper, which he edited and published for thirteen years.

Mr. Eiboeck was one of the commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition from Iowa, and received high commendation for his active work on the National Commission, particularly in his persistent and effective advocacy of opening the gates of the Exposition on Sundays.

JOSEPH EIBOECK,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM IOWA.

J. M. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster was born in New Hampshire in 1849, where he lived until eighteen years of age; then moved to Kansas where he was engaged in the lumber business for several years. In 1873 he removed to Arizona, residing on Prescott, and later in Tombstone, where he took quite an active part in establishing law and order in that wild mining town.



J. M. WEBSTER.
NATIONAL COMMISSION FROM NEW MEXICO.

In 1882 he settled in what is now Sierra county, New Mexico, where he had mining interests. In 1884 he was elected clerk of the Probate Court and Recorder for Sierra county, which office he occupied until January, 1893. He was appointed a member of the World's Columbian commission in June, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of R. M. White.

HON. LEVERETT BRAINARD.

Mr. Brainard was born in Westchester Society, Colchester, Conn., Feb. 13, 1828, and was educated in the public schools and Bacon Academy in that town. From the age of thirteen years, when he was left in charge of the old homestead in Westchester on account of the death of his father, he has been the architect of his own success in life. He is at the head of the largest printing establishment in the state,

In 1853 he became a resident of Hartford, going there as the first secretary of the City Fire Insurance Company. He remained with this institution until he became one of the active partners of the firm of Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. In 1890 he was appointed at



HON. LEVERETT BRAINARD.
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM CONNECTICUT.

the head of the World's Fair commission from this state, his principal associate being ex-Governor T. M. Waller. Mr. Brainard was appointed chairman of the committee of manufactures.

C. F. A. BIELBY.

Mr. Bielby was born in Little Falls, New York, August 5th, 1848, and educated in the common schools and the old academy of that town. He entered the navy of the United States in 1864 and served during the last year of the war. Upon returning home he began his study for the ministry of the Episcopal church, and was ordained in 1875. For a number of years he was rector of the church of St. Marys in Buffalo.

He gave up the work of the ministry on account of failing health and removed to DeLand, Florida, 1883. In 1886 he was elected to the legislature, the first republican ever elected from the county of Volusia. Two years later he was elected as Senator from the 28th district.

He was nominated a World's Fair commissioner by Gov. F. P. Henning and appointed by president Harrison in 1891. Mr. Bielby is a prominent and influential orange grower, a director of the great marketing organization of the growers, the Florida Fruit Exchange, and a trustee of the State Agricultural college.

C. F. A. BIELBY,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM FLORIDA.



HON. THOMAS SMITH,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM NEW JERSEY AND ALTERNATE MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

THOMAS SMITH.

Hon. Thomas Smith was a member of the Committees on Classification, Manufactures, Buildings and Grounds, and also alternate for Gov. Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut, on the Board of Control. Mr. Smith was born in London, England, January 18, 1835, and is in the real estate business. He came to this country when only eleven years of age, and has resided in the city of Newark thirty-five years. Mr. Smith was elected County Commissioner for the Fourth Ward of the City of Newark, N. J., yearly for twelve years, and was a Commissioner of the Essex County Public Road Board for five years. He has been three times in succession elected to a seat in the New Jersey Legislature, and is now a member of that body, and chairman of its Committee on Corporations. During Mr. Smith's connection with the World's Columbian Exposition he was an ardent worker.

NEW JERSEY AT THE EXPOSITION.

The old Washington headquarters at Morristown, N. J., was substantially reproduced for a state building, which was a very appropriate selection, because under the roof of that historical shelter many noted men were entertained in 1779–1780. Washington, Hamilton, Green, Knox, Lafayette, Steuben, Kosciusko, Schuyler, "Light House," Harry Lee, Putnam, Wayne, as well as that Revolutionary traitor Benedict Arnold, were all guests in this building.

It was not intended for exhibition purposes, but more as a large club house for the convenience and comfort of visitors.

The main entrance opened into a large assembly hall, two stories high with a circular balcony looking down from the second story. The hall contained a post-office, hat and cloak counter, and a large open fire-place, with rooms specially for the ladies. On second floor were parlors, lavatories and bath-rooms, also similar rooms for the commissioners.

The building was constructed of frame, covered with clapboards, ornamented with staff.

Dimensions of the main building was 31x57 feet, and each wing 16x21 feet. The two piazzas were each 68 feet long by 16 feet wide (at the widest part), so that the entire building covered was 3,949 square feet.

State appropriations was $130,000. The building cost $20,000; Agricultural exhibit, $7,500; Mineral, $5,000; Horticultural, $5,000; Educational, $6,000; Transportation exhibit, $5,000.

In Agricultural building New Jersey was represented by 214 exhibiters showing wheat, oats, corn, timothy, rye, grass, clover, pop corn, buckwheat, hay, millet, sugar cane, sorgham, peanuts, carrots, potatoes, tomato, watermelon, anise and carrot seeds, and a large variety of seeds, grains and grasses.

In Mines and Mining building were 105 exhibiters, showing magnetic and limonite iron ores, shell marl, cretaceous fossils, rocks, serpentine calamine, zinc, minerals, sandstone, gneiss, granite, marble, limestone, barite, conglomerate, braprock, freestone, sand, marl, clay's, glass, sand, kaolin, fire clay, stoneware clay, pottery clay, mica, asbestos, lime sand, terra cotta clay, alum, clay, feldspar.

In Horticultural department the state made a fine showing of fresh and canned fruits, besides many features in the Floriculture exhibit.

The members of the New Jersey State Board of Commissioners were: Stephen J. Meeker, president; Edward Bettle, vice-president; Walter S. Lenox, secretary and treasurer; Peter Hauck, Frederick A. Canfield, Millard F. Ross, Garret A. Hobort, Peter E. Swartsweller.

Lady Board of Managers: Mrs Edwin Stevens, chairman; Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, vice-chairman; Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling, secretary; Mrs. Robert Adrian, Miss Mary S. Clark. Miss Rosa Murry, Mrs. Sarah G. Ware, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Mary E. Busselle, Mrs. Martha B. Stevens; alternates: Mrs. C. W. Compton, Mrs. A. M. Smith.

National Commission: William J. Sewell. Thomas Smith; alternates: Frederick S. Fish, Edwin A. Stevens.



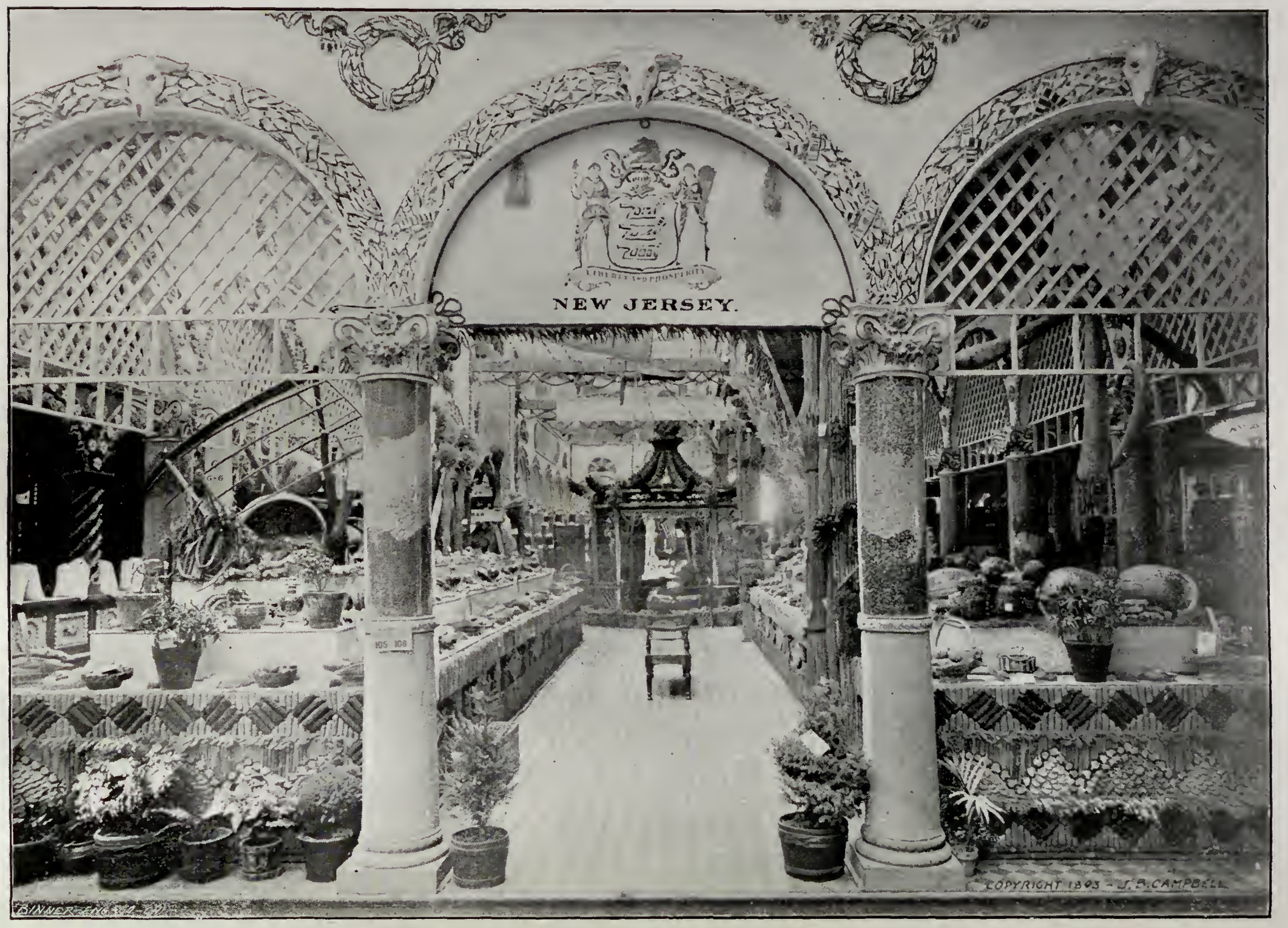
NEW JERSEY STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE PLEASURE OF SIGHT SEEING.

A great many people in the world school themselves to seeing through the eyes of others, by reading their written descriptions, but they do not in that way secure the real pleasure of sight seeing. It is no doubt true that the eyes of different people are slightly different in focus, and this, perhaps, accounts for the various descriptions we have of the attractions at the Columbian Exposition.

The stereoscopic effect with which a person can see any objective reality with their own eyes is entirely lost when seen simply through the description of another; but to aid the reader to fully appreciate the descriptive matter we accompany these descriptions in most instances with copper-plate engravings, which are exact reproductions of the originals, which viewed in connection with the text, presents perfect pictures to the mind.

The preservation of all that was interesting and beautiful, both in buildings and exhibits, will act as an educator for the public in learing to appreciate high art and also tends to improve the mind.



NEW JERSEY PAVILION AND EXHIBIT IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.



VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR EXHIBIT IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MAINE AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Maine state building occupied a ground space of 65x65 feet, octagonal in form, two stories in height, the roof surmounted by a lantern in the center and four corner towers. The first story was of granite and the exterior finish of the rest of the building was in wood and staff; the roof was covered with slate; the central tower or lantern was 86 feet high.

Over the main entrance was a boat's bow in ornamental staff; the building had a rotunda open to the roof with an ornamental colored skylight. A railed gallery extending entirely around the rotunda gave a complete view of the building; the interior finishing was of very handsome hardwood. The material used in building was largely donated by citizens of Maine.

State appropriation was $59,000. Of this amount the building cost $35,000; Agricultural exhibit, $1,000; Mineral, $500; Horticultural, $1,000; Forestry, $100; Fisheries, $1,000; Educational, $5,000; Live Stock, $100; Anthropological, $700; Woman's, $500; Transportation, $1,000; Wild Animal, $500; Manufactures, $500.

In the Anthropological and Fisheries departments the state made a very fine display, the showing of stuffed animals being one of the largest in the Anthropological building.

Members of the State Board of Commissioners were: Hall C. Burleigh, president: Henry Ingalls, vice president; Eva A. Parcher, secretary; Jas. A. Boardman, treasurer; Chas. P Mattocks, executive commissioner; Clark S. Edwards, Augustus R. Bixby, Wm. G. Davis, D. J. Callahan, Jos. P. Bass, Mrs. Kate May Andrews, Mrs. Lucinda M. Bellows, Mrs. Agnes C. Paul.

National Board of Lady Managers: Mrs E. C. Burleigh, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens; alternates: Mrs. Sarah H. Bixby, Miss Helen M. Staples.

National Commission; Augustus R. Bixby, Wm. G. Davis; alternates: James A. Boardman and Clark S. Edwards.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AT THE EXPOSITION.

The New Hampshire building was two stories high, with pitched shingle roof broken by five gables, in imitation of a Swiss cottage. Occupied a ground space of 53x84 feet. The first seven feet was built with New Hampshire granite, the balance of exterior was weather-boarded with stained Georgia pine. Both stories were surrounded on all sides by a wide piazza.

The state appropriation was $45,000, expended as follows: Building, $20,000; Agricultural exhibit, $850; Mineral, $500; Horticultural, $100; Dairy, $1,500; Educational, $950, Anthropological, $1,300; Woman's, $400.

The exhibit in the Agricultural department, was made by eighty-eight exhibiters, consisting of rye, corn, barley, timothy, wheat, oats and various other grasses, besides maple sugar, maple syrup and leaf tobacco.

In Mines and Mining building were sixteen exhibits of zinc, lead and silver ore, granite and mica. The amount expended for other exhibits plainly indicate that the state was well represented in each department.

The members of the New Hampshire State Board of Commissioners were: Charles H. Amsden, president; George F. Page, vice president; Thomas J. Walker, secretary; Frank M. Rollins, treasurer; Elijah M. Shaw, executive commissioner.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Myra B. F. Ladd, Mrs. Daniel Hall; alternates: Mrs. Frank H. Daniell, Mrs. Ellen J. Coles.

National Commission: Walter Aiken, Charles D. McDuffe; alternates: George Van Dyke, Frank E. Kaley.

VERMONT AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Vermont State building was one of the most unique and attractive of any on the grounds, the style of architecture being Pompeiian, so seldom seen in our western world.

In front of the building were two shafts on which were allegorical figures representing the industries of agriculture and quarrying, the two principal industries of the state.

The building was conveniently arranged, and handsome specimens of Vermont marble were largely used on the interior construction The state appropriated $30,000. The building cost $14,750; Agricultural exhibit, $2,000; Mineral exhibit, $800; Dairy exhibit, $1,300; Wool, $300; and Fisheries, $100.

In the Agricultural building were sixty-six exhibiters showing an extensive collection of maple sugar and syrups, and a fine exhibit of Vermont butter. In Mines and Mining building were twenty exhibiters showing granite, marble, and slate.

Members of the state board were; Gov. L. K. Fuller, ex officio; H. H. McIntyre, secretary, treas. and executive commissioner; B. B. Smalley, president; A. J. Sibley, and A. F. Walker.

National Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. Ellen M. Chandler, Mrs. Elizabeth V. Grinnell; alternates: Mrs. Mina G. Hooker, and Mrs. Theresa I. Cochrane.

National Commission: Henry H. McIntyre, Bradley B. Smalley; alternates: A. F. Walker, and A. J. Sibley.



MAINE STATE BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION.



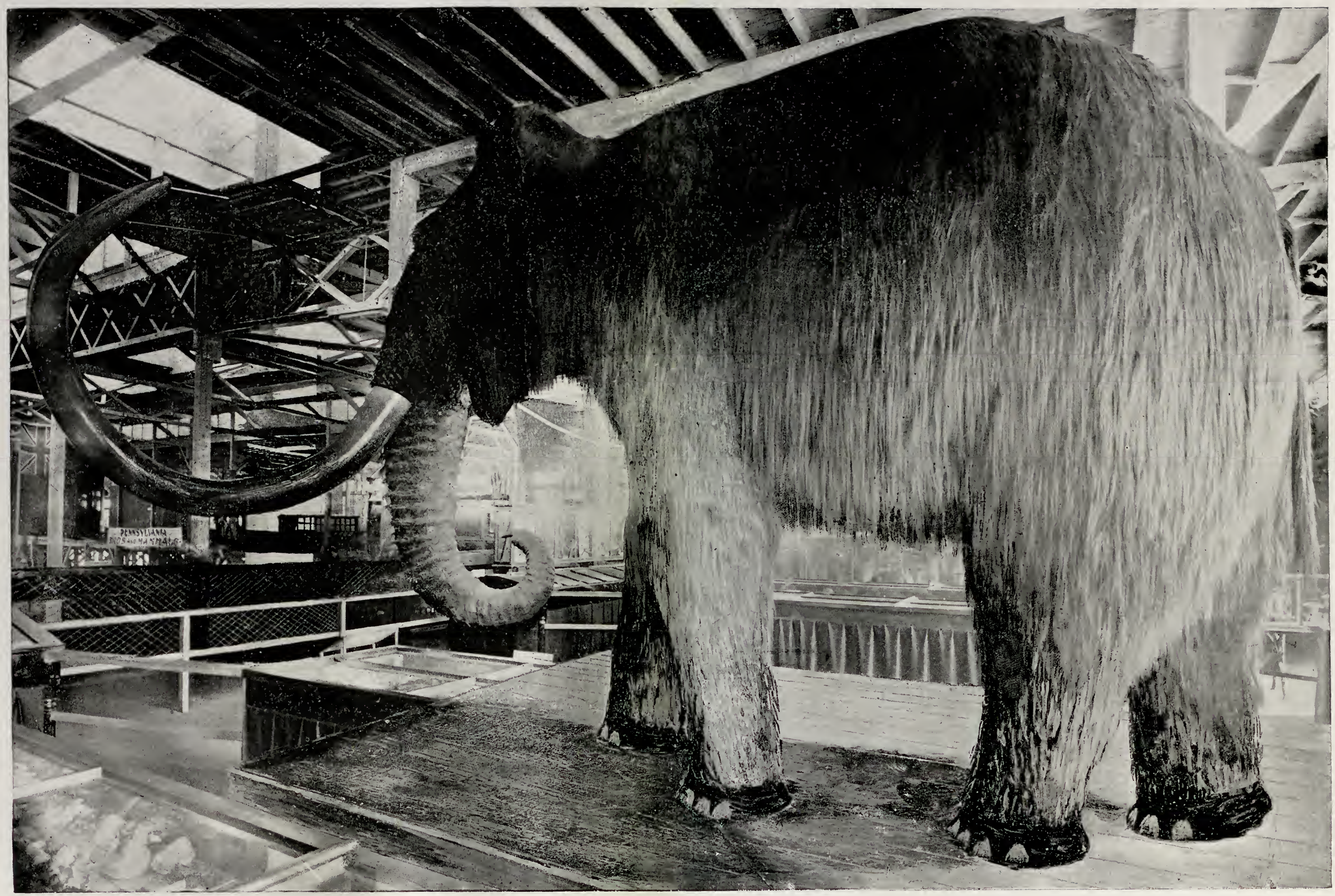
VERMONT STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



PHOTOGRAPH OF ANIMAL EXHIBIT MADE BY MAINE IN THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, SHOWING PORTION OF THE WARD NATURAL HISTORY EXHIBIT.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SIBERIAN MASTODON IN THE WARD NATURAL SCIENCE EXHIBIT, ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING.

No where in the wide world has the old scripture saying "the last shall be first and the first last," been more pointedly illustrated than in the construction of this building as to time and a survey of the exhibits which it contained. The building was not completed until the middle of June, 1893, six weeks after the Exposition opened, notwithstanding it was to house what to many educators was the most important exhibit that could possibly be shown, namely: the departments of Ethnology, Archæology, Anthropology, Laboratory, History and Natural History.

The building was 415 feet long and 255 feet wide, with a gallery 48 feet wide on all four sides. Thirty thonsand square feet of the first floor was occupied by the Hygiene and Sanitation and the Charities and Correction exhibits which belonged to the department of Liberal Arts. The remainder of the floor was filled with Archæological and Ethnological exhibits of several foreign countries, state boards and individnals and collections made by the agents of the department, who were sent to various parts of North, Central and South America, to make special explorations and researches.

Near the main north entrance were several collections illustrating the ancient art of Assyria, Egypt and Rome, and near by on the main aisle was the exhibit of the government of Greece supplemented by collections from the Chicago Art Musemn. Beyond were several groups of objects from the musemns of Vienna and Berlin, also the Egyptian and Japanese exhibits. Passing northward from these were several exhibits from Asia, Africa and the Pacific Islands.

Then came the large and interesting exhibits from New South Wales, the collective exhibits of Dyer and Ayer, which led to the special collections made by the department, illustrating the Ethnology of the northwestern coast of America, Queen Charlotte's Island, Vancouver, etc. Here was shown a complete model of the village of Skidegate with all its houses and totem poles. Crossing the aisle to the south were several collections illustrating the habits and customs of various tribes of North American Indians. On the east side of the main aisle was the Canadian exhibit, and Logan Collective exhibit. Turning south were found the Ohio, Missouri, Colorado and various other exhibits, including special collections from New Mexico, Colorado, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida and the Ohio and Delaware Valleys.

Important exhibits from Mexico, Costa Rica and Central America, the Charnay, Peabody and Berlin Museum exhibits were very interesting. The collection of singular sculptures, tablets and hieroglyphs were never before equaled, and afforded the student a rare opportunity for careful examination and scientific deduction.

The collections from South America, Ecuador, Chili, Peru and Bolivia illustrated the arts and customs of the ancient people of those countries. The ancient Peruvian burial place at Aucon was reproduced in a relastic manner. There were also large and interesting Ethnological exhibits sent by the governments of British Guiana, Paraguay and Brazil, illustrating the native people of those countries.

In the gallery were the department offices, laboratories and apparatus used in the art of Anthropology, Neurology and Psychology, where special tests were made, skulls, maps, charts and diagrams showing the physical characteristics of the various races. The whole length of the southern gallery was filled with the exhibit of Ward's Natural Science establishment of Rochester, New York, which was a perfect museum of natural history, contained all forms of animal life, from the sponges to man, all admirably classified. Other fine exhibits of Natural History and Taxidermy were also in gallery, particularly noticeable were those of the Province of Ontario, states of New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Colorado, North Dakota and the Brazilian exhibit.

Wisconsin had a very interesting display of Indian relics in the north end of the building. There were several cases filled with specimens of the stone arrow heads and hatchets used by the early aborigines. There were many specimens of shells and skulls taken from the mounds in different parts of the state, one case being filled with jewels, rings, ornaments, arms, together with the skull and hair of a Chippewa Indian woman.

In the east gallery Pennsylvania had an exhibit of birds and animals arranged in trees and among the rocks so as to represent the different species in their native elements. The whole had the appearance of a "happy family" in the animal and fowl kingdoms.

In the southwest part of the building on the main floor could be seen the first electrocution chair used in New York for the execution of criminals by electricity. It was a very simple



THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING, AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

looking contrivance and, to the ordinary observer, it appeared to be a harmless chair, in which anyone might sit without much danger. The only evidence of its fatal nature was the attachments at the base of the spine and the head whereby the electric fluid is transmitted through the victim, and the straps by which he is bound to the chair.

To the student of ancient civilization and barbarism the Anthropological and Ethnological exhibit made at the World's Fair was a mine of interest and information. Never before had there been brought together such a complete exhibit of this kind. Prof. Putnam secured relics from all countries and ages, so that the visitor was able to see at a glance the customs, industries, methods and habits of people living at the same period but in different climes and environments. Articles of warfare and husbandry were to be seen that date back several thousand years before Christ. Perhaps the most interesting things in this exhibit, to the average person, were the collection of mummies from Egypt and other countries.

There was one fact demonstrated by this exhibit, and this is that the relics from the countries showing an ancient civilization were, to a certain extent, similar and led one to conclude that at some time in the past these people must have been of one family and race. Their separation and subsequent modes of living and the climatic conditions eventually divided them into new races.

The originals and reproductions of some of the oldest Grecian statuary was a feature of much interest to those who admire the old school of sculptors.

An instructive display in the Ethnological division was the reproduction of the ancient races. These were figures costumed in the style prevailing at the time they lived. Each figure represented a distinct race, the skin being colored in the exact shade of the original aborignes. One characteristic noticeable among the different races was the contour of the face and body, especially the former. An illustration of these figures can be found on the first page of the educational exhibit in this work.

In the southwest gallery of the Anthropological building could be seen the exhibit made by the state of Maine. It consisted of a fine display of stuffed animals, arranged in such a manner as to give the appearance of being actually alive. There were about forty-five specimens, consisting of bear, dear, moose, wolves, wildcats, caribou, porcupine, and a large number of the smaller carniverous animals.

The exhibit occupied about 1,500 square feet of space and was enclosed with a rustic fence built of timber native to that state. The specimens of moose and caribou were among the largest at the Fair, and were fine representatives of that animal once so prevalent in Maine, but now practically extinct.

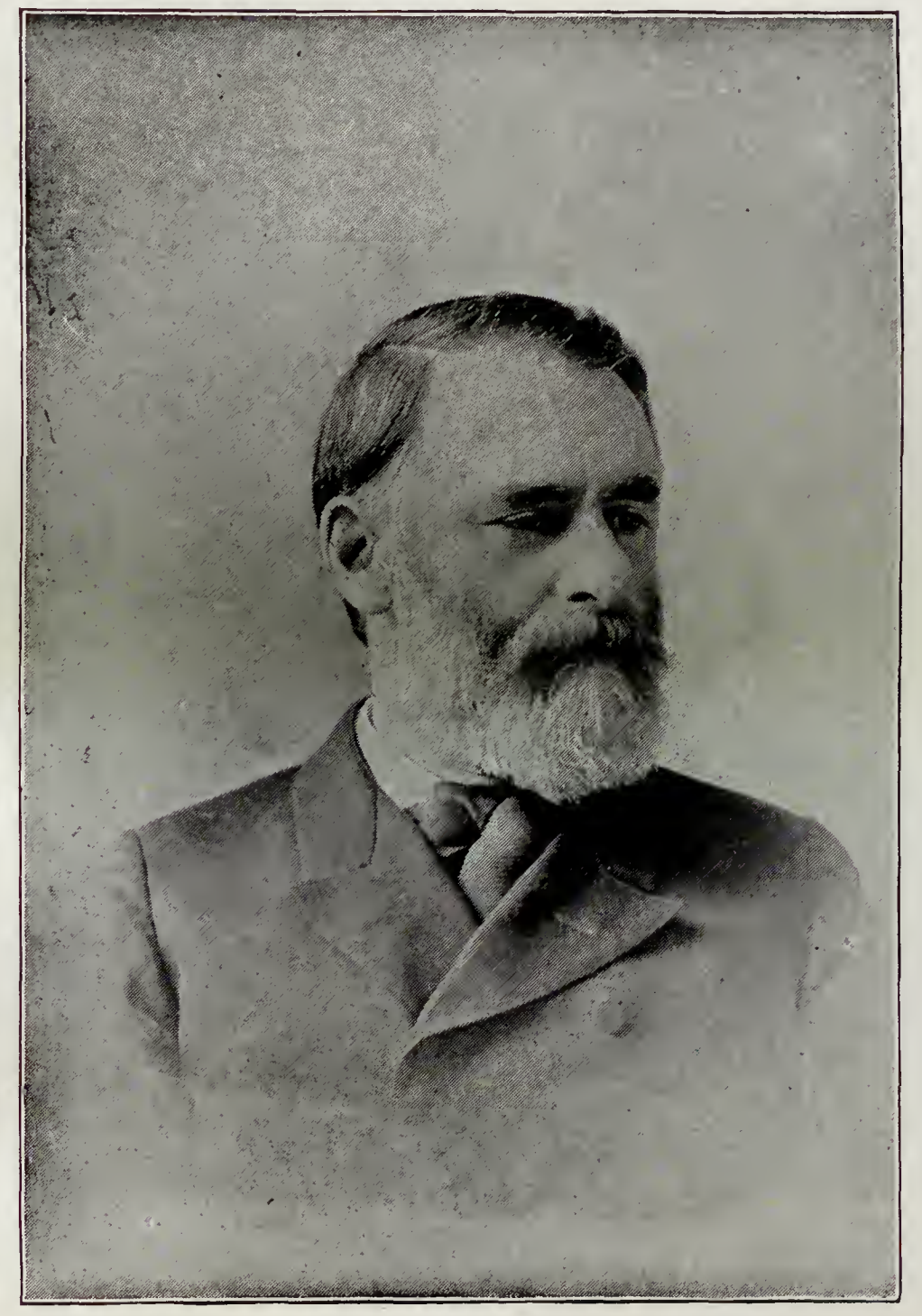
At the close of the Exposition this great exhibit, or the large part of it, was either given to the Columbian museum or purchased by the directors for that institution. The Ward Science exhibit was one of the most valuable collections obtained by the museum. Besides the collections from the Anthropological departments various interesting features coming directly under this head but not in the building during the Exposition were given to the museum.

The value of the immense collection which represented the work of a lifetime for more than one man can not be estimated. The money valuation would be small, but the priceless value of some of the relics make them almost equal their weight in gold.

Those who were not fortunate enough to see this exhibit during the Exposition can in future have an ample opportunity in the new museum.

PROF. F. W. PUTNAM.

As chief of the Anthropological department at the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Putnam filled a conspicuous position and one that called into activity all his resourceful powers, as well as his wide knowledge of anthropology and ethnology.



PROF. F. W. PUTNAM,
CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

Put at the head of the department early in the history of the Exposition, he at once began the collection of an exhibit which not only proved to be the largest ever brought together in one place, but contained some of the most precious and valuable relics of which the world at large never dreamed was in existence. In order to accomplish his plans it was necessary to send representatives to every part of the world and draw on the museums and private collections in every country.

Exhibits for his department began arriving long before the ground was broken on which the home of the great display should stand. With indefatigable zeal and industry he arranged to care for them until the building should be completed and ready to receive them. The collection, classification and arrangement of all the vast store of curious and wonderful things that formed the exhibit was a herculean task, and required the active and personal supervision of Mr. Putnam at all times.

Although the building was very late in being completed Mr. Putnam had his exhibit in place soon after the opening of the Exposition. It was then seen what a vast undertaking it had been and the individuality of the man was shown in the result of his labors.

During the season of the Fair Mr. Putnam was constantly endeavoring to add to the value and attraction of his department. The thousands of relics from every clime and nation was his offering to the educational features of the great Exposition. That he succeeded in making it one of the leading departments at the Fair all were willing to concede.

Leaving his duties at Harvard College to take charge of this department he deserves the credit due all men who make a success of what they attempt to do.

EXPOSITION AS AN EDUCATOR

That the World's Columbian Exposition was one of the greatest schools ever instituted is beyond the shadow of a doubt. As an educator, for the great mass of humanity, it never had an equal. Thousands of pupils have read and studied for years about the wonderful things found in nature and produced in the arts and mechanics. At the Fair they had an opportunity to see all these wonderful things. One day spent among the curious works of nature found in the Fish and Fisheries building was worth a whole year's reading about them.

The American people, as a class, know very little about those of other nations. Volumes have been written on the Chinese, Japanese, Arabs, Egyptians, Javanese, Malays, Turks and the more savage and semi-civilized people of the old world. One day's journey along Midway plaisance was worth a hundred volumes of written descriptions of these people, their customs and mode of living.

Descriptions of the beautiful plants and flowers and wonderful trees to be found in the equatorial zone have produced in the minds of thousands of readers a vague and indefinite idea as to the exact appearance of those plants. One trip through the Horticultural department of the Exposition was equal to a journey through the flowery kingdoms bordering on the equator, the more practical, if less beautiful products of the temperate zones, and the sturdy and scant vegetation of the colder climes.

No branch of industry was forgotten. It mattered not what might have been a man's or woman's vocation in life, there they could find what would instruct and interest them. As an educator the World's Fair stood alone. Within the gates of the "White City" was to be found the combination of all that is best in the great system of education, from the kindergarten to the greatest universities in the world. What is best of all is that this wonderful school was open to the rich and poor alike. None were barred out.

ANTIQUITIES OF YUCATAN.

The students of archæology found much to interest them in the exhibit of antiquities of Yucatan at the World's Fair. This is a country that we know very little about, and heretofore have seemed to care less. It was Mr. Edward H. Thompson, consul of the United States to Merida, Yucatan, that we are in most part indebted for the interesting exhibit made from this country.

Reference to the map of Mexico will show a small peninsula at the extreme southeast portion of that country, washed on the north side by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and on the south by the Caribbean sea. This is Yucatan, a province of Mexico. It has an area of about 30,000 square miles and a population of 300,000, consisting almost entirely of the Maya race, which was found there at the time of its discovery by the Spaniards. The capital and principal city is Merida, which has a population of about 50,000, consisting of Spanish, a few representatives of other foreign countries, and the native Mayas.

It is of its ancient people and civilization that we more particularly wish to speak. At the present time that portion of Yucatan which is settled and occupied consists of a strip about ninety miles along the coast, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and extending back to the Serra Alta mountains. The mountainous regions of the interior is one vast area covered with dense forests, rich in treasures for the archæologist.

Mr. Thompson, who is an enthusiast on the question of ancient Yucatan, has devoted all his spare time during the nine years he has been consul to that country in explorations. In this time he has visited over sixty ruined cities, discovered seventeen new groups and found relics and remains of ruined castles showing that those ancient people, whoever they were, and where they came from, had a distinct civilization far above anything to be found on the North American continent.

History informs us that a highly civilized race, the Toltecs, arrived in Mexico in 648 from the north, and that after remaining in Anahuac about one hundred years, in which time they built monuments and castles and showed a superior civilization, they suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. There is no record to show where they went, but some historians think they journed southward, settling in Central America, and some even finding their way into South America, from which the Peruvians may have sprung.

This theory would account for the ancient people who left Yucatan so rich in antiquities. No doubt the Toltecs found their way into this country, and as the castles and monuments that now lie buried beneath the jungles of the forests of Yucatan were built of limestone and marble, and to all appearances are over a thousand years old, the time of their mysterious disappearance from Anahuac, a more northern portion of Mexico, would allow of them settling in Yucatan and there building up the cities, now being uncovered by the enthusiastic archæologist.

One thing Mr. Thompson wishes to make plain to the world is the fact that the native people, the Mayas, who are no doubt descendants of that once mighty race, instead of being a semi-savage, indolent and inferior class of people, are just the opposite. They have a superior intelligence, are industrious and progressive. There are five lines of railroads centering in Merida, besides several lines of street cars in the city, all owned and controlled by the native population, besides many other improvements and advancements the same as found in our own country.

The chief wealth is its henequen. This henequen or Yucatan hemp, as it is generally called, but which is not hemp at all, but the fiber of the plant *agave sisalensis*, which grows in profusion in the country. This fiber is obtained by the natives from the leaves of this plant and baled, the greater bulk of it going to the United States, and is used in making sack-cloth, hammocks, rope, etc. Over $7,000,000 worth of this fiber is exported every year.

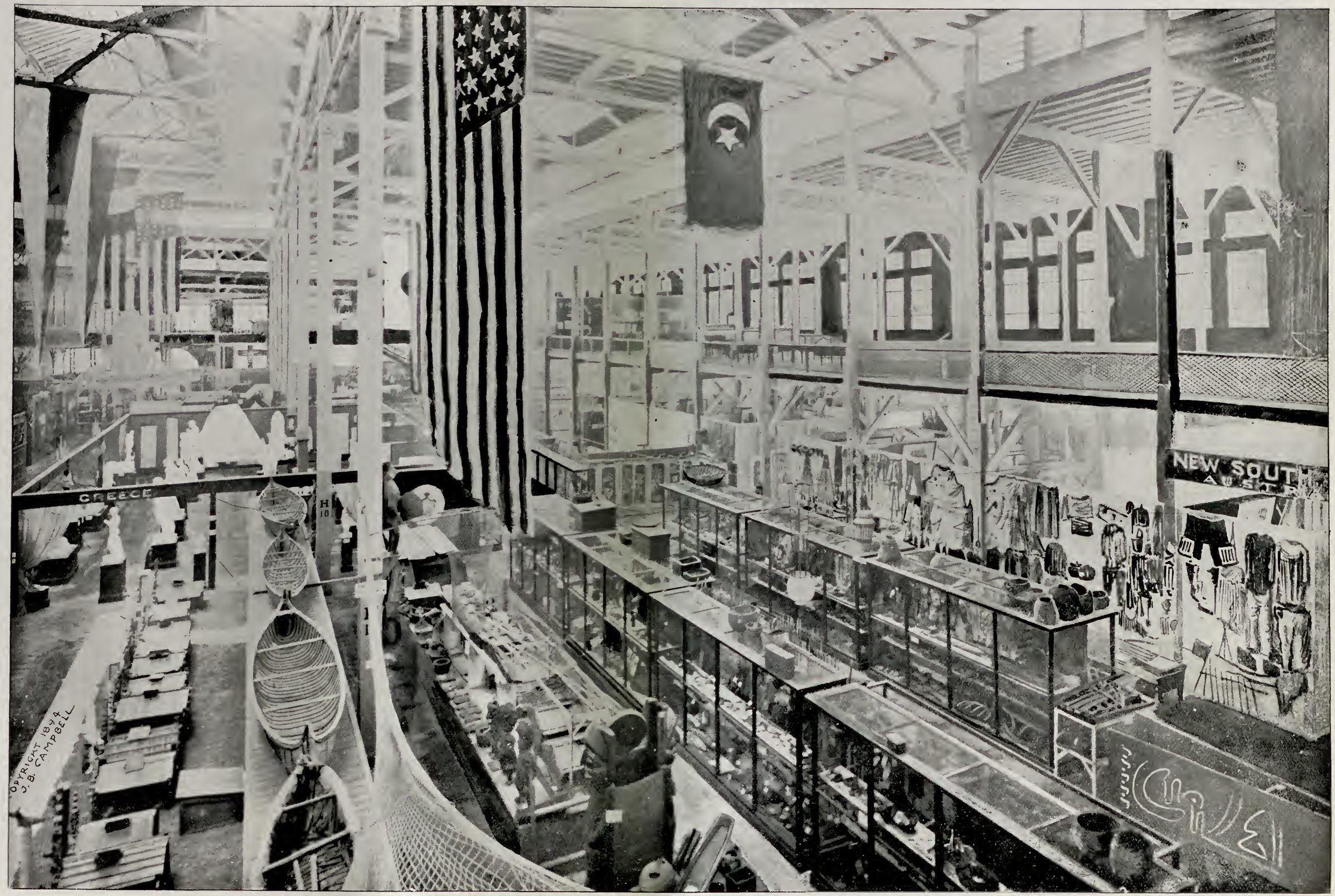
Mr. Thompson reproduced sections of some of these buried castles for the Exposition, chief among which were the ruins of Uxmal and the temple of Labna.

In order to do this he had prepared a special kind of papier mache, with which he took perfect molds of all the ruins he wished to reproduce. He spent seventeen months making the collections, five of his men dying of jungle fever during that time, the disease almost ending his life. From these molds he had every stone, with all its hieroglyphical inscriptions, reproduced in the staff work at the Exposition grounds, painting them the exact color shown in their original state. He erected these ruins just west of the Forestry building at the southeast end of the grounds.

The exhibit was of great historical interest to all those who have visited this section of Mexico, and also those contemplating taking such a trip. It gave conclusive evidence of a pre-historic people superior to any at present inhabiting that country, and showed a civilization that was far in advance of surrounding countries.



PRE-HISTORIC RUINS OF YUCATAN, REPRODUCED IN THE SOUTH EAST PORTION OF THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.



INTERIOR VIEW OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF EXHIBITS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.



PENOBSCOT INDIAN'S BIRCH-BARK WIGWAMS, ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.



REPRODUCTION OF BATTLE ROCK MOUNTAIN, COLORADO, HOME OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS.



VIEW OF PLAZA EAST OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

COLORADO CLIFF DWELLERS EXHIBIT.

An exhibit of much interest to the student of the aboriginal races once inhabiting the United States was that of the Cliff Dwellers of Colorado. The customs, pursuits, weapons and utensils of the peculiar race were shown to an advantage in the collective exhibit made.

Battle Rock Mountain, in the MacElmo Valley of Colorado was reproduced, as showing the most famous home of these burrowing people. The exhibit was made of stone, wood, iron and staff, arranged to imitate nature as near as possible. The entrance was through a cave in in the side of the mountain.

On the interior was to be seen many forms of vegetable life, peculiar to that region. Relics of the people consisting of mummies, cooking and hunting utensils and various other relics were to be found. Several small donkeys or burros were a part of the exhibit. These animals are used in climbing mountains, being so sure-footed as to seldom make a mistep.

Another interesting exhibit near the Cliff Dwellers, was that of several Indian villages. A Penobscot tribe from Maine exhibited several of their birch-back tents and canoes. There was also an Iroquois exhibit of tents and a few members of that once powerful race of New York Indians.

OUTSIDE ATTRACTIONS.

Among the several million people who have already visited the Fair are hundreds of thousands who admired the external beauty of the Exposition grounds and buildings, equally as much as they did the exhibits in the buildings. The artistic arrangement of the grounds and landscape work in Jackson Park, and the wonderful creations in architecture shown by the great palaces are sufficient to attract every visitor who has been or may be at the Fair, regardless of what may be found in the buildings.



VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Everywhere is to be seen some artistic and attractive feature outside of the buildings. It may be in that triumph of the landscape garderer and floriculturist, the wonderful Wooded Island. It may be in that massive and colossal structure whose roof covers forty-four acres, the great Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. It may be in the inland lakes and lagoons, covered with fowls and gondolas and electric barges. It may be in the Court of Honor, guarded at one end by the great fountains and the other by the Statue of Liberty, while on either side arise stately edifices that outshine the greatest temples of ancient Greece or Rome. It may be all these, and yet there are many more that help to make the visitor pause in wonder and admiration at every step.

Go where you will in any part of the grounds, look at the buildings from any point of observation, and the harmonizing effect is just the same. There seems to be no discord in the architectural features anywhere. Such beauty and attractiveness are admired by the many visitors, who look on with wonder and amazement.

IN THE U. S. BUILDING.

The popularity of the exhibit made by the Government in its building is shown by the great throng of visitors to be seen in the building from early morning until it is closed at night. There can be found something of interest to everybody. The artist, the mechanic, the student, the farmer, in fact every trade and profession can find much that will benefit them.

The section of the mastodon tree seen in the center of the building is visited by thousands every day, and many are the expressions of wonder at its colossal size. The exhibit made by the Smithsonian Institute is not equalled in any building on the grounds. It needs to be seen to be appreciated. An exhibit of coral specimens in the fisheries department is very beautiful.



VIEW OF WOODED ISLAND FROM NORTH END OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING.



MRS. E. W. ALLEN,
LADY MANAGER FROM OREGON.



MRS. FRANCIS. E. BAGLEY,
LADY MANAGER AT LARGE FROM MICHIGAN.



MRS. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH,
LADY MANAGER FROM MAINE.



MRS. JONAS N. FRENCH,
LADY MANAGER FROM MASSACHUSETTS.



MRS. M. D. OWINGS,
LADY MANAGER FROM WASHINGTON.

MRS. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH.

The second vice presidency of the Board of Lady Managers was accorded to New England. The choice fell by unanimous consent upon Mrs. Mary Bither Burleigh, the accomplished wife of Governor Burleigh of Maine.

Her name was presented for that position to the full Board of Lady Managers by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker of Connecticut in behalf of the New England members. It was a nomination that met with the cordial approbation of the members of the Board among whom Mrs. Burleigh had won general esteem.

Mrs. Burleigh was the daughter of Benjamin and Anna Tyler Bither. She was born in Linneus, Maine. The home of her parents was one noted for its generous hospitality. No person, high or low, rich or poor ever went away from its doors, who did not carry with him a kindly remembrance of Mr. and Mrs. Bither and the members of the family.

In 1890 she was appointed by President Palmer a member of the Board of Lady Managers for the State of Maine. In the work of the Board she took an active interest.

MRS. E. W. ALLEN.

Mrs. E. W. Allen, daughter of the late Solomon Blood, M. D. was born in Rochester, Wisconsin, where the greater part of her childhood was spent. Removing with her parents to Owatonna Minnesota, she there continued her studies in a private school of high standing. In 1868 she became the wife of Ethan W. Allen with whom she afterward removed to Marshalltown, Iowa. Since 1882 Portland, Oregon has been their home. Wherever they have lived they have always been actively engaged in Christian and benevolent work, both local and national.

She has also done active service herself, representing her adopted state as Lady Commissioner from Oregon at the Exposition held in New Orleans in 1885, and being at the head of the ladies' department of the North Pacific Industrial Exposition located in Portland, Oregon. Having seen so much of Expositions and their grand results she was an able worker on the Board of Lady Managers from Oregon.



MRS. W. B. McCONNELL,
LADY MANAGER FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

MRS. M. D. OWINGS.

Mrs. M. D. Owings, one of the Lady Managers for the state of Washington to the World's Columbian Commission, was born and reared in



MRS. GEORGE WILSON KIDDER,
LADY MANAGER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Washington, D. C., and was married in that city in 1871.

She resided in various parts of the United States from the date of the marriage until March, 1877, when she went to the state of Washington —then territory—where she has since resided. Her husband was appointed secretary of the territory in 1876, holding the office for more than twelve years.

Mrs. Owings has been prominent in many reforms as well as holding a high place in the social and political circles of the state. She was appointed lady manager by Hon. Henry Drum without her knowledge. Mrs. Owings labored incessantly with the legislature of the state for an appropriation of $100,000 to have her state properly represented at the Exposition.

MRS. GEORGE WILSON KIDDER.

Mrs George Wilson Kidder, Lady Manager for North Carolina was born in the state she represented, and where for three centuries her ancestors have resided and been honored.

Representing that state of the famous "Thirteen," in which the first English colonies were



MRS. ALICE HOUGHTON,
LADY MANAGER FROM WASHINGTON.

planted, she was made chairman of the committee on colonial exhibit with the duty of illustrating at the Exposition, by a loan collection, the mode of life, and state of civilization, existing in the colonies, prior to, and during the Revolution. This exhibit in the rotunda of the Government building attracted much intelligent attention, and attested her fidelity and ability in the discharge of her duty.

MRS. ALICE HOUGHTON.

Mrs. Alice Houghton, the wife of State Senator Houghton, has the distinction of being the only lady in Spokane who is actively engaged as a real estate dealer. Mrs. Houghton, nee Ide, was born in Montreal, Canada, and moved with her family to Durand, Pepin county, Wis. She received her education in that city and married there.

In September, 1884, she went to Spokane Falls, and in the spring of 1887 she commenced speculating in real estate. The following year she opened a real estate office, and from that time has pursued the calling with most remarkable success. She has demonstrated that a lady can be as successful in business enterprises as the sterner sex. Her work as Lady Manager from Washington, was characteristic of her usual progressive spirit.



MRS. F. H. HARRISON,
LADY MANAGER FROM WYOMING.

HON. MARK L. McDONALD.

Mark L. McDonald of Santa Rosa, California, Commissioner-at-Large from the Pacific Slope, was born in Washington county, Kentucky, where he spent his early life. He graduated from Union College, New York, in 1859, and soon after went to California, crossing the plains behind a mule team that consumed one hundred days in making the journey.

After reaching California he engaged in various lines of business, being for a long time a broker. He afterward went into politics, being his magnificent physique made him a conspicous figure in any gathering. Mr. McDonald jocularly attributes his size to the fact that he indulged very lightly in the products of his native state, whisky and tobacco, but consumed immense quantities of limestone water.

Mr. McDonald was one of the first and warmest advocates of the Columbian Exposition, and a speech made by him at a banquet held at the Palmer House in this city, in the interest of the Fair, was printed in almost every paper in the country, and did much to awaken enthusiasm and create a sentiment of interest and confidence representation to the women of every state and territory, and was at all times their support, advocate and champion in the Commission.

Mr. McDonald was a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the Commission and of the Committee on Mines and Mining. He was one of the most active members of the Committee on Awards, which was one of very great importance to the Exposition because of its intimate bearing upon the interests of all exhibiters, foreign and domestic. Mr. McDonald has the distinction of having suggested the creation of and being Chairman of the Sub-Committee on



HON. MARK L. McDONALD,
COMMISSIONER-AT-LARGE FROM CALIFORNIA.

the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from California. In 1866 he was married to Miss Ralphine North, of Natchez, Mississippi, who has ever since been his constant and devoted companion.

In personal appearance Mr. McDonald was one of the most striking men in the Commission. He is very tall, being six feet four and one-half inches, and towered alongside of Mr. Massey, of Delaware, away above the heads of his fellow Commissioners. Nor is his size confined to height alone, but is of goodly proportions, and in the great enterprise. From the first Mr. McDonald was a tireless worker, and was in attendance at every roll call of the Commission. He devoted his entire time to the interests of the Exposition, and was ever ready and eager to promote and further its purposes. He represented the great interests west of the Rocky Mountains, and his duties were large and arduous. Mr. McDonald was one of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and while a member of that committee, presented the resolution establishing the Board of Lady Managers, giving Awards, having charge of Department B, whose special province included the Horticultural department. It is to this committee that he bent his energies, and for its interests he labored constantly and assiduously, not forgetting in the meantime however to do anything in his power to aid the work in any of its branches. Withal, Mr. McDonald was one of the most persevering and effective workers in the Commission, his efforts being at all times directed to the success of the World's Columbian Exposition.

HON. M. H. DE YOUNG.

M. H. de Young, the well known Californian, whose reputation has long been a national one, was born in St. Louis in 1848. At the age of five years he was taken across the plains by his parents, with his brother Charles. The family took up its residence in San Francisco, on the streets of which city Mr. de Young as a boy sold newspapers.

With Charles de Young he started a small paper called the *Democrat Chronicle* from which has grown the great journal now known throughout the land as the San Francisco *Chronicle*. It was a bright sheet, even in its earliest days, and though for a considerable time it depended on its advertising patronage for support, it contained enough good reading matter to give it a fine start. Such pens as those of Brete Harte, Mark Twain, Prentice Mulford and Charles Warren Stoddard were enticed by its enterprising editors, and they made the paper "go" in a way that startled their older rivals.

When Charles de Young died, in 1880, M. H. de Young became sole owner of the *Chronicle* and has ever since been its chief editor.

As a business man Mr. de Young has been phenomenally successful, and his fortune runs up into the millions. As a man of the public he has been even more fortunate. He has been both a national committeeman and a delegate to republican national conventions. His advice carries great weight in the councils of his party and both personally and through his paper he wields a great influence.

As one of the vice presidents of the World's Columbian Exposition he was a most prominent figure in the meetings of the board and his counsel carried the commissioners over a great deal of rough ground.

Mr. de Young was one of the first to suggest a Midwinter Exposition for California. It was to his energy and enterprise that the fair grew from a suggestion to a reality. He was foremost in all the preliminary work, his suggestions being followed, with the result that the Pacific coast Exposition was an assured success from its inception.



HON. M. H. DE YOUNG,

DIRECTOR GENERAL CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

When the fair became a reality it was the natural sequence that Mr. de Young should receive the appointment of Director General. It was his masterful hand at the helm which guided the enterprise to success in so short a time, so that his name will be as inseparably connected with the Midwinter Exposition as is that of George R. Davis with the World's Columbian Exposition.

CALIFORNIA AT THE FAIR.

With her usual progressivness California took foremost rank among the states exhibiting at the World's Fair Since the residents of that state have turned their attention to the great industry for which her climate and soil are best adapted they have taken the lead as fruit and wine producers.

The building itself, standing as it did at the junction of Midway plaisance and Stony Island avenue, one of the finest situations in the Park, was a beautiful and striking monument to Californian architecture. The extreme oddity and peculiar shape and construction of the building made it one of the most attractive of the group of state buildings. It was modeled after the old Missions found in California, and at each corner and at either side of the main entrance were square towers which were very like the belfries that graced the ancient Missions. In the center was a great dome that rose high above the main roof. All around this dome was a beautiful tropical garden containing palms, fruits and flowers, growing high upon the roof of the main building, and making one of the most novel and interesting exhibitions on the grounds.

The main building, inclusive of the galleries, contained 100,000 square feet of space, where mountains of luscious fruit, banks of gorgeous-hued flowers and green palms, piles and cabinets of precious ores and rocks and myriads of other things which only California can produce and which only the vast enterprise of the inhabitants of its sun-kissed valleys knew how to display to an astonished and admiring world. The building cost $75,000, A. Page Brown, of San Franciso, being the architect.

It also had another distinction, in being not merely a headquarters for Californians, but a building in which the natural resources of the state were shown. Standing at the head of all fruit-producing states her exhibit of citrus and deciduous fruits was one of the great attractions during the continuance of the Fair. With commendable enterprise and an eye to the future of the state the commission having charge of her exhibit left nothing undone whereby California could be brought prominently before the world as the best country for the homeseeker.

The affairs of the state, as regards the Exposition, were very ably conducted by the following gentlemen, who constituted the state board: Hon. Irving M. Scott, president; Hon. James D. Phelan, vice-president; Capt. Thomas H. Thompson, secretary; Hon. John Daggett, Hon. Augustus T. Hatch, Hon. Robert McMurry and Hon. S. J. Rose. The state board of Lady Managers included the following ladies: Mrs. John A Reed, Mrs. Virginia S. Bradley, Mrs. Amelia M Marcellus, Mrs. Ella S. Cummins, Mrs. E. O. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Wilder, and Mrs. Flora M. Kimball.

The National Commissioners were M. H. DeYoung, of San Francisco, 2nd vice-president of the National Commission, and William Forsyth, of Fresno, George Hazelton and Russ D. Stephens, alternates. The Lady Managers in the National Board were Mrs. Parthenia P. Rue and Mrs. J. R. Deane, with Mrs. Frona E. Wait and Mrs. Ben. C. Truman, alternates

Not content with the magnificent showing made in her own building she occupied space in many of the department buildings. In the Agricultural, Horticultural, Forestry and Mining departments the state took rank with all others in her several displays. This was especially so in the Horticultural department.

The wide range of her exhibit was its most remarkable feature. It included palm trees a century old, red-wood trees, the giants of the vegetable world, of which every schoolboy has read; a grove of orange trees, date and banana trees in bearing; rubber, bread, custard, cow, citron, coconut and camphor trees; loquat, pomegranate, guava, lime and lemon trees; myriads of tropical plants in countless varieties of form; fruits of all the varieties grown under the sun; fruits fresh and fruits canned, dried, crystalized and preserved; fruits in every form, natural and commercial—all these were a part of the exhibit, but only a small part. Vegetables of prodigious proportion, such as only California can grow; cereals of all kinds; indigenous grasses and fibrous plants. The mineral display, too, covered nearly every metal and mineral known in this country, and was one of the most comprehensive exhibits of the kind ever made.

Of dried fruits the display included raisins, figs, prunes, peaches, apricots, plums, nectarines, pears, and citron. The list of nuts shown comprise English walnuts, Eastern black walnuts, California black walnuts, pecans, peanuts, Japanese chestnuts, almonds, and pinones.

Under the heading of farm products there was the following wide range: Beans, potatoes, onions, wheat, barley, corn, Egyptian corn, oats, sorghum, broomcorn, cotton, ramie, wool, castor beans, honey, bamboo. In the mineral line the variety is equally remarkable. It includes gold, silver, lead, antimony, copper, gypsum, iron, asphalt, sulphur, salt, petroleum, brax, nickel, and kaolin.



PHOTOGRAPH OF CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



PAVILION AND EXHIBIT MADE BY THE WOMEN OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, IN THE CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING

CALIFORNIA POPPY ROOM.

Her poppies fling a cloth of gold
O'er California's hills,
Fit emblem of the wealth untold
That hill and vale and plain unfold
Her fame the whole world fills.—Di Vernon.

The above was the sentiment inscribed on a large silken banner that occupied a conspicuous place in the California building which was altotted to the *Eschscholtzia*, chosen as the floral emblem of the state. The fame of the room extended far and wide. At no time during the Exposition was it possible to pass that room without elbowing through an admiring crowd. No state had a flower so typical as the one of the Golden State; it is most gorgeons in its hue, combining seven brilliant shades of yellow, is more satiny in its texture than any flower that blooms, giving it a richness and a glory that typifies the richness and the glory of the state.

It was a daring attempt to combine these seven shades of yellow in the entire decorations of a room, while holding all the glory, to give it the effect of perfect harmony and make it pleasing to the eye.

The room was projected and planned by Mrs. A. M. Marcellus and Mrs. E. O. Smith as a fitting tribute to the state flower, and in that way was unique in the Exposition. From the ceiling which was frescoed in the shades of yellow, representing Flora surrounded by Cupids, to the little embroidered foot rest on a mat of gorgeous yellow, everything did honor to the *Eschscholtzia*. Nothing more magnificent can be seen than an excursion party in March returning at night from the country, boarding the boat at Oakland for San Francisco all laden with the gorgeous poppy. The beauty of the flower greatly impressed the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the California building during the Exposition.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ROOM.

One of the finest rooms at the Fair was the reception room in the California building. The entrance to this room was through gates made of illuminated and fire-etched leather and carved red-wood, all in dull copper tints. One gate was decorated with olives and leaves, the other with oranges and branches in dull tints.

The leather work was joined with peculiar nail heads, the whole having a mediæval effect, the gates giving an imposing appearance to the room of music, art, literature and industry. as typical of the city of San Francisco.

The general tone of the room was a dull copper, the color of the stained wood. One side was devoted to a representative collection of musical instruments which California has either inherited or become more or less familiar with by association. For instance, the most valuable piece was an elaborate war drum, owned by a tribe of braves that tramped the hills and fished the bays when the state was yet undiscovered. There were also rare Japanese horns of shell and queer tontoms from San Francisco's Chinese section. The Fiji Islands and the other Pacific specks contributed their quaint contrivances. Above these gems were hung portraits of Emma Nevada, Sibyl Sanderson and Carl Formes, who have made the coast famous by their voices. This section was prepared by Mrs. John Vance Cheney, president of the Century club.

Literature occupied the west wall, where were piled the books from the pens and brains of Californians. The shelves bore sketches, done by Miss O'Hara in blocks of red-wood, of Brete Harte, Joaquin Miller and Ina Coolbrith. Mrs. Ella Sterling Cummins had charge of this division. Miss Coolbirth composed an ode which, from a plaque, sang the glories of the golden poppy which covers the state from the northern to the southern boundaries.

Thy satin vesture richer is than looms
Of orient weave for raiment of her kings;
Not dyes of golden Tyre; not precious things
Regathered from the long forgotten tombs
Of buried empires; not the iris plumes
That wave npon the tropic's myriad wings;
Not all proud Sheba's queenly offerings,
Could match the golden marvel of thy blooms,
For thou art nurtured from the treasure veins
Of the fair land; thy golden rootlets sup
Her sand of gold; of gold thy petals spun;
Her golden glory. Thou! on hills and plains
Lifting, exultant, every kingly cup,
Brimmed with the golden vintage of the sun.

The decorative work was done by Miss Lillian O'Hara and is known as pyrogravure. It is a system of engraving by the use of red-hot metallic points in wood.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

The south gallery of the California state building at the World's Fair contained the historical exhibit from that state, under the auspices of the California commission.

In making the display three different eras of the state's history were taken, the aboriginal, the mission, and the pioneer. In that department devoted to the aboriginal could be found treasures from ages gone by including relics from pre-historic people showing their customs, habits and many of their utensils.

Beginning with the mission era, there is an evidence of civilization, although crude. Many relics of the early missionary fathers, showing how they lived and to what extent they succeeded in civilizing the Indians, were to be seen in this department.

The pioneer era consisted more of historical and biographical documents pertaining to the work and early struggles of those hardy men and women who crossed the great mountains and carved out homes in the new country.



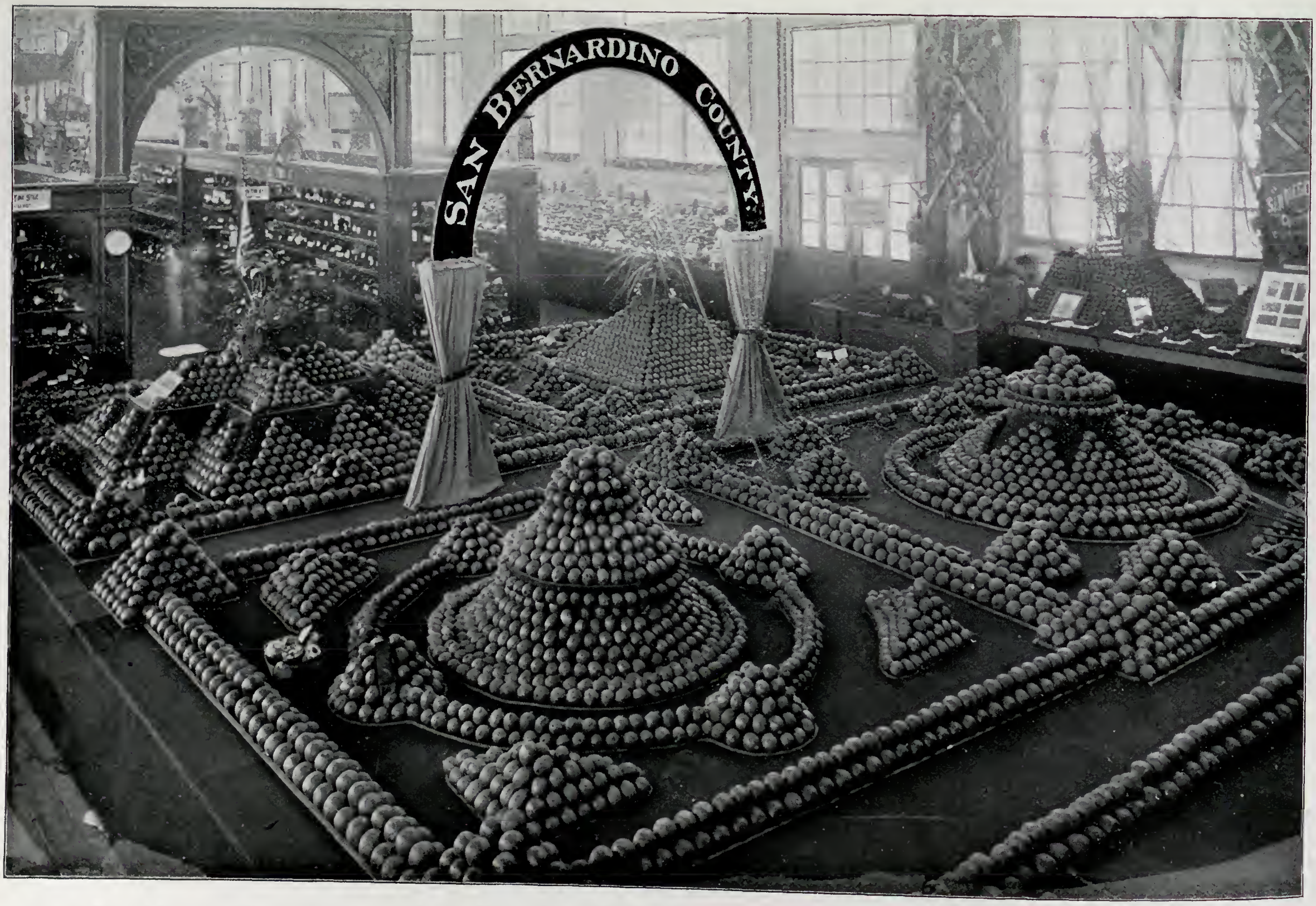
HISTORICAL EXHIBIT, CALIFORNIA BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, OR POPPY ROOM, CALIFORNIA BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

GOLDEN GATES, ENTRANCE TO SAN FRANCISCO ROOM, CALIFORNIA BUILDING.



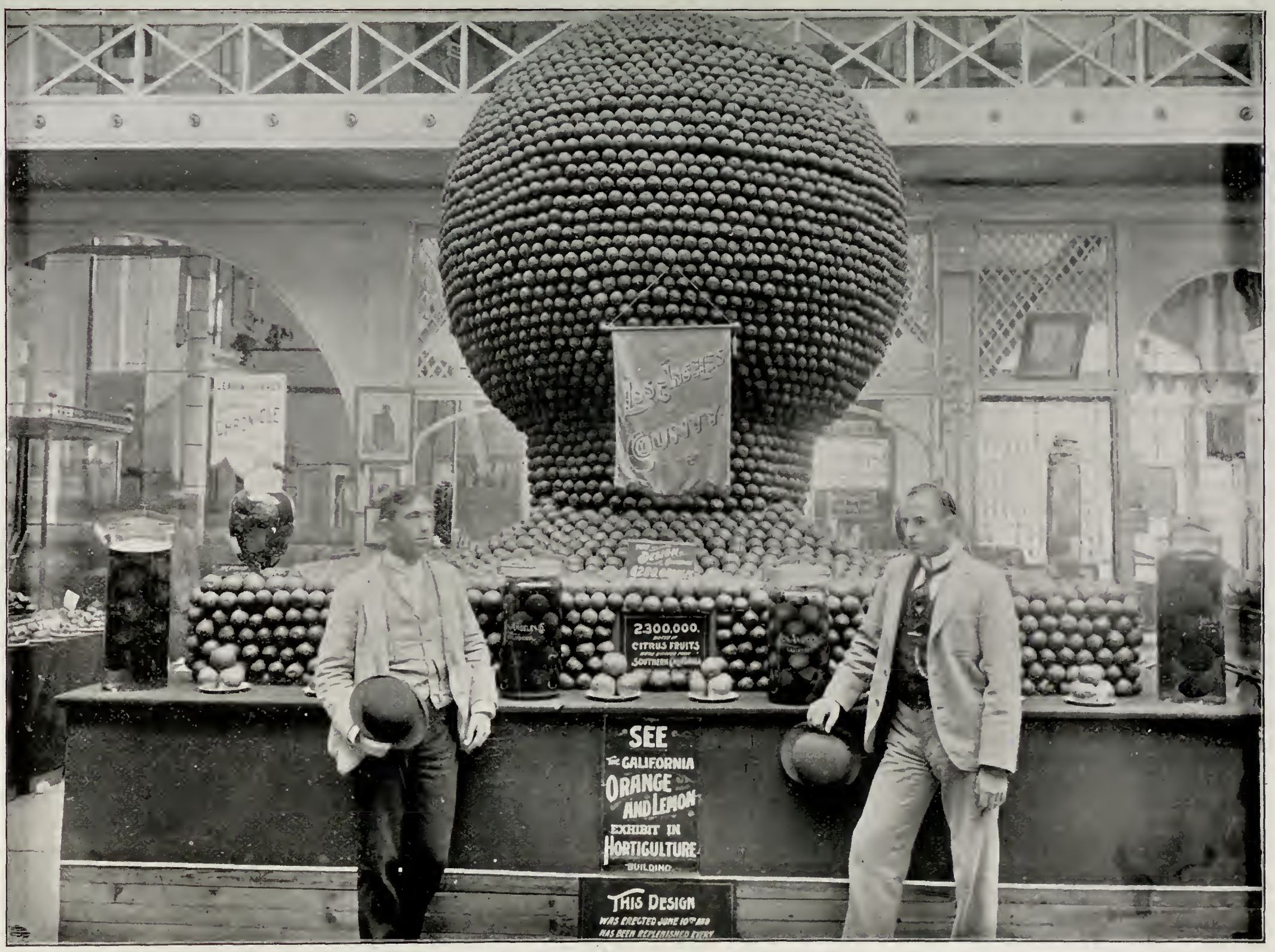
EXHIBIT OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, SHOWING WONDERFUL "HORN OF PLENTY."



ORANGE AND LEMON EXHIBIT OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.



"LIBERTY BELL" AND ORANGE AND LEMON EXHIBIT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



ORANGE GLOBE EXHIBIT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, IN CALIFORNIA BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

EXHIBIT OF FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

California, of all the states making exhibits at the World's Fair, was the only one in which its counties made distinct displays of their resources and products. Among these counties, and one that occupied a leading place in the California state building, was Fresno county. This county lies in the heart of the great San Joaquin Valley, and has an area of 8,000 square miles. Up to ten years ago the county was interested in sheep and grain raising. Having two magnificent rivers it was seen that abundant water could be obtained for irrigation purposes and the country turned its attention to fruit culture.

Since 1882 it has forged ahead as one of the greatest raisin centers in the United States. According to the report of the State Board of Horticulture 52,000,000 pounds of raisins were exported from the state during the year 1892, of which 42,000,000 pounds were from Fresno county. Its climate and soil being also adapted to the raising of all kinds of citrus fruits the county occupies one of prominence among the hustling counties of the state.

Fresno county is noted for its colony system. By this is not meant any system of co-partnership, but the plan of a number of capitalists to purchase large bodies of land, and divide into small tracts of from ten to forty acres, which they sell to farmers. These tracts include all water privileges for irrigation purposes. In 1890 there were over 2,300 of these farms in Fresno county, each yielding a handsome income to the owner.

By careful tilling the wealth produced from these small farms is almost incredible to one not familiar with the productiveness of the soil in that part of the state when planted to fruit. The income from the land varies and depends upon what it is planted in. Peach trees four years old will produce $200 per acre, and pear trees $300 per acre. The raisin industry promises to pay the best in the future. Seven-year old vines will produce six tons of grapes per acre, which when dried will make two tons of raisins, worth $100 per ton.

The climate of Fresno county is the most delightful of any section in the state. Lying in the valley of the San Joaquin, and away from the coast, it has all the salubriousness of that section lying along the Pacific and not the dampness which affects the fruit. Depending on irrigation for crops, there is never a failure on account of a lack of rain. It is a fact that a rainless district is one thing in favor of grape culture, and for this reason Fresno county stands at the head of all grape-producing sections.

The exhibit made at the Fair was one that did credit to the county, and showed its products and resources to the best advantage. The exhibit was installed and cared for during the entire time by Mr. Geo. A. Wilson, of Fresno City, and Miss Nellie Boyd. Mr. Wilson is a prominent real estate dealer of Fresno county, and a gentleman whose business qualifications and courteous bearing gained him a host of friends during his sojourn in the "White City."

The Ladies' World's Fair Association of Fresno county deserve great credit for their work in making the exhibit a success. They furnished 15,000 half-pound boxes of the county's celebrated raisins for free distribution, besides the table fruits, jellies, pampas grass used in decorating their handsome pavilion, and much of the fancy work in the Woman's department in the California building.

The display which occupied separate exhibits in the southwest part of the building was so arranged as to show the varied resources of the county to the best advantage. The raisins for free distribution as souvenirs formed a pyramid in one part of the exhibit, and the fruits and jellies decorated the ornamental pavilion. Several show cases contained many specimens of the mineral wealth of the county, including gold, silver, copper, coal, iron, gypsum, granite, marble and many other varieties.

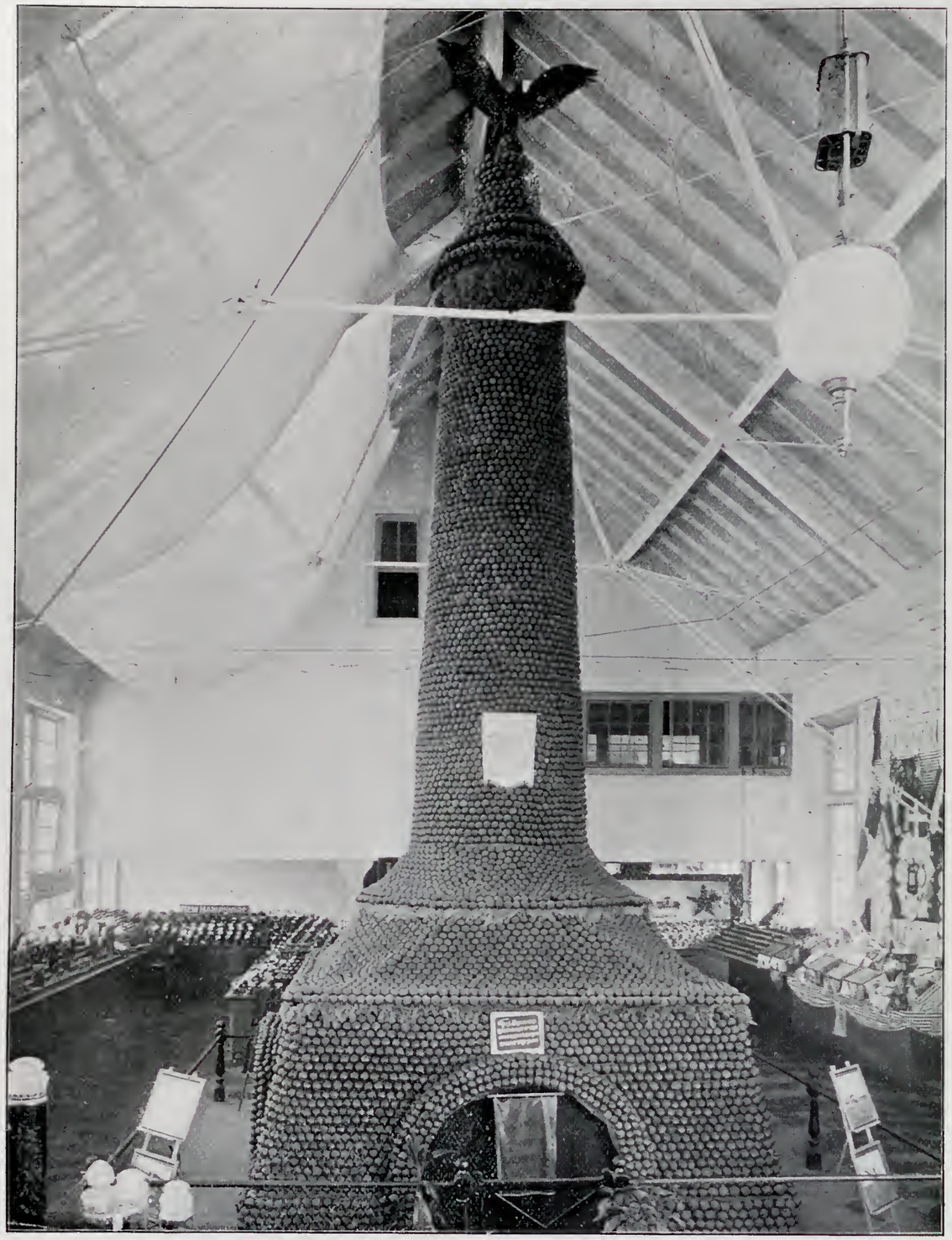
During the entire continuance of the Fair Mr. Wilson took every opportunity possible to show the thousands of visitors, many of whom contemplated going to the Pacific slope, the great resources of his county, and the inducements offered to the farmer and the capitalist alike. At the close of the Fair he distributed large quantities of dried and canned fruits, besides thousands of boxes of raisins, which was one of the best advertisements for the county that could have been offered the public. In all the work done by the different counties in the state to put forth the advantages of their respective localities, Fresno county was among the first. Her exhibit was one of the most attractive, and the fact that Miss Boyd and Mr. Wilson were always in attendance to answer questions, made it quite popular as a kind of bureau of information for all who desired to learn more in regard to that part of California and her resources.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EXHIBIT OF CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS MADE BY FRESNO COUNTY, CAL., IN CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING.



PHOTOGRAPH OF INTERIOR CALIFORNIA BUILDING, SHOWING EQUESTRIAN STATUE MADE OF PRUNES, EXHIBIT OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY



ORANGE PYRAMID OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



NUT TOWER EXHIBIT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



STATUE OF JOHN MARSHALL, FIRST DISCOVERER OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.



STATUE OF CALIFORNIA, IN CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING.



COL. ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

COL. ALEXANDER BOYD ANDREWS.

Col. Alexander Boyd Andrews, fifth vice-president of the World's Columbian Commission, and National Commissioner from North Carolina, has borne a most conspicuous part in building up the resonrces of that state. Col. Andrews is in his fifty-second year.

In July 1867 he became superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad. In 1875 he was called to the superintendency of the North Carolina railroad, a division of the Richmond and Danville railroad system.

No man has a more accurate or broader acquaintance of the industries and resources of his state or of the states through which the great system he represents runs. Col. Andrews was a hard worker for the success of the World's Columbian Exposition and was one of the Executive Committee of Awards, the labors of which committee were both arduous and delicate.

THOMAS B. BULLENE.

Thomas B. Bullene, National Commissioner from Missouri, was born in Oswego county, New York, Aug. 1, 1828. In 1834, the family removed to Albany. In 1837 they removed to Southport, afterwards to Kenosha, Wis.

At 22 years of age, Mr. Bullene began merchandising in Walworth county, Wis., continuing there until 1856, when he removed to Independence, Iowa. In 1863 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and established the dry goods house of Bullene & Bro., the foundation of the present extensive firm of Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.

He was elected mayor of Kansas City in 1832, and president of the Board of Trade in 1883. He was appointed by President Harrison a member of the National Commission from Missouri in 1891, serving in that capacity until the close of the Exposition. He was in attendance at all the meetings of the National Commission and was known as one of its working members.



THOMAS B. BULLENE,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM MISSOURI.

JAMES HODGES.

James Hodges was born August 11, 1822, at Liberty Hall, Kent County, Mo. At an early age he entered a commercial house in Baltimore. His promotion was rapid, and in 1876 the house of Hodges Brothers was established.

In May, 1890, Mr. Hodges was appointed by President Harrison, on the nomination of the



JAMES HODGES,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM MARYLAND.

Governor, a member of the World's Columbian Commission for Maryland. In November 1891, Director General Davis appointed a national commission, consisting of Thomas F. Bayard, James Hodges, Thomas B. Bryan, and N. H. Higinbotham, to visit France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, &c., to present their governments a general outline of the Exposition, and to awaken a national interest in a liberal display of their arts and industries at Chicago in 1893. A pressure of business engagements, however, prevented Mr. Hodges from accepting the appointment.

ROBERT WILKINSON FURNAS.

Robert Wilkinson Furnas, was born on a farm in Miami county Ohio, May 5th, 1824. At the age of 18 he went to Covington, Ky., and there served a regular apprenticeship as a printer. After the expiration of apprenticeship he carried on a bookprinting house in Cincinnati, Ohio. Then he returned to his native county where he edited and published a newspaper at Troy, Ohio, for some years.

In 1872 he was elected governor of Nebraska. In 1856 he was elected to the Council branch of



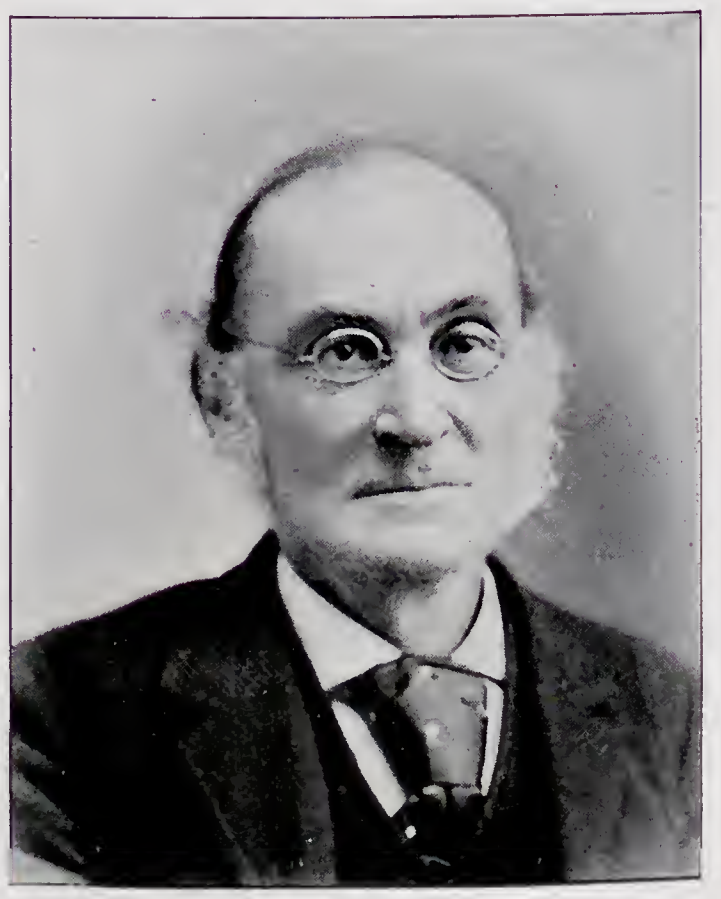
ROBERT W. FURNAS,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER-AT-LARGE FROM NEBRASKA.

the territorial legislature, serving for four consecutive terms.

He was president of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk railroad company; was commissioner for Nebraska at both the Philadelphia and New Orleans Expositions, was one of the National Commissioners at large for the late World's Fair, Chicago.

FREDERICK G. BROMBERG.

Frederick G. Bromberg, World's Fair Commissioner from Alabama, was born in New York city, June 19, 1837. His family removed permanently to Mobile, Alabama, in the winter of 1838. He is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1858, from 1861 to 1863 was assistant to president Eliot, in the chemical laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School. From 1863 to 1865 he was the tutor in mathematics in Harvard University, he resigned in 1865 and returned to Mobile. He was treasurer of the city of Mobile, and State Senator from 1868 to 1872, for the Mobile district. He was member of the House of Representatives, 43d Congress, and in the committee in Commerce. In Congress he introduced the resolution of inquiry which led to the liquidation of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.



FREDERICK G. BROMBERG,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM ALABAMA.



MRS. EMMA A. EDGERTON,
LADY MANAGER FROM ARKANSAS.

MRS. EMMA A. EDGERTON.

Among the many notable women of the Board of Lady Managers was Mrs. Edgerton, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on Mnsic and the Drama. From the moment of her appointment to the National Commission she espoused the cause with all the enthusiasm characteristic of her ardent natue. A beautifully illustrated "Memorial" entitled "The Columbian Woman," was issued by her at the opening of the Exposition, and in its honor, which won for her unqualified praise for its literary merit and general beauty. Many of the most eminent women writers, musicians and artists of the day were the contribnters to its pages.

Mrs. Edgerton is a direct descendant from the first Colonial Governor, William Bradford. She was born in Ohio, educated at Lake Erie Seminary, and at the close of the war married Captain Rollin Agnstns Edgerton of the Federal army and went south to reside.

Her fine executive ability and rich experience in organized bodies, enlarged by extensive travel in foreign lands was acknowledged by her appointment as one of the Lady Managers to the World's Columbian Exposition. She displayed great interest in the advancement and welfare of Arkansas at the World's Fair.



MRS. SOPHIA D. HALL,
LADY MANAGER FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MRS. SOPHIA D. HALL.

Mrs. Sophia (Dodge) Hall was born in Rochester, N. H. She is the daughter of Jonathan T. Dodge, a man of great bnsiness activity and enterprise and was educated in the shcools of her native town, and later in Boston and Charlestown, Mass., and the Abbott Female Seminary of Andover, Mass.

For several years she has been interested in the affairs of the Woman's Relief Corps. In 1890 she was depar'ment president of the Woman's Relief Corps of New Hampshire.

)Appointed to the Board of Lady Managers at the organization of the Columbian Exposition, she devoted herself to the work of the commission with characteristic energy, attending all the meetings of the board, and taking an active part in all its deliberations, both of a general nature and in committee. She was from the outset an enthusiastic friend and supporter of the Woman's department of the Exposition and rendered services of great value to the state.

Mrs. Hall was married in 1877 to Col. Daniel Hall, of Dover, N. H., where she has since resided, and has one son sixteen years of age.



MRS. JOHN R. WILSON,
LADY MANAGER FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

MRS. JOHN R. WILSON.

Miss Mary Ellis, was graduated from the Sacred Heart Convent with "highest honors" and shortly afterward married Hon. John R. Wilson, a prominent democratic lawyer and politician of South Dakota.

Mrs. Wilson has traveled extensively in America, Canada and Europe, is an artist of ability having had the rare advantages offered in the galleries of Italy, Munich and Paris. Being appointed on the Board of Lady Managers from South Dakota, she was the first to guarantee and raise her state's apportionment to the Children's Home at the World's Fair, and was instrumental in bringing forward the amatenr musicians of South Dakota.

Mrs. Wilson was a member of the World's Fair committees of Fine Arts, Ethnology, Archaeology, Mines and Mining.

MRS. JAMES W. LEE.

Mrs. James W. Lee, daughter of Col. Samuel Wood, was born in Monroe county, Miss., where she spent her early life. In 1861, she graduated from the Athaneum of Columbia, Tenn.



MRS. JAMES W. LEE,
LADY MANAGER FROM TENNESSEE.

In 1863 she was married to Capt. Jas. W. Lee, of Texas, who in the latter part of 1865, settled in Aberdeen, Miss., their present home.

She was appointed one of the Lady Managers from Mississippi to the World's Columbian Exposition, and served in that capacity dnring its continnance.

Mrs. Lee was active in her work in the interests of the Exposition, and was enthusiastic in encouraging Southern women to take a foremost place in advancing their interests.

MISS HARRIET T. HUNDLEY.

Miss Harriet T. Hundley, one of the World's Fair Lady Managers for Alabama, is a daughter of the Hon. John H. Hundley, of Limestone Co., in that state. Her father is a leading citizen, and belongs to one of the most prominent families in the state.

Miss Hundley was born at "Thornhill," the Hundley homestead. The position of Lady Manager for her state was not of her seeking. When it was tendered, however, she felt that it would not become her to decline such an honor, and that duty required her to accept the position. She represented her state most worthily and with charming grace.

Miss Hundley is a lovely type of the cultured southern woman, modest and refined.



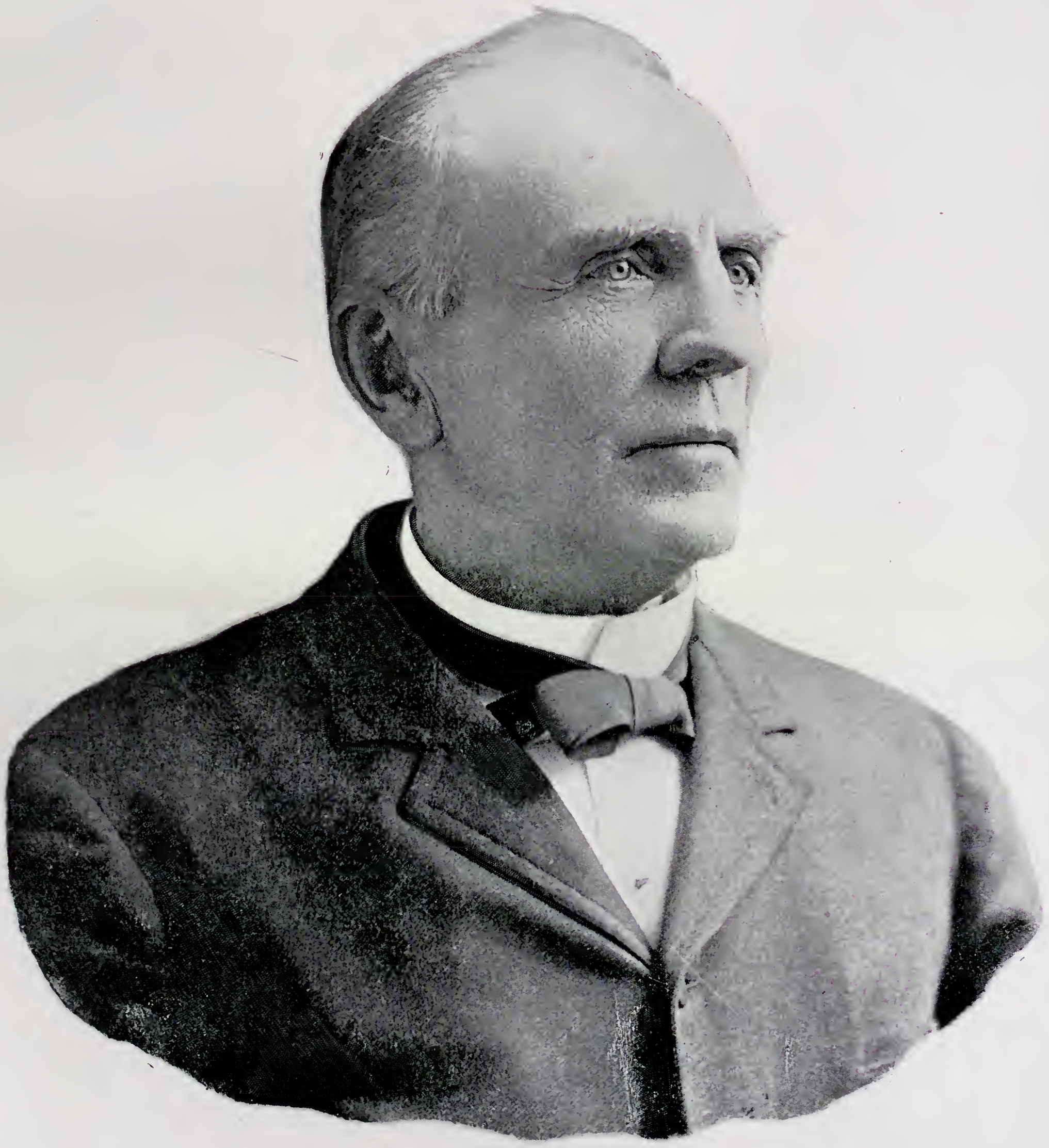
MISS HARRIETT T. HUNDLEY,
LADY MANAGER FROM ALABAMA.

JAMES W. HAINES.

Mr. Haines, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is a remarkable man for the hardships which he has endured and the success which has been his as a pioneer in the far West of early days. Mr. Haines was born in Stanstead, Lower Canada, of Vermont parents, citizens of the United States, on the 17th day of August, 1825. At the age of seven with his people he emigrated to Ohio; remained there and received his education at the Kingsville Academy in Ashtabula county, Ohio.

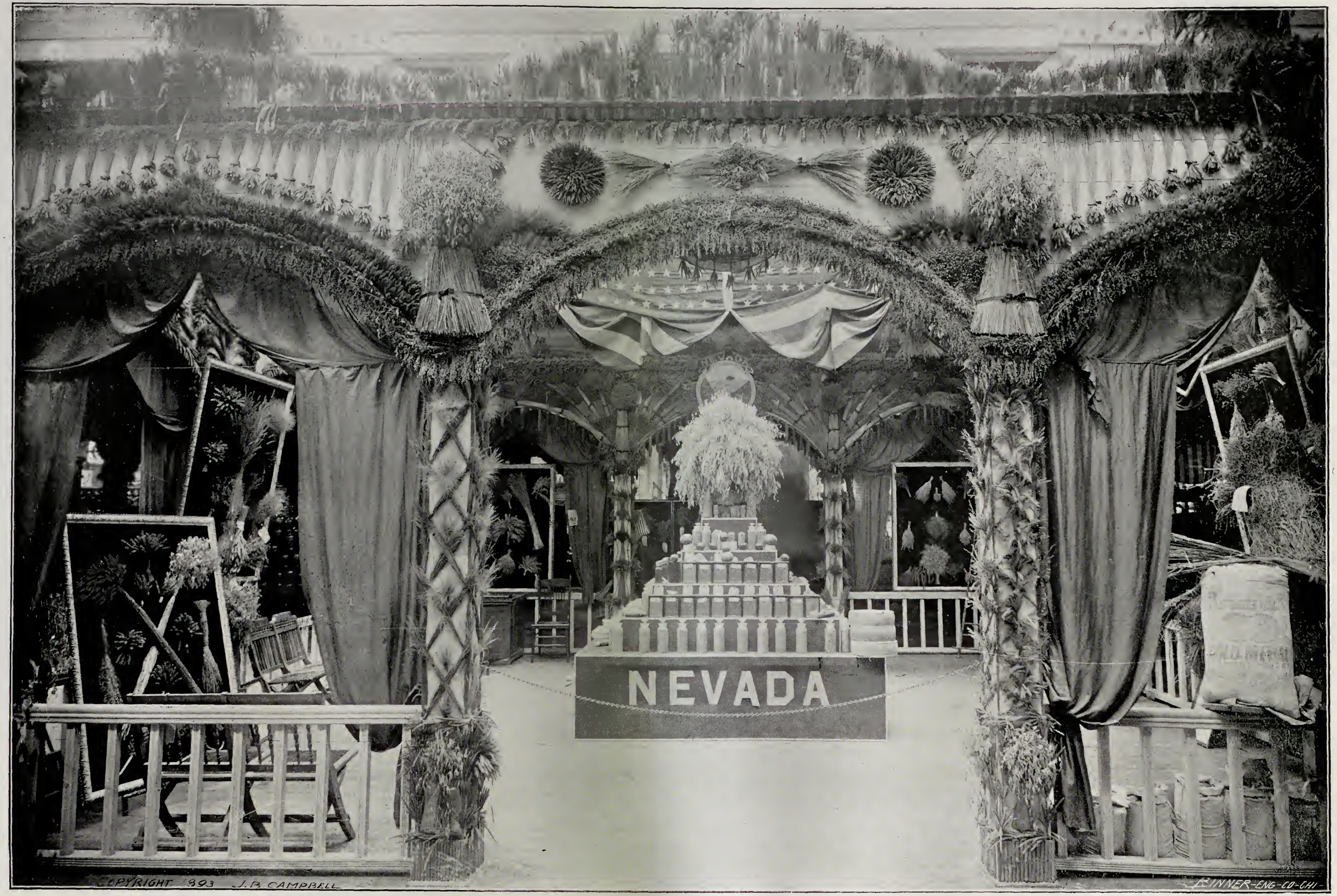
From his sixteenth to his twenty-third year he sailed upon the lakes between Buffalo and Chicago. In '49 he went to California by the overland route, and was captain of a company of sixty men. Reaching Sacramento in August, 1849, he soon afterward left for Redding Diggins, 350 miles above, and there, in partnership with a friend, made money rapidly. Leasing their property in 1851, Mr. Haines and his partner, Webster, left for Ohio by the Panama route. Being wrecked on the coast of Mexico, the voyage was delayed a long time, but having secured a considerable salvage from the wreck of the vessel, with the aid of Benjamin F. Butler, Mr. Haines found himself fairly well paid for the delay. Having married, he returned to California in 1852 and engaged in the mercantile business with his former partner. In the fall of 1854 he was elected marshal of Sacramento. In the fall of 1859 he went to Nevada. In 1863 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and when the election for officers took place he was elected Senator from his county and served six years. In 1868 he was appointed commissioner on behalf of the Government to receive the Central Pacific Railroad, and remained with the road until May, 1869. During the war Judge Blaisdell appointed him Judge Advocate. In 1873 he was appointed as commissioner to the World's Fair at Philadelphia. In 1878 he was re-elected to the Senate, where he served four years. In 1889 he was appointed by Gov. C. C. Stevens as commissioner to the great World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, of which he served as a member during its continuance. In the year 1890 he was as a member of the State Board of Regents in the State University of Nevada.

During the entire Exposition period Mr. Haines devoted his energies to the success of the Exposition, on the whole and to the interests of his state. His work in the commission was always characterized by an earnestness of purpose and a desire to further the interests of the great enterprise with which he was officially connected. He was diligent in his efforts to promote the interests of the great west at the Exposition and directed his labors toward working up an enthusiasm in that section of the country, in order that it should have ample representation and bring its wonderful resources and products before the foreign nations as well as the states of the Union. His work was successful to a marked degree, the large display from the mountain states attesting the interest taken.



HON. JAMES W. HAINES,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM NEVADA.



PAVILION AND EXHIBIT MADE BY NEVADA IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SHOWING ARTISTIC WORK IN GRAINS.

POST OFFICE AT THE EXPOSITION.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable Postmaster General, Congress appropriated the sum of $40,000, for the establishment and maintenance of a Post Office in the World's Fair grounds.

This office was organized as a branch of the Chicago post office and under the supervision of the postmaster at Chicago. The office was located inside the United States Government building occupying a floor space of 5,000 square feet at the southwest corner of the building. It was fully equipped with the latest and most improved postal furniture and fixtures, being designed as a model office in every respect and to that extent it was a most interesting feature of the U. S. Government exhibit. The interior arrangement of the office was provided with the same facilities as those of an office in a city of 150,000 inhabitants. It had a wholesale and retail stamp department, a money order and registry department, a box and general delivery, with separate windows for ladies' and gentlemen, a carriers' delivery and an inquiry department. There were employed in this service a force of sixty-nine persons. In the collection and delivery of bulky mail matter two horses and wagons were employed, while a like number were used for the conveyance of the mails between the branch office and the railway station. The equipments for this service were unique and attractive.

For the transmission of the mails from the branch office to the Central post office a distinct and separate service was provided over the Illinois Central, that railway company having specially built two model railway postal cars, fully equipped for the proper and prompt handling and distribution of this mail. These postal cars made ten round-trips daily between the two points, and four deliveries and ten collections throughout all the buildings on the grounds. There were also located with in the buildings and grounds 153 street letter boxes.

This office was officially opened for the transaction of business May 1, 1893, and continued in operation until the close of the Fair, Oct. 30th.

Some idea may be formed of the enormous volume of matter handled during this period by the following figures, to-wit: The total gross receipts amounted to $66,224.83. These receipts, however, do not fully represent the volume of matter which passed through this office for the reason that the postage stamps represented thereon were not all purchased at the World's Fair post office. Of letters, postal cards and circulars received for delivery there were 115,131 lbs. or 5,614,886 pieces, while the quantity of the same class of matter collected for dispatch amounted to 147,301 lbs. or 7,272,287 pieces.

Of newspapers and parcels delivered there were received 333,085 lbs., or 1,665,430 pieces, while the quantity of the same class of matter collected for dispatch amounted to 124,073 lbs. or 620,335 pieces, making a grand total of 719,590 lbs. or 15,172,938 pieces. A clearer idea will be formed of the enormous bulk of this matter when it is stated that 25,795 mail bags were required for its conveyance between the main post office and World's Fair office.

In connection with this subject it may be interesting to note that several newspapers were printed and published on the Exposition grounds, mailing through the World's Fair post office at second class rates upwards of 8,000 lbs. of their matter.

Of registered letters and parcels delivered there were received 12,071 pieces, while of the same class of matter there were registered for dispatch to other points 17,409 pieces, making a grand total of 29,480 pieces, of registered matter handled.

The money order business transacted at this office presents some very interesting figures. Of domestic orders there were issued 8,712, amounting to $153,658.87 and 1,825 postal notes issued amounting to $3,817.53, while of the international money orders (purchased presumably by foreign visitors to the World's Fair) there were issued 2,365 amounting to $66,058.91.

Of the number of domestic money orders paid there were 3,783, amounting to $108,047.96,



WOODED ISLAND AND LAGOONS AS THEY APPEARED FROM PLAZA SOUTH OF ILLINOIS BUILDING.

whereas the number of postal notes paid was 1,399, amounting to $2,918.03, while the international money orders paid were 82, they amounted to $2,258.34, making a grand total of 18,160 orders issued and paid, amounting in value to the sum of $336,759.64. The fees charged for the issuing of money orders alone aggregated the sum of $1,836.21, more than double the amount paid for salaries to the two clerks employed in that department.

There were delivered to World's Fair visitors, through the general delivery, 174,318 letters and 19,145 parcels and newspapers, making a total of 193,463 pieces delivered in this manner.

It may be interesting to note also that there were advertised during this time 15,687 letters, 640 pieces of which were delivered through the medium of advertising.

Of matter prepaid for special delivery there were received and delivered 5,555 pieces, the special fee on which amounted to $555.50, 80 per cent of this amount being paid to the special messengers for their services.

The inquiry department shows a record of 14,557 letters which failed of delivery for lack of postage, better direction, etc. These of course, were returned to the writer or sent to the Dead Letter office. To the credit of the employes who handled upwards of half a million dollars of government funds, not one cent of it was missing.

In conclusion it may be well to state, that the service during the World's Fair period, while of a very exacting nature, by reason of having to deal directly with people of all nations, was, however, very satisfactory and the service favorably noticed by the press of this and other cities.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. McGRATH,

Supt. City Delivery, Chicago.

ARKANSAS AT THE EXPOSITION.

The participation of this state in the World's Columbian Exposition was almost entirely confined to the construction ot the State building, and the exhibits therein contained. This building was designed by Mrs. Jean Douglas of Little Rock, who followed closely the French "Rococo" style of architecture, and cost $16,500. The frame was of wood covered with staff in ornamental designs and occupied space of 66x92 feet. A large veranda running the entire width of the building with a commodious entrance to the rotunda, 30x30 feet in size, and well lighted by a central dome. On entering this rotunda the visitor's attention was at once attracted by the fountain constructed largely of Hot Springs crystals, and when fully lit up by electricity was sparkingly handsome.

Leading off the rotunda was six rooms, each 15 feet square. One of those nearest the entrance was used as a registry room, and the others were utilized for state exhibits.

At the extreme rear of the building was the Assembly hall, 25x65 feet, and from this was a hallway 11x55 feet, from which stairways led to the rooms above. The mantel, columns and vases constructed of Arkansas white onyx, were especially admired.

On the second floor were parlors for men and women, a library and various small rooms for committees and officers, all opening on a broad gallery over the rotunda.

The state did not make a separate exhibit in the different departments, with the exception of Horticultural building.

The members of the Arkansas State board of commissioners were James Mitchell, president, Little Rock; Hal. L. Norwood, secretary, Locksburg; R. H. Adair, manager, Fort Smith; Miss Fannie Scott, lady assistant manager, Van Buren; W. S. Thomas, Little Rock; R. B. Weaver, Rally Hill; Edward W. Pascoe, Cushman.

The members of the National Commission from Arkansas were: I. T. W. Tiller, of Little Rock; J. H. Clendening, of Fort Smith; alternates were: James T. Mitchell, of Little Rock; Thomas H. Leslie, of Stuttgart.

The National board of Lady Managers were: Mrs. James P. Eagle, Little Rock; Mrs. Rollin A. Edgerton, Little Rock; Mrs. William B. Empie, Newport.



ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

IOWA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Iowa building was 60x100 feet in size, adjoining the Jackson Park pavilion, which was also used as an exhibition room. The whole interior of this large hall contained the most elaborate and artistically arranged exhibit of grains and grasses that could be imagined.

The walls and ceilings were completely covered with wheat, oats, barley and corn displayed with such taste as to form an enduring picture in the minds of all visitors.

In the center of the building was a miniature model of the Iowa state capitol building covered with corn, grain and seeds, contributed by the farmers of that state.

This building was in the northeast corner of the grounds immediately on the lake front and was a convenient and enjoyable place for sightseers.

On a decorated balcony in one corner of the hall was a fine band stand from which musical concerts were given daily. The reception and officers' rooms were commodious, well furnished and attractive.

Everybody was willing to concede that the Iowa commissioners were entitled to praise for the arrangement of this splendid exhibit and the credit they had secured for the "Hawkeye State."

The state appropriation for Exposition purposes was $130,000, and from individuals $8,000. This amount was distributed as follows: Building, $35,000, agricultural exhibit, $9,000, mineral exhibit, $3,000, horticultural exhibit, $4,000, dairy exhibit, $3,000, forestry exhibit, $146, educational exhibit, $5,584, live stock exhibit, $6,000, woman's exhibit, $2,500, miscellaneous exhibit, $12,000, collection exhibit in state building $6,000, and the balance used in detail expenses, salaries of officers and other incidental expenses.

Beside the fine showing made in the state building Iowa had one of the most attractive pavilions and exhibits in the Agricultural building; a fruit display in the Horticultural department second to none of the western states, while her exhibit in the Mines and Mining department showed her great coal resources. In the Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry divisions she took first rank with her sister states.

The educational exhibit made in the Liberal Arts department showed the high grade of work accomplished by her schools and universities. The individual exhibit made by the women of the state in the Woman's building was fully up to the standard of other displays.

The members of the Iowa State Board of Commissioners were: President, James O. Crosby, Garnavillo; vice president, John F Duncombe, Fort Dodge; treasurer, William Hamilton Dent, Le Mars; secretary, F. N. Chase, Cedar Falls. Executive committee: S. H. Mallory, Chariton; S. B. Packard, Marshalltown; H. W. Seaman, Clinton; Henry Stivers, Des Moines; Charles Ashton, Guthrie Center; J. W. Jarnagin, Montezuma; A. C. Roberts, Fort Madison.

State Board of Lady Managers; Miss Ora E. Miller, Cedar Rapids; vice president, Mrs. N. C. Deering, Osage; secretary, Mrs. Eliza G. Rhodes, Mount Pleasant; treasurer, Miss Mary B. Hancock, Dubuque; Mrs. Flora J. McAchran, Bloomfield; Mrs. Whiting S. Clark, Des Moines; Mrs. Orry H. Salts, Corning; Mrs. L. O. Ferson, Council Bluffs; Mrs. John F. Duncombe, Fort Dodge; Mrs. A. M. Ainsworth, Onawa; Mrs. Ellen K. Cook, Davenport.

National Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. Whiting S. Clark, Des Moines; Miss Ora E. Miller, Cedar Rapids. Alternates: Mrs. Ira F. Hendricks, Council Bluffs; Miss Mary B. Hancock, Dubuque.



VIEW OF THE IOWA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

National Commission: W. F. King, Mt. Vernon; Joseph Eiboeck, Des Moines. Alternates: John Hayes, Red Oak; Charles E Whiting, Whiting.

Iowa is 200 miles long from north to south and greatest breadth 300 miles, has 35,288,800 acres of land or 55,045 square miles. Elevation 925 feet above the sea. The state is well watered and has a fine soil for agricultural purposes.

It is estimated that about 7,000 square miles, are underlaid with bituminous coal which secures for the state a permanent fuel supply.

The first settlements in this state were in 1833, previous to that it was occupied by several tribes of Indians.

IOWA'S CORN EXHIBIT.

That Iowa is the king of all corn states is demonstrated by the exhibit she makes in Agricultural building, and also in her own state building. Corn enters into every part and particle of the construction of her pavilion in the Agricultural building. Standing among other state pavilions Iowa attracts the eye of the visitor at once by its unique and picturesque designs. The decorations made of this grain in the state building are something wonderful, especially the artistic designs and effects. The visitor who fails to see both features of this great corn state's exhibit will miss a fine sight.

Intermixed with corn are many varieties of grains, as this state can also raise as fine wheat, oats and barley as any state in the union. A beautiful pagoda adorns the interior of the pavilion in Agricultural building, the corn and grain decorations being unusually handsome and artistic.

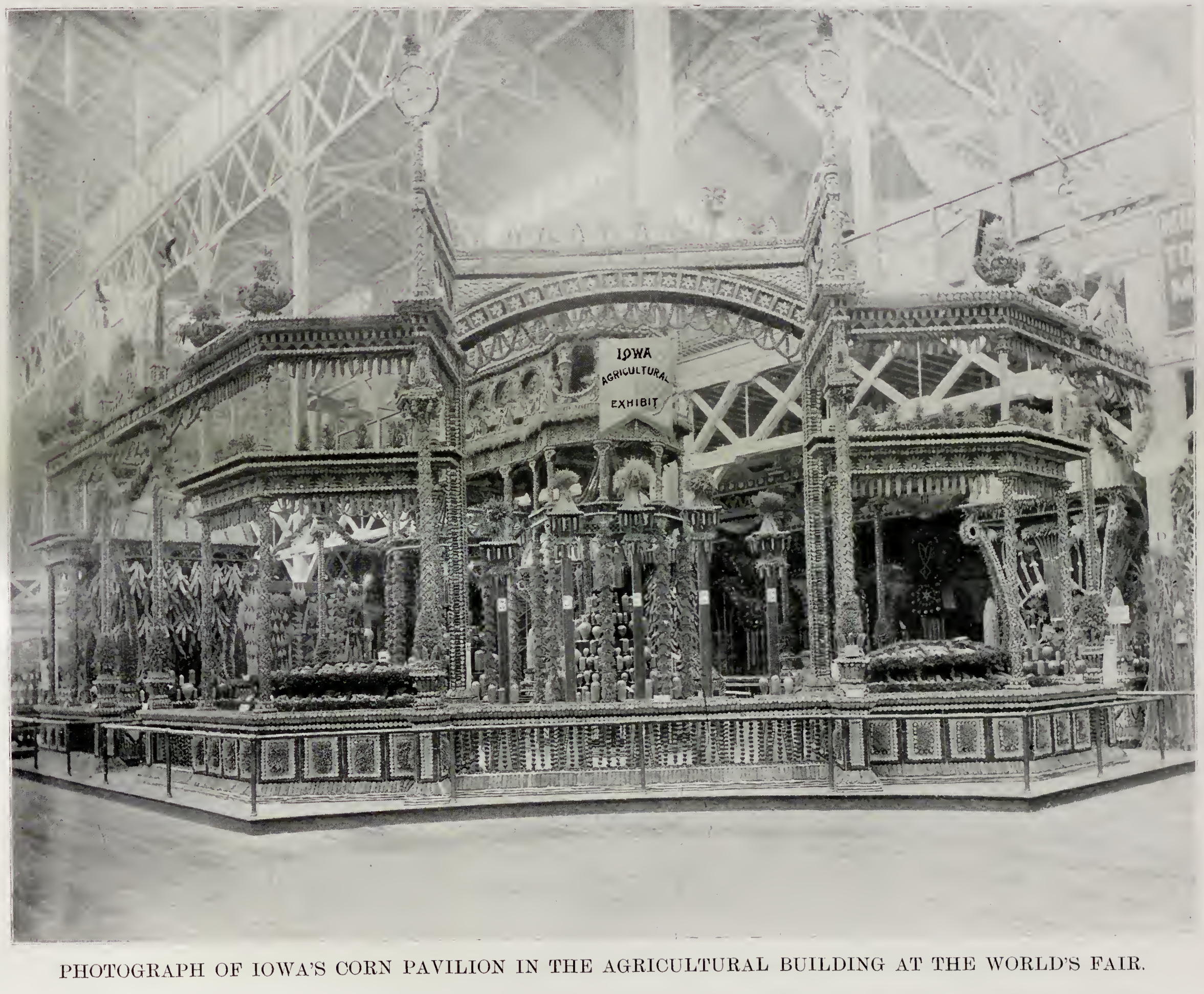
A FINE PIECE OF WORK.

Over the main entrance at the north end of the Agricultural building is a beautiful piece of work made entirely of corn and grains. It covers the whole side of the building above the gallery. The design is artistic, and the effects produced by the arrangement of different colored corn are wonderful. The four historical dates of the country, 1492, 1776, 1876 and 1892, are reproduced in corn and stand out in bold relief. The whole makes an attractive picture and shows what can be done in decorating with one of our greatest products when in the hands of artists.

ENTERTAINING FEATURES IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

However beautiful and attractive an exhibit may be, or how much it may be admired by the great throng of visitors, all this attractiveness loses interest to a majority when an announcement is made that at an exhibit near by certain refreshments are being served free to the public. There is a simultaneous rush to partake. This is especially true and noticeable in the Agricultural building. In the galleries of this building are a large number of exhibits made by baking powder firms, pickle manufacturers, chocolate companies, catsups, soups, jellies and many others. At all of these booths the public is invited to partake of a sample of the particular brand of goods they desire to advertise. The visitors as a general thing never hesitate to partake.

In this building there are over twenty different exhibiters that entertain the visitors in this manner. Of course this is not done without expecting some returns. The attendants importune visitors to purchase of the things exhibited or leave orders for future delivery. The returns to the exhibiters in many cases amply repay them for their outlay besides assisting in advertising their goods.



PHOTOGRAPH OF IOWA'S CORN PAVILION IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In the annex to the Agricultural building can be seen a display of machinery and implements for farming, from all parts of the world. Everything that the most practical farmer in the country could desire, from the garden rake to the steam thresher, and the hoe to the sulky-plow, is brought together under one roof.

By a systematic arrangement of exhibits the advancement made in labor-saving machinery for agricultural purposes is shown. The development of the plow, the harrow, the reaper, mower and rake is seen at a glance. An especially attractive exhibit is made in the reaper department, showing the improvements, ranging from the old-fashioned hand-rake and dropper to the modern wire and twine binders.

The exhibit shows that almost the entire credit for all the changes and improvements made in farm machinery during the past half century is due American genius and enterprise, and will bring prominently before the agricultural class of other countries the superiority of American invention and machinery.

NORTH DAKOTA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The North Dakota State building occupied a ground space of 50x70 feet, and was in every way an appropriate design and structure for the purpose used. From the court-yard the main assembly room entered through a large stone archway, above which on the exterior was a carved panel showing the coat of arms of North Dakota. The assembly hall was 24x56 feet, spanned by four broad arched beams, with a wide window between each reaching from floor to roof.

At each end of the assembly room was a broad fire-place suggestive of glowing comfort on a cold day. Committee and toilet rooms were well arranged and appropriately furnished.

State appropriation was $48,500, and private subscriptions $3,000. The building cost $11,220, exclusive of furniture. Agricultural exhibit cost $3,550; Wool exhibit, $170; Forestry, $600; Educational exhibit, $1,250; Woman's, $1,000; miscellaneous, $700.

Being essentially an agricultural state, North Dakota made her principal showing in that department. Her pavilion was among the finest. An immense statue of a woman, made from grains and grasses was one of the unique features of this exhibit. In the state building were many historical relics and an additional exhibit of her products.

Members of the State Board of Commissioners were: Martin Hector, president, D. R. McGinnis, secretary, Alfred Dickey, executive manager, Jacob A. Field, John M. Turner, O. G. Meacham. National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. S. W. McLaughlin, Mrs. W. D. McConnell; alternates: Mrs. Alice B. Brown, Mrs. Francis C. Holley. National Commission: H. P. Rucker, Martin Ryan; alternates: Charles H. Stanley, Peter Cameron.

SOUTH DAKOTA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The new state of South Dakota was among the leading northwestern states in exhibiting her resources at the Exposition. The state building covered a ground space of 70x126 feet, was two stories high, structure of frame carved with Yankton cement in imitation of stone work. The roof was of corrugated iron with cornice and brackets of pressed zinc. A wide porch extended across the front of the building with heavy columns supporting a balcony from the second story.

State appropriation was $50,000; building cost $17,000; Agricultural exhibit cost $6,000; Mineral, $5,500; Horticultural, $200; Dairy, $300; miscellaneous, $4,000.

It was in the Agricultural and Mining departments that South Dakota made the finest exhibits. In the former, its pavilion and display was very large and covered the entire range of products in the state.

In the Mining department, besides a showing of gold, silver, lead, the reproduction of the crystal cave from Deadwood, in the Horticultural building added to its exhibit.

Members of the State Board of Commissioners were: L. G. Ochsenreiter, president; J. H. Brown, secretary; W. W. Taylor, treasurer; C. E. Hinds, J. E. Pilcher, John Baker, I. G. Quarve.

Woman's World's Fair Commissioners: Mrs. Wm. Duff, Haynie, president; Mrs. I. S. Oliver, vice president; Mrs. L. S. Jeffries, secretary; Mrs. John E. Bennett, treausurer; Mrs. A. C. Mellette, Mrs. W. A. Burleigh, Mrs. Geo. A. Silsby, Mrs. J. A. Trow, Mrs. Marie J. Gaston. National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. John R. Wilson, Deadwood; Mrs. H. M. Barker, Huron; alternates: Mrs. C. E. Daniels, Watertown; Mrs. Marie J. Gaston, Deadwood.

National Commission: Merritt H Day, Rapid City; Wm. McIntyre, Watertown; alternates: S. A. Ramsey, Woonsocket; L. S. Bullard, Pierre.

ARIZONA, OKLAHOMA AND NEW MEXICO AT THE EXPOSITION.

Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico combined in the erection of a building at the Exposition. This building was in the north end of the grounds and cost $75,000. Of this amount Arizona paid $35,000; New Mexico, $25,000; and Oklahoma, $15,000.

Arizona had a very fine collection of Indian relics and other exhibits in her section, while in the Mining department and the Forestry building she had two very fine exhibits. In the Manufactures department the exhibit of petrified wood was from this territory.

New Mexico had a large collection of Indian relics, ancient pottery and stone images in the building. In the Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining and Liberal Arts departments the exhibits made by this territory were among the most attractive. In the Mining department the miner's cabin was one of the interesting features of the building.

Oklahoma used the portion of the building allotted to it for a headquarters for its citizens and made its exhibits in the Agricultural department, where was shown a large collection of the products of the territory.

These three territories deserve much credit for their enterprise in the erection of a building and making the exhibit they did.



THE ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA BUILDINGS AT THE EXPOSITION.



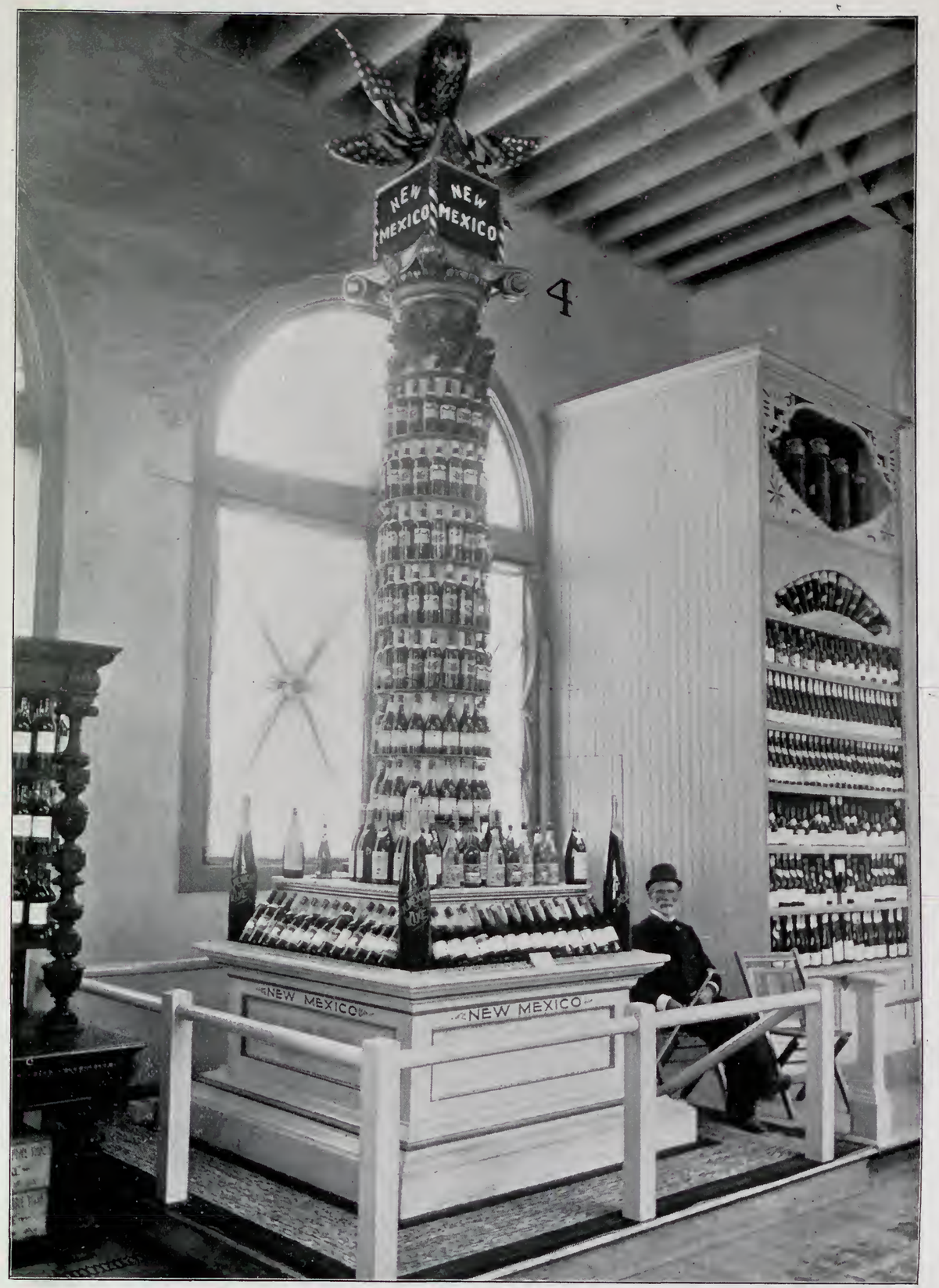
NORTH DAKOTA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



SOUTH DAKOTA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



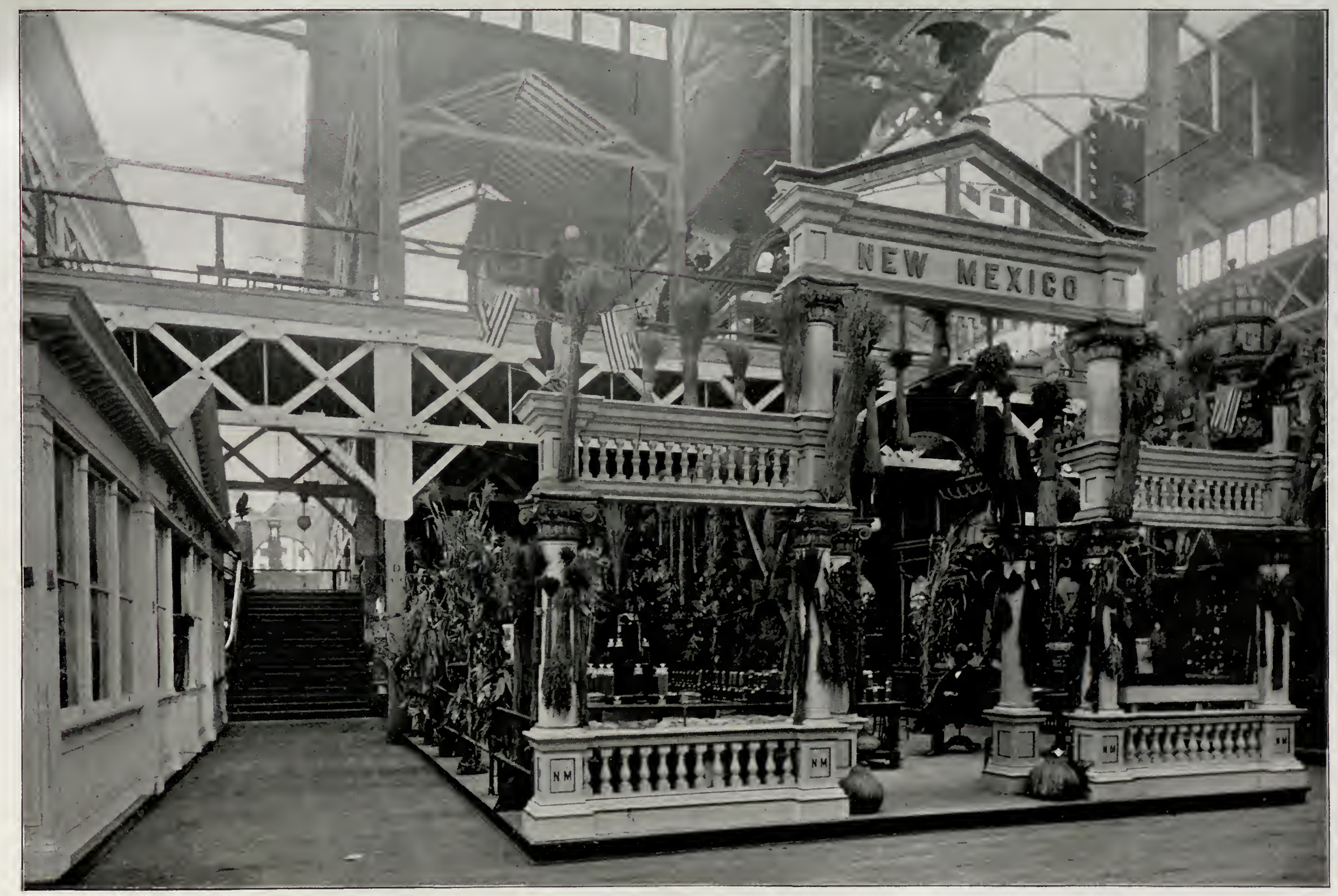
PHOTOGRAPH OF NEW MEXICO'S CANNED FRUIT EXHIBIT IN DEPARTMENT HORTICULTURE.



PHOTOGRAPH OF NEW MEXICO'S WINE EXHIBIT IN DEPARTMENT VITICULTURE.



PHOTOGRAPH OF INTERIOR OF NEW MEXICO'S BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, SHOWING ITS VARIOUS PRODUCTS.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PAVILION AND EXHIBIT MADE BY NEW MEXICO IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING. WORLD'S FAIR.

NEW MEXICO AT THE EXPOSITION.

On several different pages in this issue will be found some excellent illustrations of some of the best features exhibited by New Mexico at the World's Fair. It was in the Mining building that she made one of the finest displays of any state in the department. The miner's cabin was visited by hundreds of thousands of people during the Fair and was always an attractive feature.

In the Horticultural department her display of fruits and wines was an attractive one, while in the Agricultural building she occupied a prominent position. In connection with Arizona and Oklahoma she erected a fine state building in which an exhibit of many curious and interesting things were made, among them being relics of an earlier race of people than the Indians and a much more civilized and intelligent one.

Taken as a whole and considering the fact that she does not yet enjoy the rights of statehood the exhibit made and the prominent position she took in the success of the Exposition entitles her to a front rank among the territories yet out of the dominion of the United States and is an argument in favor of granting her such rights in the near future.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS AT THE FAIR.

Among the many foreign attractions on Midway plaisance during the Fair none were more decorous and better represented the country from which they came than did the natives of the South Sea Islands. These tawny and lithe limbed people were genuine and tried conscientiously to give the visitors a correct idea of their home life and customs.

There was none of that grossness which marked the exhibitions of many of the other native attractions. Their dances were all modest and were representative of the customs and festivities of the people. There was no beer garden attachment to the theatre, so that visitors were not constantly regaled by tobacco smoke and the clanking of glasses. While their music was monotonous it contained more harmony than some of the kind heard in other places.

Their Matu dance of rejoicing and Ailauu club drill were wonderful pieces of systematic work. At times they did creditable work in singing national airs, "America" being one of their favorites. The exhibit of their handiwork in the village showed great ingenuity and skill in many lines.

MANUFACTURES BUILDING A GREAT BAZAAR.

The fact that the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building was in some respects a huge bazaar, has been proven since the close of the Fair. This department contained all the finest wares of both Europe and Asia as well as the United States, and although during the greater portion of the Exposition the authorities prohibited foreign exhibiters from selling exhibits and delivering them at the time, a large number were disposed of.

According to the report made by the foreign exhibiters since the close of the Fair their sales reached far into the millions. Italy led all other countries in the value of exhibits disposed of to visitors, the amount reaching the enormous sum of $2,500,000. The Germans follow with a million and a half. The French, Austrian, Russians, Japanese and many other Oriental countries disposed of wares, ranging in value from one million down to a few hundred thousand dollars.

Never before, and perhaps never again, will there be seen such a large, varied and costly display of artistic wares as were to be found in that department.



PHOTOGRAPH OF NEW MEXICO'S FRESH FRUIT EXHIBIT IN HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.



PHOTOGRAPH OF EXHIBIT MADE BY NEW MEXICO IN MINES AND MINING BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

EXHIBIT FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

In the exhibit made by North Dakota at the Exposition that young state looms up as one of the greatest wheat-producing sections of the country. The building erected at the Fair by the state is in the north end of the grounds in close proximity to that of its sister state, South Dakota. The building has been used more as a headquarters for visitors than for exhibit purposes.

The exhibit made in the Mining department is a very attractive one and occupies a prominent place among the mining exhibits made by other states. In the Agricultural building, however, the state has a pavilion that is a marvel of cereal architecture. Above the entrance to the pavilion, made of grains and grasses, is a panel, composed of a head of a cow and the dates "1889" and "1893," as designating the age of the state, she being admitted to the union in 1889. At one side of the pavilion is the figure of a woman made entirely of grains and grasses, the figure holding a banner. This figure is one of the most artistic and natural pieces of work done in that line at the Exposition.

The interior of the pavilion contains a fine exhibit of the various products of the state, including wheat, corn, flax, hay and many other cereal products. Here can be seen stocks of wheat from seven to nine feet in height, with heads of grain almost a foot in length.

SOUTH DAKOTA AT THE FAIR

Although young in statehood, South Dakota is not at all youthful in enterprise. The exhibit made by this young state in the several departments at the World's Fair shows the wonderful resources of that part of the United States which she represents. Being essentially an agricultural state the greater part of her exhibit is devoted to the products of the soil. The mining industry of the state is not forgotten and a fine display of its mineral productions is made in the Mining building.

The building erected by the state is one of the tidiest little structures on the Fair grounds, and is well filled with a varied exhibit of its mineral and agricultural products. Located in the north end of the grounds near the 57th street entrance to the Fair, it is one of the first of the state buildings seen by the visitors, and generally one of the first they enter.

It is in the Agricultural building that the state makes the best showing. The pavilion, reproduced in grains, is one of the most handsome and attractive in the building. Here is shown in an artistic manner the products of the state, wheat being most prominent, while the other products are given especial attention. The exhibit made in the Horticultural building in the reproduction of the Crystal Cave near Deadwood is one that attracts much attention from visitors and will bring this place prominently before the world as a great resort.

MEXICO IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

The Republic of Mexico is taking a prominent position. Although it has no building of its own on the grounds, the space occupied in many departments is large and the exhibit very extensive and varied. Its mining industries have received much attention and the showing made by the country in the south end of the Mining building is one of the most interesting as well as largest made by any section.

In the north end of the Agricultural building this state occupies about six thousand square feet of space which is filled with an extensive exhibit of its products. One of the most attractive exhibits is that of henequen, or the fiber of the Agave plant from which is made rope, hammocks, mats and many other things. Tobacco also occupies a prominent place, as well as cotton. The exhibit of loaf sugar is an interesting one as showing how the southern states formerly prepared that article for commerce until later methods superseded this old way, but which is still in vogue in Mexico.

The exhibit also includes many varieties of grain, vegetables, rice, and other semi-tropical productions. Relics and antiquities of ancient Mexico can be seen here also, but the largest showing made in this department can be found in the Anthropological building. Here the remains of the old Aztec dynasty can be seen in great profusion, and shows a civilization of a very superior order.



PHOTOGRAPH OF NORTH DAKOTA'S PAVILION IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

MICHIGAN AT THE EXPOSITION.

Michigan occupied a prominent position at the Exposition among the states bordering on the great lakes. The state building occupied a conspicious position near the principal entrance to the Exposition grounds. The building including donations, cost $60,620. It was three stories high with square shaped tower having an observatory on top. The first floor was occupied with administration, reception, reading rooms, and parlors.

The second floor had two large exhibition rooms filled with Michigan relics and curiosities, also assembly halls with room for board meetings. The building was constructed entirely of native material largely contributed. In the top of the tower surmounting the building was a large clock.

The state appropriation was $127,000, and private subscriptions, $20,000. Of this amount about $60,000 was expended on the building. The state was represented in every department at the Exposition.

In the Mining department $15,500 was expended in erecting a handsome pavilion and making an exhibit of iron ore, hematite, magnetic ore, auriferous quartz, sandstone, marble, graphite, artificial building stone, mineral salts, copper bars, native copper, maps and plans of copper mills, and a collection of ancient copper implements.

The second exhibit in the amount of money expended was the educational, made in the Liberal Arts department. This exhibit consisted of a complete showing of the various educational institutions in the state, that of Ann Arbor taking the lead. About $15,000 was expended in making the exhibit.

In the Agricultural department $7,000 was expended in showing the resources of the state in a handsome pavilion, while $7,500 was used in making an exhibit of its various forestry products in the Forestry department. In addition to that amount $2,500 was expended in the Live Stock department, $500 in the Dairy and $500 in making a wool exhibit.

In the Horticultural department the exhibit of fresh, canned and dried fruits cost $4,500.

The Woman's department expended $1,500 in making a display, while $28,500 was devoted to miscellaneous exhibits in different departments.

The members of the Michigan State Board of Commissioners were Isaac M. Weston, president; Eugene H. Belden, vice president; Mark W. Stevens, secretary; James W. Flynn, treasurer; Gov. John T. Rich, Mrs. Julia A. Pond, Mrs J. S. Valentine, Peter White.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Eliza J. Howes, Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell; alternates: Mrs. Frances P. Burrows, Miss Anna M. Cutcheon.

National Commission: M. Henry Lane, George H. Barbour; alternates: Earnest B. Fisher, Lyman D. Norris.

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT

The exhibit in the Government building contained not only a fully equipped postoffice, as described on a page of this history, but an illustrative exhibit of the department, from the establishment of the first postoffice down to the immense business of this department at the present time.

This collection not only included every prominent feature of our own postoffice department, with its samples of devices, machines and relics, but there was also shown the working paraphernalia of postoffices in the following countries and dependencies:

Great Britain, Canada, Trinidad, New Zealand, Queensland, India, Australia, Malta, Timor, Bahamas, Victoria, Windward Islands, Leward Islands, Bermudas, Cape of Good Hope, New Foundland, British Guiana, Natal Oil River Protectorate, Western Australia, Gold Coast, Seirre Leone, Lagos, Bechuansland, Gibralter, Cyprus Islands, Fiji Islands, Ceylon, North Borneo, British Honduras, Straits Settlement, Turks Islands, Egypt, Japan, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, France, Germany, Belgium, Portugal, San Salvador, Brazil, Hawaii, Mexico, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Chili and Peru.

The exhibit taken as a whole showed the superiority of the postal system of this country over that of foreign countries.



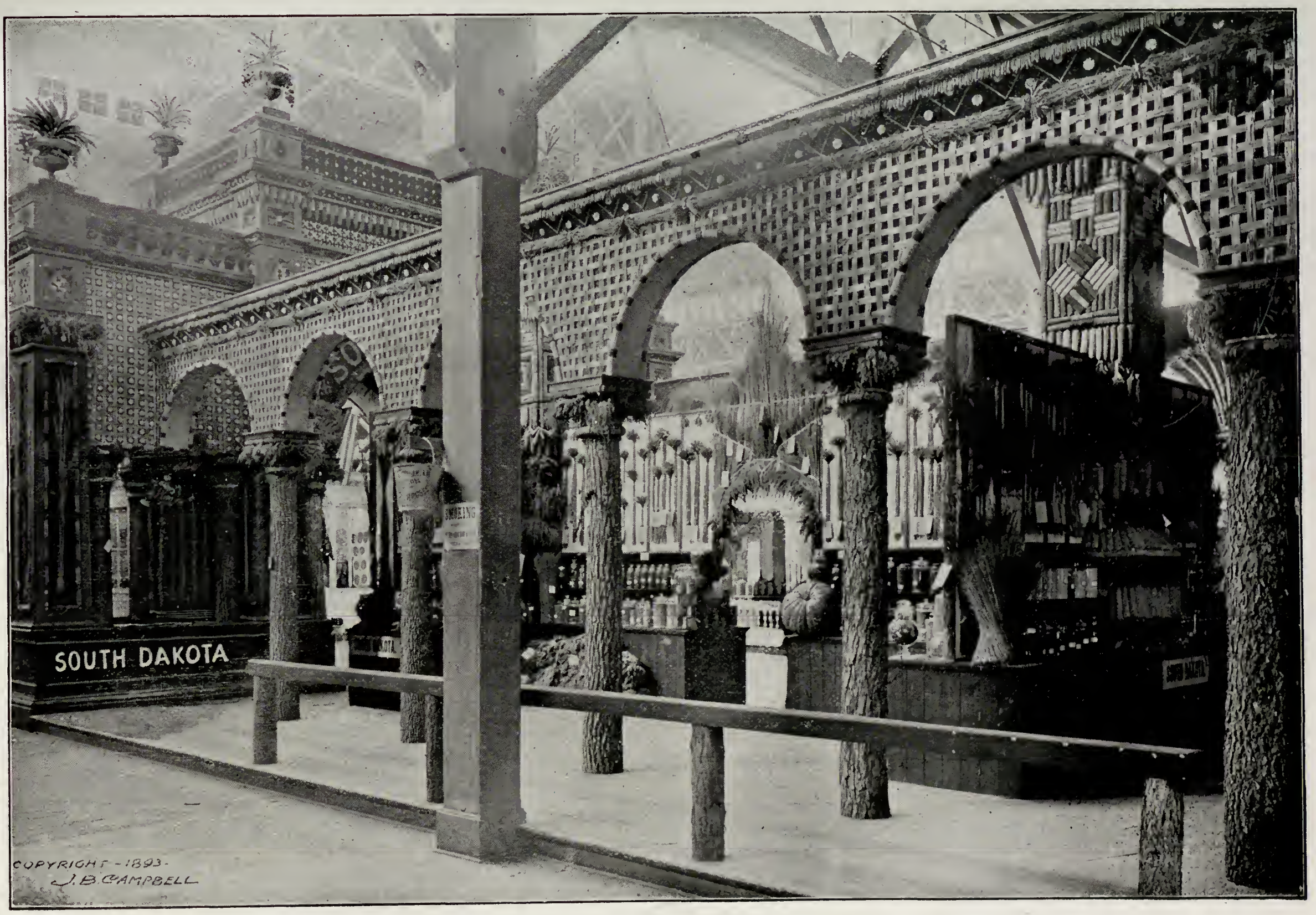
MICHIGAN STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

MICHIGAN LOGGING CAMP, REPRODUCED AT THE EXPOSITION.

LOAD OF MICHIGAN WHITE PINE LOGS AT THE EXPOSITION.



INTERIOR OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA BUILDING, AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



PAVILION AND EXHIBIT OF SOUTH DAKOTA IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.



GEORGE H. WHEELER,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

GEORGE HENRY WHEELER.

George Henry Wheeler was born at La Porte, Ind., August 1, 1841. He is a son of Hiram and Julia Smith Wheeler, the former born at Vermont the latter born in New York City.

Mr. Wheeler, Sr., removed to the remote settlement of La Porte, Ind., in 1832, remaining there abont nine years. He then removed to St. Joe, Mich., where he was located for eight years.

In 1849 Mr. Wheeler removed to Chicago with his family where George Henry attended public schools. In 1856 he completed a business course at Racine College, Wis.

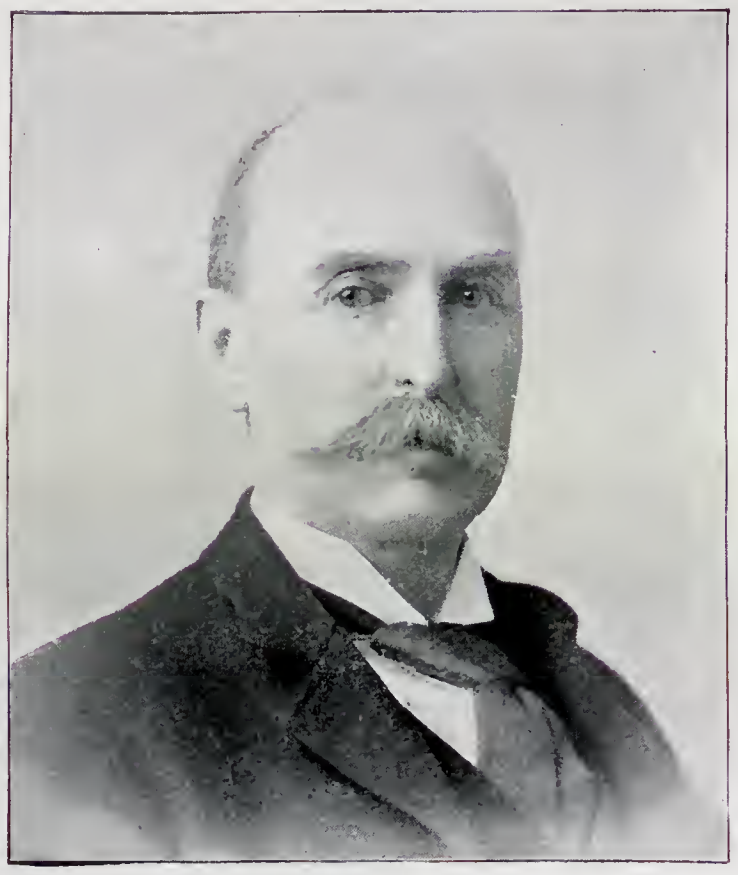
In 1860 he went into the grain elevator business with his father. In 1867 he was admitted into the partnership of Munger, Wheeler & Co., which firm possesses an enviable reputation and were among the wealthiest and largest receivers of grain in Chicago. Mr. Wheeler remained with this firm, connected with the active management of the house, up to 1889, when the firm sold out to an English syndicate.

At the annual election of the Chicago City Railway Company, in January, 1891, he was elected president. He has also been president of the Washington Park Club for the last three yeas. He is a member of the Chicago and other clubs, a director of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, and since March, 1892, a director of the World's Columbian Exposition.

MR. WILLIAM D. KERFOOT.

Mr William D. Kerfoot took an active part in the preliminary organization of the World's Columbian Exposition, and in the endeavor to secure the location of the Exposition in this city. Upon permanent organization being formed, he became a member of the Directory, and served in that body for three years. He was chairman of the Agriculture committee, and a member of the Executive, Ways and Means and Ceremonies committees.

Mr. Kerfoot is one of the oldest, one of the best known and most conservative man in the real estate business in Chicago. He stands at the head of the real estate business as a man of very large experience and information, and has the confidence of the people, not only in Chicago, but in the great business centers of the east and London. He was born April 16, 1837, at Lancaster, Pa., and has been a resident of this city since 1854.



EUGENE S. PIKE,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

SESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

The eight session of the national commission convened Tuesday at 12 o' clock noon April 25, 1893, in Administration building Jackson Park with 53 commissioners in attendence. After calling the roll the commission by vote accepted an invitation from acting president, Ferdinand W. Peck of the World's Columbian Exposition, to attend the unveiling of the Columbus Statue on the Lake Front at 3 P. M. same day.

The final report of Director General Davis of the preparatory work of the Exposition was submitted and ordered printed in minutes.

Miscellaneous business of various kinds occupied the attention of the commission each day until May 26, 1893, when they adjourned until July 1, 1893.

The ninth session of commission met pursuant to adjournmeut July 1, 1893, in Administration building, Jackson Park, at 12 o'clock noon; no quorum being present an adjournment was voted until July 8, 1893, when 61 commissioners answered to the roll call and the regular business was proceeded with daily until September



WILLIAM D. KERFOOT,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

11, 1893, when the commission adjourned sine die.

Tenth session of commission met in Administration building at 12 o' clock noon, October 4, 1893, pursuant to by-laws and by motion adjourned until October 5, 1893, when 56 commissioners being present the business was proceeded with daily until November 6, 1893, when no quorum being present the commission adjourned sine die.

The next meeting of the commission will be in April, 1894, in accordance with the by-laws, at which time the entire remaining business of the commission will no doubt be completed.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AND FUTURE EXPOSITIONS.

The pace set by the World's Fair was one that will require a spirit of enterprise and hustling abilities in other countries of a higher order than any ever shown in the past if they expect to keep abreast. An assimilation of all the genius and force to be found in this country, together with the aid of some foreign element, brought forth success. Future expositions may attempt to pattern after ours. They can never hope to equal it. The World's Columbian Exposition stands out alone as the greatest event of this or any other age. No subsequent event can dim its brilliancy.



ROBERT C. CLOWRY,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



W. J. CHALMERS,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



THOMAS E. GARVIN,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM INDIANA.

THOMAS EDGAR GARVIN.

Thomas Edgar Garvin, National Commissioner from Indiana, was born at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. When fonrteen he entered Mount St. Mary's College at Emmettsburg, Md, graduating from that institution with honor in June, 1844. In the autumn of the same year Mr. Garvin came to Indiana, and settled at Evansville, where he has ever since resided. He at once commenced the study of law, in the office of Hon. Conrad Baker. Mr. Garvin was admitted to the bar in 1846, and at once formed a partnership with Gov. Baker.

In 1886 Mr. Garvin retired from the active practice of the law. In 1874 he was appointed Commissioner for Indiana to the Centennial Exhibition, and in 1891, was nominated by the late Gov. Hovey and appointed by president Harrison as one of the two Commissioners to represent his state in the World's Columbian Commission. He served on the important committee of Classification, and was chairman of the committee on Auditing.

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

William Forsyth, one of the California members of the World's Fair National Commission, was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1850. Striking out for himself, he first worked as a farmhand in Canada, picking up a common school education, here and there, as opportunity offered.

In 1843 he went to Pontiac, Mich. While there he became the manager of the leading hotel, and from that time until 1885 devoted himself to this business. In 1875 he left Pontiac and located at Sacramento, where he became proprietor of the Grand Hotel, and after a year or so spent there, he secured a lease of the Geyser Springs Hotel in Sonoma county, which he soon made the most popular summer resort of California.

Upon severing his connection with the Geyser, Mr. Forsyth established himself in Fresno county, going into the business of raisin making on a large scale. In order to learn the business thoroughly, he has made two trips to Europe, and has studied Spanish raisin making on the ground.

WILLIAM FORSYTH,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ALEXANDER T. BRITTON.

Alexander T. Britton, lawyer and financier, was born in New York City, December 29, 1835. He is a graduate of Brown University of the class of 1857, and was admitted to the bar through the Supreme Court of Rhode Island in March, 1858.



ALEXANDER T. BRITTON,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In 1877, he was appointed by President Hayes a Commissioner to codify the public land laws. Under appointment from President Grant he was the last president of the Board of Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia. In 1890, he organized and was made president of the American Security and Trust Company, with a capital of $1,250,000.

Mr. Britton is a charter member of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia He was chairman of the Inaugural Committee having charge of President Harrison's Inauguration, and was by him appointed as World's Fair Commissioner from the District of Columbia. He was a member of the Executive Committee, and of the Committee on Awards.

GEORGE A. MANNING.

George A. Manning was born in Maine in 1836, where he lived until 1859, when he went to California. He engaged in mining in different parts of the state until the commencement of the civil war when he enlisted in Company F. 2nd. California cavalry.

He served in different capacities in the war,



GEORGE A. MANNING,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM IDAHO.

receiving many promotions for gallant service, retiring from the service in 1865 as major. Returning to California he engaged in civil occupations until 1870, when he removed to Idaho,

Since his removal to that state he has engaged in the practice of law, having held many positions of trust and honor. He was appointed a member of the national board of commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition serving in that capacity during the Exposition.

FRED J. KIESEL.

Fred J. Kiesel, World's Fair Commissioner from Utah, was born in Germany, May 19. 1841. In his fifteenth year he came to America, living in New York; later he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he was when the war broke out. He served a year in the Confederate Army, then started on his way westward driving an ox team, and arriving at Salt Lake City, in 1863.

He was one of the first anti-Mormon's in Utah and has always been a strong advocate against polygamy. In 1889 he was elected mayor of Ogden, the first non-Mormon mayor in the territory.

He has now retired from public service, and is engaged in attending to his own affairs in which he has been very prosperous.



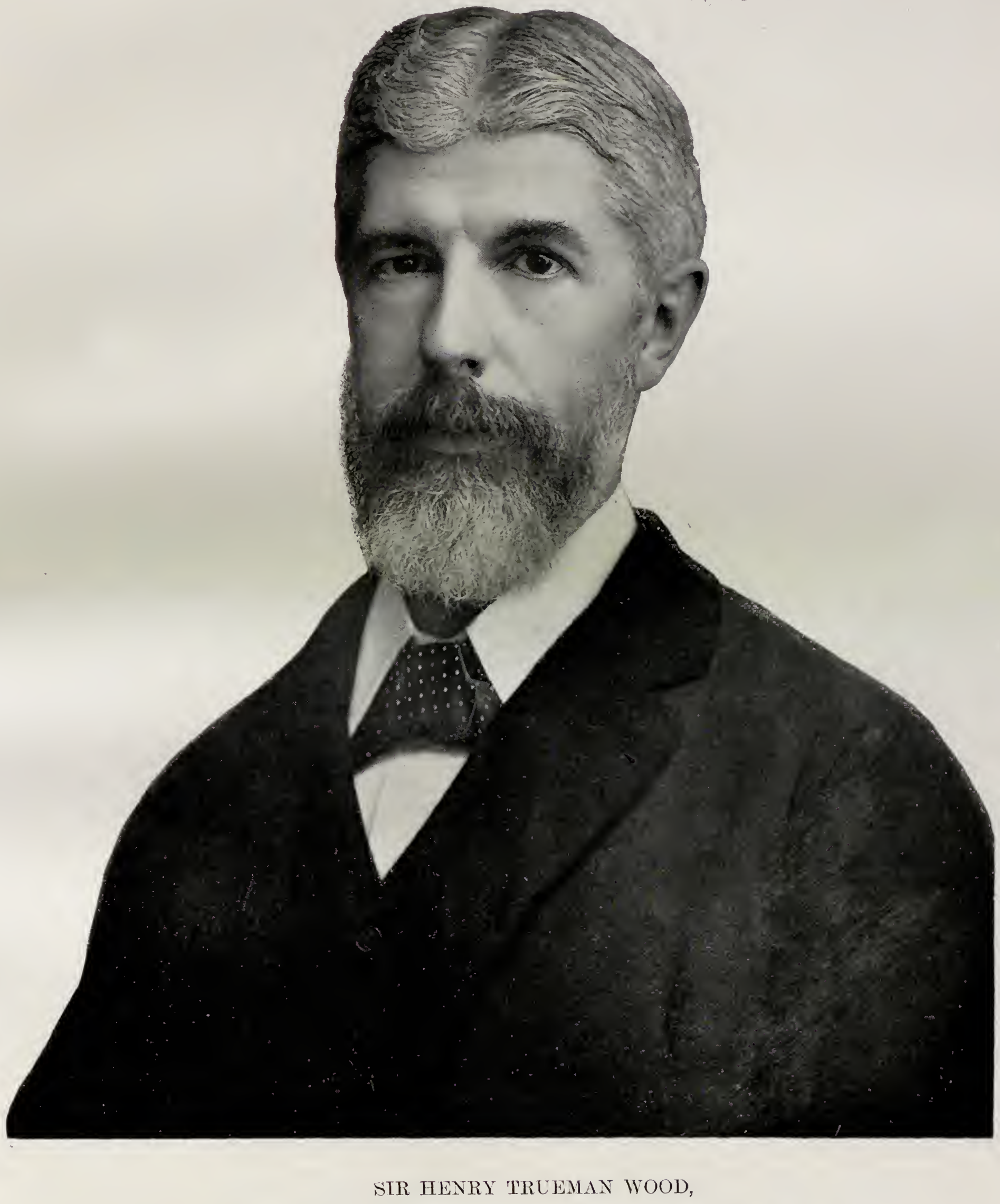
FRED J. KIESEL,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM UATH.



STATUE OF COLUMBUS, EAST ENTRANCE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



STATUE OF OHIO'S PROMINENT MEN, NEAR OHIO BUILDING.



SIR HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD,

SECRETARY ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION TO WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

GREAT BRITAIN AT THE EXPOSITION.

"Victoria House," so named by special permission of Queen Victoria, was the charming, commodious and elaborately furnished headquarters of the British Royal Commission.

Situated on the very margin of the lake, a fine commanding view of the Exposition harbor was had from any part of the building or grounds. The design of this building was of the sixteenth century style of architecture, constructed of oak, brick and terra cotta, with tiled roof.

The reception rooms, parlors, offices and jury rooms were splendidly arranged and handsomely furnished; walls and ceilings were paneled to correspond with the old English style of first-class country houses.

Artistic plaster models in fac-simile of works in several of the European palaces were shown in various rooms.

The library was finished in oak, with book cases extending from floor to ceiling, which was ribbed in geometrical form and added to the attractiveness of the room.

For the purpose of showing the collection of exhibits from Great Britain and the Colonies, over 500,000 square feet was alloted in the various buildings.

In Agricultural building were 112 exhibiters showing dried grains, types of cereals, oatmeal, wheat, oats, malt, baking powder, custard and egg powders, honey, chocolate, confectionary, beeswax, sugar, concentrated beef, preserved fish, meats and soups, churn and dairy appliances, table sauces, pickles and spices, tobacco and cigars, mustard, groats, barley, cordials, vinegar, whiskey, gin, rum, ales and stout, preserved fruits, cordial and beverages. In Horticultural building were seventeen exhibiters showing grapes, confectionery, plants, flowers, seeds, vases, etc.

In Mines and Mining building were forty-two exhibiters showing fine collective exhibits of all the minerals of Great Britain including coal, coke, porphery, slate, stone, fuller's earth, China fire bricks, mica, Portland cement, bricks and tiles, cement, salt, iron and steel.

In Machinery building were sixty-one exhibitters showing a great variety of useful machinery such as engines, dynamos, fire engines, looms, etc.

In Transportation building were eighty-five exhibiters making a complete showing of everything properly belonging to this department. Among the leading exhibits, were models of some of the most famous merchant and war vessels in use by Great Britain, the Victoria, being the largest and finest warship model at the Exposition. The huge engines shown by the London and Great Northern and Great Western railways were marvels of strength and speed.

In Manufactures department were 230 exhibiters showing almost everything possible for the skill or cunning of man or woman to execute by machine or hand.

The section devoted to the British exhibit in this department covered a large amount of space near the center of the building on the west side. The woolen and cotton manufacturing industries of the country, had one of the largest representations.

In Fine Arts building were 1130 exhibits of sculpture and paintings of exquisite design and execution. Some of the most noted groups of statuary in the Art section were exhibits from that country, Dickens and "Little Nell" being among the number.

In Liberal Arts department were 115 exhibiters, showing collections under the several groups of hygiene, literature, etc.

In Womans' building were 643 exhibiters with single and collective exhibits which were attractive, valuable and appropriate for such a place.

Great Britain was represented at the Exposi- by the following gentlemen: Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary Royal Commission; E. H. Lloyd, Assistant Secretary and General Superintendent, Royal Commission; Ralph A. Harbord, Private Secretary; J. W. Beck, Superintendent Fine Arts; E. H. Fishbourne, M.A., L L.B., Superintendent Manufactures; H. D. Wilkinson, M. I. E. E., Superintendent of Machinery, etc.; Thomas Baker, Superintendent of Transportation; H. W. Pearson, Superintendent of Agriculture.



VICTORIA HOUSE, GREAT BRITAIN'S BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION.

SIR HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD.

Among the leading men representing foreign countries at the World's Fair, is Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of the Royal British Commission, whose portrait adorns the first page of the present issue of this journal.

His career as a man of his day dates from 1879, when he received the appointment of Secretary to the Society of Arts in succession to the late Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, and a more energetic representative that distinguished corporation has never had. In wealth, usefulness, and public repute it has grown exceedingly since Sir Henry became its executive officer. The Health Exhibition of 1883 brought Sir Henry somewhat prominently to the fore; the Inventions Exhibition, two years later, increased his reputation as an organizer and director of large resource, unfailing energy, and considerable power of initiation; but it was the Paris Exhibition of 1889 which showed his real capacity for this kind of work. The refusal of the British Government to give any official recognition to the exhibition—France's celebration of the centenary of the Revolution—forced the Society of Arts and its Secretary Wood into a position for which they were both well suited. Sir Henry Wood, acting with his friend Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen and others, induced Lord Mayor De Keyser to form a Mansion House committee for the organization of a British section at the Exposition. At first the difficulties were very great. It was the time when the influence of General Boulanger was at its greatest height, and the general feeling in this country was that Paris was much more likely to see a revolution than an exhibition in 1889. Funds were wanting. There was no Government grant, and nobody thought it was possible to make a foreign section of an international exhibition self-supporting.

Sir Henry, however, believed it could be done. His committee supported him, and a scheme was devised for obtaining the necessary funds among the exhibiters. Things quieted down a bit in Paris. Exhibiters crowded in till all available space was more than filled, and in the event a sum of 30,000*l.* was raised and expended. The result was a triumph for the British section, and it was won without the aid of a Royal Commission, without the prestige of Royal patronage. As the executive officer of the enterprise, by whom the whole admistrative work was carried out, Mr. Wood was created an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Government and received the honor of knighthood at the hands of his own Sovereign.

Sir Henry springs from a respectable Devonshire family, which has produced some men of mark: The late Lord Chancellor Hatherley; Mr. Western Wood, sometime M. P. for the City of London; and General Sir Evelyn Wood, at present Commmander-in-Chief at Aldershot, for example. His father, Mr. W. Burton Persse Wood, was a nephew of the celebrated Sir Matthew Wood, Queen Caroline's supporter, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, and its representative in Parliament.

Sir Henry, who was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, is an enthusiastic amateur of science, an excellent photographer, a Freemason of some renown, and the author of several books. As he will not complete his forty-seventh year until November next, it may fairly be exclaimed for him that he has made the most of his time in the public service.

When the World's Fair was decided upon Sir Henry Wood was appointed Secretary of the Royal Commission, since which time he has devoted his time and abilities to furthering the success of the English section at the Fair. Since Sir Henry came to Chicago he has made a host of friends among the representatives of all nations, by his genial manners, enterprise and progressiveness. He is untiring in his work of promoting Great Britain's interest at theFair.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUNLIGHT SOAP EXHIBIT, BRITISH SECTION MANUFACTURES BUILDING, WITH A MINIATURE REPRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS WINDSOR CASTLE.

SUNLIGHT SOAP EXHIBIT.

The exhibit made by the Sunlight Soap Company in the British section of the Manufactures building attracts much attention. This soap is one of the greatest cleaners in the world, and has larger sales than any other made, the demand in Great Britain alone being far beyond the supply. An interesting part of the exhibit is a reproduction of the celebrated Windsor Castle, in England, which adorns the upper part of the pavilion in which the exhibit is made. This little miniature of the home of England's queen is a work of art and is admired by thousands of visitors every day. A general idea of its enormous size and beauty may be obtained from this little model.



H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA.

The portrait of H. I. M. Queen Victoria, which we present in this issue, is published with the special permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty granted to the representative in Chicago of the Royal School of Art Needlework, of which organization the Queen is patron, and her daughter Helena, the Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, the president.



H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA, FROM THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.

The interest and sympathy of the royal family in woman's work is fully shown in the British exhibits in the Woman's building at the World's Fair, where there are to be seen many specimens of the industry and handicraft of the Queen and her daughters. Most of the pieces are of a useful order, proving that their spare moments are ofttimes spent in making garments suitable for gifts to the cottagers in the neighborhood of their residences.

A case on the ground floor of the Woman's building is filled with various articles for children's wear of delicately fine, beautifully wrought and neat needlework, made by Her Majesty. So illustrious and honored an example should have the effect of making many a young mother desirous of emulating the Queen in this most womanly work. In the east gallery there is a frame containing several water-color and pencil sketches, taken by Her Majesty from the windows of her private rooms, of scenes around Balmoral Castle, which are especially interesting. They are replete with artistic talent of a high degree, as is also the study of an Hindoo which shows vigorous handling and well blended tones. It is extremely gratifying to observe how, in many ways, Queen Victoria has shown her deep interest in the World's Fair, and more especially with woman's work. Every hour of her time has some important occupation, and that in the midst of so much engrossing business of state, Her Majesty should have been able to spend some thought on and do some work for exhibit in Chicago, is a matter of congratulation to all concerned. When the greatest lady and worthiest woman in the world upholds the Columbian Exposition with her special interest and commendation no fear can exist of the good results of this grand educational scheme throughout all lands.

H. R. H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

The prevalent idea among the uninitiated is that the life of a princess consists of one continued round of varied pleasure, and that every care is taken to exclude from her knowledge the troubles and privations which encompass those less fortunately born. Nothing is farther from the truth in respect to the royal English princesses. Their hearty patronage of the many schemes for the good of the people, that are promoted by the rich and charitable, are immensely benefited by their influence and example, while their constant presence amid the homes of the poorer classes, helping and strengthening them, with kind and judicious counsel, to bear their heavy burdens of grief or want, show their great desire to do all possible to assist their fellow creatures and stimulate them with the necessary impetus to further endeavor.

No better example of what the life of a princess ought to be, can be given than that of the Princess Christian, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. Like the late Princess Alice of Hesse, whose memory is so venerated by all, the Princess Helena has not been so well endowed with worldly goods as others of her brothers and sisters; she has had in a measure to use strict economy in her household, and has proved the efficiency of a thorough knowledge of the womanly accomplishment of needlework, in being able to cut out and make her children's clothes and otherwise save expenses that a straightened income rendered essential. Her time and talents have also been cordially given to many public corporations for the amelioration of mankind generally. The Princess Christian is president of "The National Health Society;" "The Royal British Nurse's Association," which has lately been passed by parliament as a registered profession; "The Royal School of Art Needlework" and also president of "The Ladies Committee in connection with

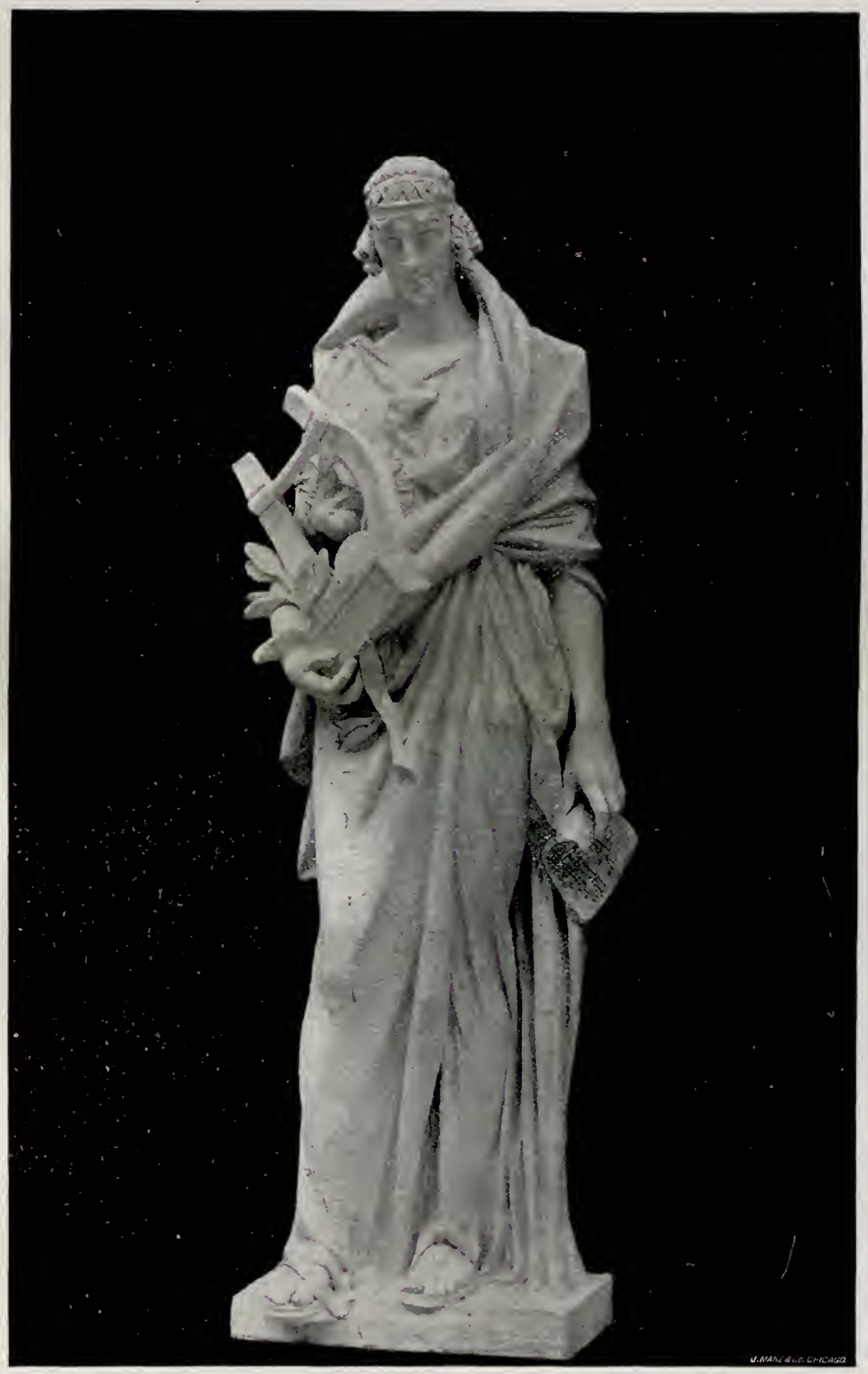


H. R. H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.

work of the Royal British Commission at the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition."

The Marchioness of Salisbury; the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Countess of Aberdeen, the Duchess of Abercorn, the Lady Henry Grosvenor, Lady Amherst of Hackney, Lady Alfred Churchill, Lady Agnes Buren, Lady Jeune, Lady Huntsford, Lady Galton, Lady Roberts, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Mrs. Tassell, Mrs. Roberts Austen, and Miss Webster are the leaders associated with the Princess in this undertaking. The extremely interesting and comprehensive exhibit of woman's work in the English section attests to the zealous care and attention that these ladies must have given to the subject.

One of the most beautiful and artistic is the exhibit of the Royal School of Art Needlework. This is wholly designed and worked by ladies, most of them of noble birth but impoverished fortune, who take this means of adding to their income. All of them have necessarily much artistic taste, as they are not allowed by the school to trace their designs on the cloth or silk they embroider, but must be able to carry out, in its entirety, the idea suggested by the design given to them. Several of the mansions of the nobility in Europe have been decorated by the Royal School. A beautiful specimen of the work is in the drawing-rooms of Eaton Hall belonging to the Duke of Westminster, the walls of which are covered with panels of white silk embroidered with flowers in their natural colors, entwined with scrolls of gold thread, and enclosed in frames mounted with gold. The appropriateness of the conception and the perfection of the detail, has made this art work famed all over the world, and no doubt many of our readers will remember having seen it when sight-seeing in England. The most elaborate and beautiful pieces of Art Work in the Woman's building is a tapestry, worked in silk, of the Goddess Pomona. This is so well suited to adorn one of the magnificent residences in Chicago that it should not be allowed to be taken from the city, but be added to its multitudinous attractions. In the various cases will be found many pieces of work by the royal princesses. A coarse knitted wool man's jersey and a table-centre of fine white linen, embroidered with silk, is part of the contribution of the Princess Christian. The Princess of Wales and her daughters have sent samples of wood carving and brass work as well as needlework. The Princess May and her mother, the well-beloved Duchess of Teck, exhibit in a case some crochet wool work of a useful character—a man's waistcoat, cot-covers and baby's cape. The examples of smocking to be seen in the exhibit of the Princess of Wales' Technical School at Sandringham are most exquisite and beautifully finished. The proficiency of the royal family in art is well known. That the Queen and her daughters have permitted some of their paintings to be exhibited at the World's Fair is a graceful act, greatly appreciated by the American people. The Princess Louise, in the charming study of "A Girl's Head," in water-colors has admirably rendered the pose of the sweet features of her subject, the coloring being soft and charmingly finished. The "View in Sicily," in oil, painted by the Princess Beatrice, is a well-chosen scene combining a sea and land effect; the warm tints of the sunny south and the perspective being especially well portrayed. Princess Christian shows the versatility of her genius in a study in oil of a view on the Rhine, which depicts the ruined castle high above the river, with the village nestling below under its shadow, the whole lightened by the reflected rays of the moon hidden among clouds, making with the distant hills a most picturesque scene very typical of the mystical stream, every inch of which has some romantic or dark legend attached to it. All these pictures are hung with the sketches of Queen Victoria in the East Gallery in the Woman's building, and are daily admired by thousands.



"MUSIC," PIECE OF STATUARY BY MARTINY, OVER NORTH ENTRANCE TO FINE ARTS BUILDING.

THE ILLINOIS WOMAN'S TRAINING SCHOOL.

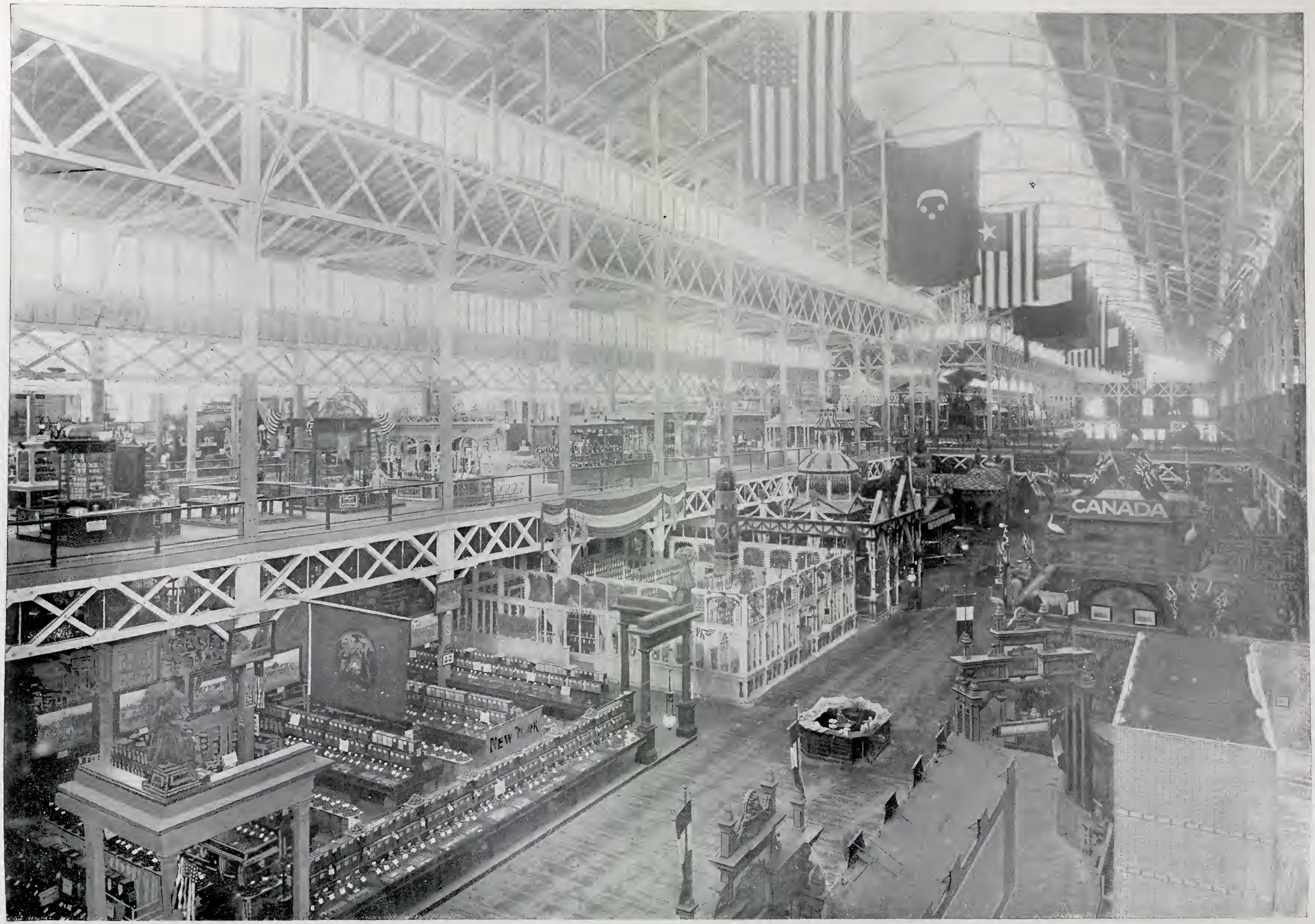
In a commodious and comfortable building just opposite the Children's building is an exhibit shown by the Illinois Woman's Training School for Nurses. This building is furnished in an exceedingly tasty and charming manner. The enterprise has an appropriation from the Illinois Woman's Board and all the resident physicians of Illinois and Training Schools were invited to co-operate with this board.

The building is fitted up with the latest improved medical conveniences. In fact a hospital fully equipped with all modern devices is shown. The linen-closets are replete, a model kitchen, an operating room, a woman's and children's ward, office and private ward are all complete. Dr. Mary A. Miner is director of the exhibit, and is a resident physician of the regular school. Different physicians have been in attendence each month, who come from all parts of the state. A head nurse and competent assistants are also in attendance.

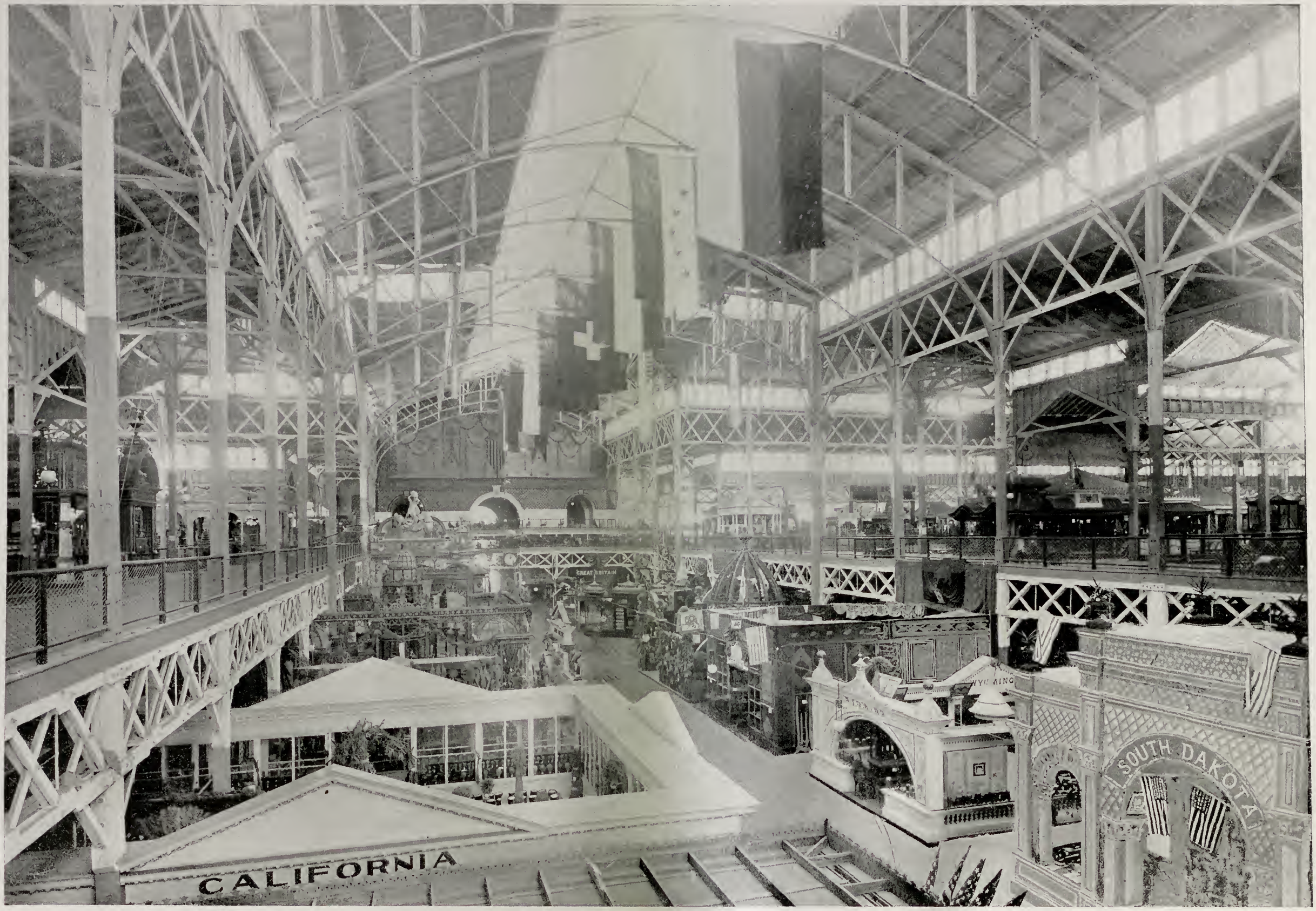
This hospital is one of the most important adjuncts of the Fair and commands the attention of visitors, as it is wholly under the supervision, direction and care of women.

WOMAN'S ENGRAVING.

In the center corridor of Woman's building is an elaborate and unusual display of work done in metal. A large easel holds a rack containing ninety-three medals, designed and engraved by a woman. Near by are forty-five bronze plaques with figures of prominent men and women by the same lady. The work is by Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, who is royal designer for Sweden and has designed many United States coins.



INTERIOR VIEW CENTRAL AISLE OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, LOOKING WEST, SHOWING EXHIBITS OF FRANCE, NEW YORK, INDIANA, CANADA AND GALLERY DISPLAYS.



INTERIOR VIEW CENTRAL AISLE OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH, SHOWING EXHIBITS OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WYOMING, PERSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND GALLERIES.

CANADA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Canadian building cost $30,000. It was near the lake, opposite "Victoria House" and commanded from its commodious porches fine views in every direction. The interior finish was of Canadian woods highly polished. Parlors, offices, reception rooms, post office, registry rooms, were conveniently arranged. Over five hundred Canadian newspapers were on file. The illustration will give a more accurate idea of the building than any word description. Collective exhibits were shown from Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, Halifax, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Northwest territories.

In Agricultural building Canada was represented by 270 exhibiters showing tobacco, honey, potatoes, beans, peas, sugar, syrups, cheese, beer, ales, stout, and agricultural machines.

In Horticultural department were 443 exhibiters showing grapes, wines, apples, pears, plums, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, cherries, peaches, various cacti, plants and vegetables.

In Fisheries building were twenty-six exhibiters, showing a great variety of canned fish, oysters, clams, and fish products.

In Mines and Mining building were 274 exhibiters of mineral ores, native metals, gems, crystals, coal, building stone, mica, graphite, clays and their products of abestos, lime-stone cements, copper etc.

In Machinery building were forty exhibiters, showing motors, fire engines, hand tools, and general machinery.

In Transportation department were fifty-eight exhibiters, showing car-wheels, sleighs, wagons, carts, bicycles, models of vessels, yachts, barges, canoes and boats.

In Manufactures building were 143 exhibiters showing, druggists' supplies, paints, paper, upholstery, ceramics, mosaics, silk, yarns, woolen goods, clothing, laces, embroideries, trimmings, artificial flowers, etc. Canada occupied a conspicuous position in this department near the center of the building on Columbia avenue. An attractive pavilion adorned the space.

In Fine Arts department were 195 exhibits of paintings in oil and water colors.

In Liberal Arts department were fifty-five exhibiters of hygiene, education, literature, civil commerce and music.

In Forestry building were thirteen exhibits of native woods.

J. S. Larke, executive commissioner; A. R. C. Selwyn, C. M. G., L. L. D. director geological survey; Wilbert David Dimock, secretary; L. Woolverton, superintendent Horticulture; J. A. J. Joulet, superintendent agricultural machinery; W. Morton, superintendent Liberal Arts; C. F. Cox, superintendent Fish and Fisheries; Chas. de Cozes, ass't. Indian commissioner; S. P. May, D. C. L., director for Ontario (Liberal Arts); Hon. A. C. P. K. Landry, commisioners for Quebec; Rev. P. N. Bruchesi, canon; Hon. L. Beaubein, Hon. J. G. Joly de Lothimere and S. C. Sterenson, advisory commissioner for Quebec; Hon. W. D. Perley, commissioner for Northwest territories; Alexander McKay, advisory commisioner for Nova Scotia; R. W. Starr, advisory commissioner for Nova Scotia; Charles F. Law, commissioner province of British Columbia; N. Awrey, M. P. P., commissioner for Ontario.



DOMINION OF CANADA'S BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION.

VENEZUELA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The appropriation by Venzuela for Exposition purposes was $30,000. The building of the republic occupied a space of 284 square meters and was divided into three parts. The central part of the building was square, 36x36 feet in size, the two wings were each 21x30 feet, making an entire frontage of 78 feet.

The main building and wings were crowned with domes of iron and glass, furnishing abundant light. On the left tower was a statue in bronze of Columbus and on the right a statue of Bolivar, these statues were 9 feet high and weighed 2,000 lbs.

The exhibit and reception rooms were richly decorated with draperies and vellum. The architecture was in the Græcio-Roman Temple style and finished in imitation of marble. The building was surrounded with a garden showing tropical plants.

Exhibits from Venezuela were shown in the various departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Mines, Manufactures, Liberal Arts, and Government building.

Venezuela was represented at the Exposition by Dr. Francisco E. Bustamante, E. E. and M. P., president ad honorem; Dr. David Lobo, secretary of legation; Dr. Manuel Vicente Toledo, commissioner; Mr. J. M. Larralde, commissioner; Mr. Jacinto Lopez, commissioner; Dr. H. Rivero Saldivia, consul general, counselor; Mr. J. A. Sanchez, ad honorem; Mr. A. S. Baker, commissioner ad honorem; Mr. Manuel Cadenas, commissioner ad honorem; Dr. A. Ernst, in charge of relics, etc., Foreign Affairs department.

ONTARIO IN THE MINING BUILDING.

The province of Ontario took a lead in the different departments at the World's Fair, in the amount of space occupied and the extent and character of its exhibits. This was especially true in the Mines and Mining building. This province was one of the leading exhibiters in the Mining department, its display covering a large amount of space.

Among the principal minerals shown were iron, which is to be found in all parts of the province, chiefly in the form of magnetite and hematite; copper, which is found in paying quantities in many parts of the country; nickel, which is found in the Sudbuy district in small quantities, zinc, which is found on the north shore of Lake Superior, where zinc-blend occurs in lodes from two to sixteen feet wide and unknown length.

EXHIBIT FROM MANITOBA.

Owing to a misunderstanding between the Canadian commission and the representatives from the province of Manitoba the latter did not make an official exhibit at the Exposition. The reason, as understood, was the fact that the space allotted Canada in the different departments by the Exposition, was by that country leased to the different provinces, each one being asked to pay for the space occupied.

Partially on this account, and believing it could make a better display by grouping exhibits than by scattering them in the different departments, Manitoba decided to make an independent exhibit, outside of the Exposition grounds. A very large building was erected on Stony Island avenue near the Fifty-seventh street entrance to Jackson Park in which was displayed the products of the country. This exhibit consisted more especially of agricultural and food products. One particularly fine pyramid of flour and an ornamented piece of grains were among the attractive features. One display of grain in a large case was surmounted by a reproduction of a sledge drawn by four Esquimaux dogs.

The animals native to the province were displayed in various ways. Specimens of deer, moose and other game animals were on exhibition, together with many of the fur-bearing species. Its mineral display was another attractive feature, while its exhibit of woods contained many useful in manufacturing. The entire exhibit made by the province was one of interest, and it was unfortunate space was not secured for an official representation.

DENMARK AT THE FAIR.

In the early days of the World's Fair, Emil Meyer, Commissioner General of Denmark, came to Chicago, and the favorable report he took back to his government induced it to appropriate $67,000 on condition that the Industrial Society of Copenhagen, of which Mr. Meyer is a leading member, would assume all the responsibility of the national exhibit.

Mr. Meyer's representative in Chicago was Mr. Otto A. Dreier, who for seven years has been Vice Consul of Denmark and who is now Acting Consul. Denmark had no special building, and her principal exhibit was in the department of Manufactures.

The Danish Pavilion covered 12,000 square feet It contained displays of gold and silverware and jewelery; exhibits of porcelain, terra cotta and ceramics, and the works of the women of Denmark, consisting of artistic embroideries, lace and decorative articles.

The room in which Hans Christian Anderson, the celebrated author of children's tales, lived and worked was reproduced. Many of his best writings could also be seen, Another room was devoted to the exposition of relics and works of the greatest modern sculptor, Bertel Thorwaldsen.

Of the works of art sent from Denmark, which filled three rooms of the west annex of the Art building, particular attention was given to the large group of the Royal Family, which included portraits of His Majesty, King Christian IX and the Queen of Denmark, with their children and grandchildren. There were also many paintings from the brushes of artists of past renown, as well as groups of statuary.



EXHIBIT OF PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA, IN MINES AND MINING BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

Antimony, lead and sulphur are found in many parts of the province, the exhibit at the Fair containing some fine specimens of each. Silver and gold are in different parts of the country in paying quantities, quite a number of nuggets being shown in the exhibit. Platinum is also shown.

Among the building and ornanmental stones were granite, gneiss, syenite, jasper, sandstone, freestone, limestone, marble, lithographic stone, soapstone, steatite, graphite, molybdenite, actinolite, asbestos, mica, feldspar, gypsum, salt, barite, celestite, pyrites, apatite, petroleum and various other useful and commercial minerals.

Besides the excellent display of minerals made, Ontario showed several valuable maps of its mineral producing sections, showing location and strata of its different ore-bearing rock.

CANADA'S BIG CHEESE.

In the Agricultural building were many interesting exhibits of dairy products, but because of its enormous size, Canada's big cheese should have special mention. It was made in Lanark county, Canada, weighs twenty-two thousand pounds and was a huge disk six feet thick. Every cow in Lanark county contributed three days of their best milk to prepare this unique exhibit and every visitor was anxious to chip off a sandwich from this greatest representation of the cheese family.

STATUARY AT THE EXPOSITION.

The home of art can no longer be said to have its home in Greece or Rome, but has been transplanted to the shore of Lake Michigan, almost in the very center of the great continent of America, which was undiscovered and unknown when the great historical artists in sculpture were attracting the comment and praise of all connoisseurs because of their masterly productions.

For the purposes of all ornamentation, without considering the question of permanency the Exposition management was enabled to have produced fac-similes of the best designs of all leading artists in the world, and these groups and single figures occupied every appropriate place on all the Exposition buildings and on the prominent avenues and driveways.

In order that these works of art might be seen in every detail from a distance, it was necessary to have them of immense size and so accurately proportioned that when seen on the top of the highest building from the ground below, they would stand out with stereoscopic effect and perfection, such as it is only possible for a true artist to attain.

To carry brick and mortar, or drive nails in soft boards, many laborers could be found, but to duplicate the productions of the greatest artists of the world required the best talent in that line that could be found and the directors are to be congratulated in their selection of artists, the result of their work proving they were well chosen.

When it is understood that the statues and sculpture modeling, including the temporary buildings and tools necessary for this work cost the great sum of $866,172.12, the value and importance placed upon this work, as educating object lessons by the management, can be readily realized.

Art critics and connoisseurs from every country have been entranced with admiration while beholding the life-like accuracy of the great number of groups and statues that met their eyes in every direction and they have carried away with them mental pictures that will assist in ennobling and enlarging their ideas of the possibilities of man.

The illustrations in this work, showing the statuary in process of construction, as well as finally finished and occupying their proper places on the buildings or elsewhere, will give any person an accurate idea of the great amount of work involved and the commendable perfection reached in the finished groups.

Almost every sentiment and subject was illustrated, as for instance, Commerce, Industry, Justice, Religion, War, Peace, Science, Charity, Truth, Strength, Abundance, Tradition, Liberty, Joy, Diligence, Education, Unity, Patriotism, Theology, Fishermaid, Bather, Air, Diana, Art, Harvesting, Electricity, Blacksmith, Chemistry, Water, Fire, Earth and many others.

The perfection of art is in being able to preserve the likeness of the individual represented, as well as securing the position most suitable to show the strongest point of character.



MAMMOTH CHEESE IN CANADA'S EXHIBIT IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Ideal subjects and grouping require more ability in designing, but the preciseness of execution is not so important as in a statue from life, because, in such cases, an actual expression must be preserved.

In the work done for the Columbian Exposition all groups and statues are accurate fac-similes of the originals, with every detail fully and carefully preserved, and hence their great value as works of art.

It must be understood that these groups and statues were made possible because of the material of staff used in their construction, but for the purpose of temporary ornamentation they were just as desirable as though chiseled out of solid marble.

CANADA'S EXHIBIT IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Canada occupies about 2,500 square feet of space in the east end of the Agricultural building on the main avenue running east and west. In this space can be seen a display from Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Canada, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territory.

The pavilion is a handsome one and is composed of the grain productions of that country. In Ontario's department is a trophy made from grains produced at the experimental farm at Guelph, Ontario, which illustrates in an excellent manner the great grain resources of that section of the country.

In the center of the exhibit is a very large trophy, one side of which is made from grains produced at the experimental farm in the Northwest Territory, another from those grown on the Central Experimental Farm, of Canada, and another from the Maratime Province farm.

There is a fine display of tobacco from Quebec and a large exhibit of animals and fowls from the Northwest Territory. In a display of furs and skins from that section is a buffalo robe, said to be the largest in this country. It is over eight feet square, and is valued at $500. The display of grains in every part of the pavilion is very extensive. A large vat is filled with wheat and each person who registers receives a small sack to carry away as a souvenir of their visit.

Manitoba makes no exhibit inside of the grounds, so that she is not represented in the showing made by the other countries of British America.

THE WARD NATURAL SCIENCE EXHIBIT.

Occupying the entire south gallery in the Anthropological building is the exhibit made by Ward's Natural Science Establishment of Rochester, N. Y. This is one of the largest and finest collections ever seen in this city, and contains volumes of information to the student of natural history.

Besides an exhaustless display of specimens in the natural history of the present age, the exhibit contains reproduced specimens of the mammals, reptiles, birds and fish of almost every age of the world, from the Silurian, the first record of life, through the Devonian, Carboniferous, Reptilian, Mammalian, up to that of Man. Some of the specimens from the Reptilian age show great skeletons of what, to all appearances, may have been huge kangaroos. In this building can be seen one of the most interesting and instructive exhibits at the Fair to everybody, from the fact that all are interested in what to wear on their feet and hands.

The display of footwear is beyond description, and what makes it doubly interesting is the fact that every one can see how boots and shoes are made at our great factories throughout the country. Several large manufacturing firms have the machinery of the factories running, showing all the details of the work of making boots and shoes, from the cutting to the finished article.

The entire gallery in this building is devoted to the display of machinery for work in leather and the work itself, while the main floor is devoted to the exhibits of the finished products of the leading manufacturers in the country.

The bones of the tail continue beyond the body several feet, the reptile resting on this caudal appendage and its hind legs, while the front feet, arms, legs, or whatever they may be termed, are up in the air in the same position a kangaroo assumes when it is running.

Specimens of plant and animal life found imbedded in the rocks peculiar to the Devonian and Carboniferous ages are to be seen in abundance. The specimen of a mammoth reproduced from one tusk and a few bones, found near Stuttgart, Wurtemburg, is modeled to a certain extent after the great Siberian mammoth in the Museum of The Imperial Academy, at St. Petersburg. The reproduction shows an animal about fifteen feet in hight and over twenty feet from its hind parts to the end of its trunk, while the tusks are at least ten feet in length. The body is covered with a heavy coat of long black hair, showing that the animal inhabited the Arctic regions.

It would require a long and able article to give a detailed account of this exhibit, but it is one that no student or person interested in natural history should fail to see or study. The large crowds of people to be found around the cases is evidence of its great interest and powers of attraction.

IN THE HIDE AND LEATHER EXHIBIT.

To show the importance of the hide and leather industry of this country one needs only to make a visit to the exhibit made in this branch of trade in the special building erected in the southeast part of the Exposition grounds.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EXHIBIT MADE BY THE DOMINION OF CANADA IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.



CANADA'S PAVILION IN THE MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.



EXHIBIT OF THE AMERICAN BRONZE COMPANY IN MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.



INDIAN SLED AND DOGS, MANITOBA'S EXHIBIT, NEAR THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.



INTERIOR VIEW OF MANITOBA'S BUILDING, SHOWING PORTION OF EXHIBIT.

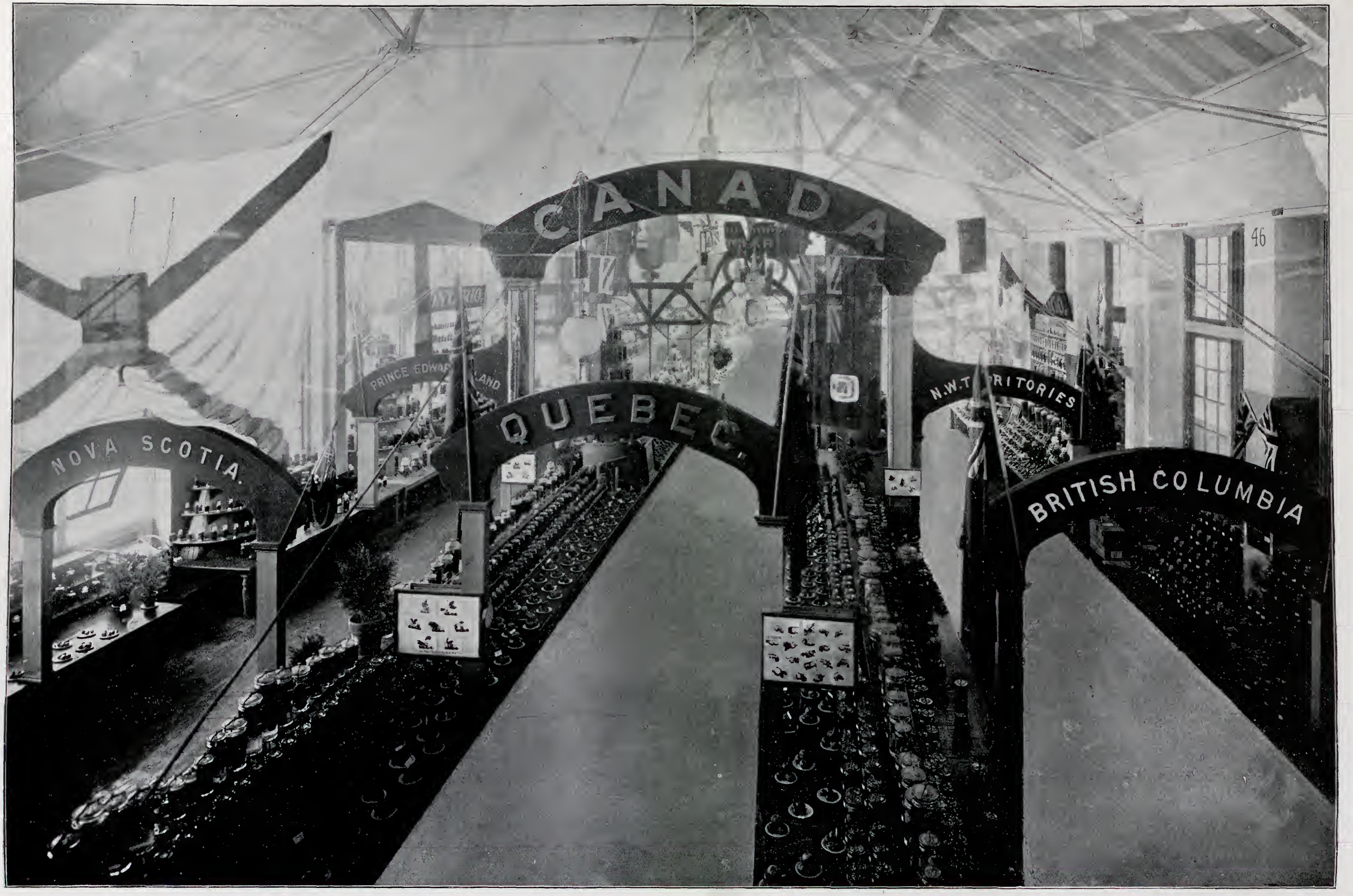


EXHIBIT OF CANADA, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, ONTARIO, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IN THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.



PHOTOGRAPH OF WOMAN'S SILK CULTURE EXHIBIT, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

WOMAN'S SILK CULTURE EXHIBIT.

The Woman's Silk Culture Association U. S. Philadelphia was incorporated May 31, 1880, by a number of ladies who were stimulated by feelings of philanthropy to add another industry to the homes of the agriculturists. As a proof that such an industry was sought after and would soon become one of the leading industries in this country in that portion adapted to raising of silk worms, has been evidenced by over 60,000 inquiries coming from all over the United States.

The society has distributed many thousand instruction books and circulars and also about 40,000 mulberry trees. It has purchased 15,000 pounds of cocoons from those cultivating silk, and has sold over 2,000 pounds of reeled or commercial silk.

The society has made sixty silk United States flags; has manufactured 1,500 yards of dress silk and large quantities of silk fringe and ribbon; has sent cabinet exhibitions of the various products of the silk industry to many agricultural societies, and has sent exhibits of its work with their reel and reeler to nearly every Exposition held in the country since the society organized.

The society has an extensive exhibit in the Agricultural building, showing the work of reeling done by American girls, with their patent four-skein reeler, which reels the silk from the cocoons. The exhibit is an interesting one to those unfamiliar with silk culture.

RUTH CLEVELAND'S BED.

The women of Denmark have placed in Mrs. Palmer's private office at the Woman's building an exquisite bed and its appurtenances, which at the expiration of the World's Fair will be given to Miss Ruth Cleveland as a souvenir of the great Exposition. The bedstead is artistic in design and is fashioned to represent a shell. It is of wood and painted a dazzling white, decorated with fanciful relief in gilt; while upon the headboard is a tufted shell of Nile green plush. From the top of the high headboard hangs a drapery of white crepe. The bed is exquisitely dressed with sheets and pillowcases of heavily embroidered linen.

A beautiful bedspread of Nile green silk richly painted with marguerites is over all. Standing at the top of the canopy is a bisque image holding in his hand a red satin parasol, decorated with plaque pictures illustrating childhood in its many phases and periods.

This really artistic bed stands upon a raised platform covered with green cloth adorned with an elaborate rug, embroidered with Denmark's national colors.

CANADIAN ART NEEDLEWORK.

In the Canadian Court of the Manufactures building there is a unique exhibit of art needlework, collected and arranged by Miss Rosina J. Barrett, of Ottawa, Ontario, who was appointed by the government of Canada to make a suitable selection from specimens contributed from all parts of the Dominion. Among the many beautiful pieces, a bed-spread of cream silk, richly embroidered with a design of the national emblem, the maple leaf, is particularly admired. Some exquisite fans of silk gauze and bolting cloth, with mother-of-pearl sticks, are embroidered in different flowers, so naturally wrought, that both blossoms and leaves seem to have blown or drifted upon their fragile background. A fire screen in the same style, of almond blossoms and birds, the same on both sides, has received great commendation.

These and a large portion of other kinds of embroidery are the work of pupils of Miss Barrett in her school at Ottawa, and reflect much credit on both pupils and teacher. The exhibit as a whole can compare most favorably with those of other countries, and deserves a special visit.

Several interesting articles are shown in Woman's building from Cape Colony, South Africa. They are specimens of rude and inartistic work done by native women.



PHOTOGRAPH OF WOMAN'S SILK CULTURE EXHIBIT, SHOWING FOUR-SKEIN REEL AT WORK.

WEST ENTRANCE TO THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING, SHOWING BRIDGE OVER LAGOON LEADING TO ELECTRICITY BUILDING.



ELECTRIC AND MACMONNIES' FOUNTAINS, AND EAST SECTION OF PALACE OF MECHANICAL ARTS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THOMAS J. WOODWARD.

Thomas J. Woodward, Republican Commissioner from New Orleans, La., is a descendant of Walter Woodward, who came from England and settled at Scituate, Mass., in 1635. He was raised a farmer on the coast of Maine, receiving a common-school and academic education. He went to sea in early life and, when the war broke out in 1861, commanded the ship "Thirty-one States" in the European trade. He gave up the merchant marine service in the summer of 1861 and entered the United States naval service, and successfully commanded during the war the United States War Steamers "Shawsheen," "Miami," "Commodore Perry," and the last sixteen months of the war commanded the United States ironclad "Atlanta," third rate, co-operating with the army on the James river. He was promoted for gallant service in August, 1862. After the close of the war he resigned from the naval service and again entered the merchant service in command of the new ship "J. H. Stetson," in the European trade. In 1868 he retired from the sea and engaged in business at New Orleans, La., under the firm name of Woodward & Wight, building up one of the most successful merchandising firms of the South. He has at all times been prominent in the exchanges of the city and State. He was largely instrumental in securing a World's Fair appropriation from the State legislature, and has endeavored to the best of his ability to have Louisiana creditably represented at the great Fair, spending much of his time and means to further the worthy object.



THOMAS J. WOODWARD,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM LOUISIANA.

MISS KATHARINE L. MINOR.

Miss Katharine L. Minor, fourth vice-president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, is the daughter of Capt. William J. Minor, of Natchez, Miss. In 1867 she moved to Louisiana to live upon her father's sugar estates, where she has been actively engaged in aiding her brother to develop their interests as sugar planters.

Her grandfather, Don Estephano Minor, was originally from Carlisle, Pa., but when quite a young man moved to Mississippi, which was then under the rule of the Spanish governments. He acquired the Spanish language in a remarkably short time, was enlisted in the Spanish army, and soon rose to the rank of major. Enjoying the confidence of Gov. Guyoso, he was often left in charge of the Spanish possessions, and when the territory of Mississippi was ceded to the United States government he was employed by Gov. Guyoso in running the boundary lines of the State, and received a large grant of land from the Spanish government in recognition of his services. Thus the family proudly boast being among the early pioneers of the Southern country, their present estate in Southdown, La., never having been owned by any other family



MISS KATHARINE L. MINOR,

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT, WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF WORLD'S FAIR.



MRS. BELLE H. PERKINS,

LADY COMMISSIONER FROM LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Louisiana building occupied a ground space of 66x56 feet, was two stories high, with piazzas to both floors on parts of three sides. It was built in the colonial style, an imitation of the old fashioned Creole homes of that state. The interior was finished in natural woods, cypress and white pine. On the first floor was a large hall and off this reception rooms, dining and smoking rooms. In the second story was a large exhibition room, ladies' parlor, small exhibition rooms, retiring rooms and lavatory.

On the right of the entrance was a small fountain; a very handsome fire-place composed of cypress wood was the delight of artistic housekeepers. Curly pine and other handsome woods were used for the interior decorations, and fine pieces of upholstered furniture made of ebony wood artistically carved.

A large show case contained many ancient and interesting articles. A pearl and gilt fan 125 years old, specimens of confederate money; several old style blue plates, such as were given to each girl who was married in one of Louisiana churches after being properly blessed by the priest, and many other things.

The state appropriation was $36,000, of which the building cost, $23,000; exhibits in Agricultural department, $4,000; Mineral, $500; and Forestry, $3,000.

In Agricultural building the seven exhibits of rice, showing methods of cultivating harvesting and milling was very interesting; here also was corn, oats, sugar, molasses, syrups, tobacco, silk cocoons, cotton, cotton seed oil and hulls.

Mines and Mining building contained seven exhibits of iron pyrites, black oxides, gold and siver quartz, zinc ore, chalk, lignite, petroleum, sandstone, gneiss, conglomerate, marbles, grindstones, whetstones, kaolin, mica, meerschaum, table, coarse and rock salt, sulphur, green sand, indurated marl and mineral waters.

The members of the Louisiana State Board were A. A. Woods, president, New Orleans; Jos. A. Shakespeare, vice president, New Orleans; Robert Bleakley, secretary, Chamber of Commerce building New Orleans; James M. Pagaud, Jr., treasurer, New Orleans; John C. Wickliffe, state commissioner; Thomas J. Woodward, New Orleans; A. Britting, New Orleans; John Dymond, New Orleans; L. M. Finley. New Orleans; Lewis Johnson, New Orleans.

Ladies Auxilary Board: Mrs. Belle H. Perkins, Mrs. Scott McGehee, vice chairman; Mrs. Jos. Oglesby, secretary; Mrs. W. W. Carre, treasurer. National Board Lady Managers: Miss K. L. Miner, Houma; Mrs. Belle A. Perkins, New Orleans; alternates: Mrs. B. S. Leathers, New Orleans; Mrs. W. W. Carre, New Orleans.

National Commission: Davidson B. Penn, New Orleans; Thomas J. Woodward, New Orleans; alternates: Alphonse Le Duc, New Orleans; P. J. McMahon, Tangipahoa.



LOUISIANA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

A UNIQUE SALT EXHIBIT.

Louisiana had an exhibit in the Mining building that must be given the medal for originality. It was an exhibit made by the New Iberia Salt company of a figure of a women carved from a block of rock salt. The figure was life size and represented a woman looking back over her shoulder. Almost any person familiar with the bible could at once decide what the figure represented, but the card bearing the words "Lots' Wife" explained to all who did not grasp the idea. The figure was well executed and attracted all passers-by. It is claimed that this great salt mine is capable of supplying the world with that article for years to come. It is situated about 160 miles west of New Orleans.

TWO FINE FLAGS.

Two very handsome silk flags adorned the committee room in the Woman's building and hung in the rear of the platform.

These flags were made of white silk, one being embroidered with gilt stars and both trimmed with yellow fringe. One had the year 1776 in gilt letter at the top and under it the motto "God and Our Native Country." Beneath this a shield surmounted by a dome, on the top of which was perched an eagle. Upon one side of the shield was a handsome painting of an American Indian and upon the other a sailor. Below this in large gilt letters was the following: "From the Women of New York." Then the word "Centennial" and the year 1876.

The other large flag had at the top an eagle perched on the summit of an hemisphere. Beneath this was the New York State coat of arms, upon one side of it the figure 1876 and upon the other 1776.

Beneath this in large gilt letters one read, "The Lord God be with us, He was with our fathers," and below this was inscribed "From the daughters of New York to the Sisters of the Union." These flags were presented to the Centennial Exposition and were loaned to the World's Columbian Exposition by Mrs. Gillespie, of Philadelphia.

THE LOUISIANA RICE EXHIBIT.

Few visitors to the great Fair failed to notice the quaint Japanese pavilion in the Agricultural building which contained the Louisiana Rice Exhibit. This pavilion was so unlike any other display that it arrested the attention of visitors at once and the many thousands who carried away with them little souvenir packages of fine Louisiana rice have since discovered, by practical tests with the contents of those little packages, that in devoting a few moments to the Japanese pavilion they hit upon a discovery destined to make an important innovation in their household economy.

The Louisiana Rice Exhibit was the direct result of the combined efforts of the Board of Trade of New Orleans, representing the rice interests of that city, the rice planters of the Pelican State and the transportation interests engaged in handling rice. It was felt that however extensive the consumption of rice had become in the territory close to the rice fields the nutritious cereal was comparatively little known to the rest of the country. It was also believed that were the merits of rice placed before the great mass of the American people in a practical way and some means were found of affording general instruction as to the methods of preparing it for human food its consumption would be greatly increased.

The advent of the great Fair was the opportunity the rice interests needed, hence funds were promptly subscribed, the little Japanese pavilion erected in the Agricultural building and an instructive and comprehensive display of rice in all stages of cultivation and manufacture was prepared. It was decided to distribute pamphlets describing the quality of rice as food and little books containing instructions upon the preparation of rice for the table, as well as a number of favorite recipes in general use in the South. A large amount of choice clean rice was also put up in fancy quarter pound packages for general distribution among visitors to the Rice pavilion.

The Rice exhibit was entrusted to the care of Captain C. M. Murray, a gentleman who has had many years experience in the cultivation and handling of rice in Louisiana. Captain Murray remained at his post of duty in the Rice pavilion, during the entire period of the Fair, and his untiring zeal in explaining to visitors the many useful qualities of Louisiana rice are attested by all who have paid the little Japanese pavilion a visit.

That vast numbers of people were ignorant of the properties of rice and how to cook it, was amply developed by the experience of the manager of the exhibit during the Fair. He soon found that comparatively few knew how to cook rice or that it had any other value than as a desert. It was shown that in many parts of the country the good qualities of rice were practically unknown and that its economic value as an article of food was scarcely suspected. The exhibit, therefore, fulfilled exactly the mission it was designed for and the eagerness with which the sample packages of rice were sought after and the great demand for the little books telling how to cook rice, proved the general interest taken in the display.

Rice has a history which dates back to the remotest antiquity, and today is used to a greater or less extent the world over. By far the larger portion of the world's population lives upon rice almost exclusively. In China, Japan, the East Indies and islands adjacent, rice is the staple article of food, and the success or failure of the rice crops affect quite 800,000,000 people.

The annual production of rice in the Eastern countries is estimated at 250,000,000,000 pounds, the vast bulk of which is consumed in the countries where grown. Large quantities are exported to Europe and to North and South America. The cultivation of rice in this country dates back to the commencement of the eightcenth century, and for more than a century large quantities were exported. Of late years, however, the domestic production, although greatly increased, has not nearly sufficed for home consumption, and until within a year or two from 200,000 to 250,000 packages of foreign rice had to be imported annually to meet the demand. The production of rice in the United States last year amounted to over 11,000,000 bushels of which Louisiana alone furnished 8,000,000 bushels.

The consumption of rice in the United States is probably five pounds per capita whereas in Great Britian and on the continent of Europe it reaches thirteen to fifteen pounds. Of course, the abundance and cheapness of other food products in this country make it natural that the consumption per capita should be lighter here than in Europe, but were the economic and nutritive properties of rice better known, there is little doubt that the consumption would greatly increase.

While in the South rice is on the table every day, not only as a desert, but as a staple article of diet, like potatoes or bread, in most other sections of the country it is regarded as somewhat of a luxury and is only occasionally used as a desert. The small consumption of rice in the North and West is due to a lack of knowledge as to the value of the cereal and to ignorance aa to the methods of preparing it for the table. According to accepted authorities, rice takes first and highest place among food grains suitable for human consumption in its nutritive qualities. As the result of careful investigation and experiments it is found that one pound of rice contains 3.45 per cent. more nutriment than wheat, 3.12 more than corn or rye, and 11.97 per cent. more than oats; in its nutritious, heat producing, fattening qualities rice takes precedence of all other cereals. When compared with meats, or potatoes, the difference in favor of rice as an article of food is very much greater. A pound of rice yields more than three times as much nutriment as a pound of potatoes, three times as much as lean and almost twice as much as fat beef. A good authority places various foods in the following order of excellence both as to economy and effect: Rice, oatmeal, flour, bread, potatoes and lean beef.

The little book distributed at the Rice exhibit furnished valuable information as to methods of cooking rice. This valuable compilation should be in the possession of every prudent housewife as it will furnish her the means of varying the menu of her table with a number of delicious, wholesome and at the same time, cheap dishes.

The Louisiana Rice Exhibit also showed samples of rough rice as well as of rice polish and bran. The rough rice has been found to be valuable food for stock while the bran and polish have also a commercial value as animal food.

As a means of advertising the Louisiana rice industry the exhibit at the Fair was a wonderful success and it has proven a creditable piece of enterprise to its originators.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LOUISIANA RICE EXHIBIT AND PAVILION IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Pennsylvania building occupied a ground area of 110x166 feet; was in the colonial style of architecture, the front being a reproduction of the old Independence Hall in Philadelphia with its bell tower and spire.

The liberty bell which rang its sound of freedom in 1776 was shown on a raised platform built on rollers for speedy removal in case of fire.

The building was constructed with Philadelphia pressed brick, having a roof covered with American tin, which served as a summer garden, access to which was from two outside staircases.

The rotunda was finished in tile and slate like the old hall; piazzas of commodious size surrounded the building with covered verandas and protecting balustrade. Above the main entrance was the state coat-of-arms, and on either side statues of Penn and Franklin. Other groups of statuary were displayed on the front. The floors of building were in hard wood and marble and the walls were wainscoted in wood frescoed and heavily corniced. On main floor was a reception room 33x56 feet in size, also parlors for men and women. On the second floor were the Governor's, board of commissioner's and treasurer's rooms.

The state appropriation was $300,000; building cost, $121,000; Agricultural exhibit, $11,000; Mineral, $30,000; Horticultural, $8.000; Dairy, $1,500; Wool, $300; Forestry, $1,000; Fisheries, $7.000; Educational, $7,500; Ethnological, $6,000; Woman's, $1,500; special exhibits, $6,000.

In Agricultural building were 224 exhibiters showing wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat and other grains and grasses.

In Mines and Mining building were 255 exhibiters showing samples of manganese ore, iron ore, fossil iron ore, petroleum and its products, coal, coke, building stone, granite, slate, white sandstone, fire clay and brick, mineral paints, copper ore, zinc ore, etc.

The mineral exhibit made by Pennsylvania was of the most attractive, in the line of coal products. A large pyramid of coal stood in the center of the main aisle of the Mining building, as a part of this display.

In the Horticultural department a display of fruit and plants were made by the state.

In the Fish and Fisheries building the display of the state fish commission included all the variety of fresh water fish found in the state.

Members of the State Board of Commissioners were G. Robert E. Pattison, president; Louis A. Watres, vice president; Robert E. Wright, secretary; I. S. Dillinger, assistant secretary; Rodney A. Mercur, treasurer; A. B. Farquhar, executive commissioner; Wilson M. Gearhart, chief clerk,

National Board Lady Managers: Miss Mary E. McCandless, Mrs. Harriett Anna Lucas; alternates: Mrs. Samuel Plumer, Mrs. W. S. Elkins.

National Commission: R. B. Bickets, John W. Woodside; alternates: Geo. A. Macbeth, John K. Hallock.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

In the eastern gallery of the Government building was a very interesting and illustrative exhibit of the following countries: Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Veneznela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paragnay, Brazil, West Indies, San Domingo. This exhibit consisted of a pictorial history of those countries, by showing one thousand, one hundred and forty-four (1,144) paintings, water colors and photographs, which gave to every observer a comprehensive idea of the natural scenery, architecture and employments of the people in these countries.

LOUISIANA SUGAR EXHIBIT.

One of the interesting displays in the Agricultural building was that made by the sugar growers of Lousiana. The beautiful little pavilion was made entirely of sugar-cane stalks. Some novel and artistic effects were produced with this material, the lettering on the booth being especially fine.



LOUISIANA SUGAR EXHIBIT IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The exhibit shown in the pavilion consisted of every variety of sugar raised by the southern producer, from the muscovado to the refined goods. Sugar cane plants were growing in vases surrounding the booth, while barrels and casks containing samples of the saccharine article filled the interior.

Samples of the different grades of sugar were given out to visitors as souvenirs. The exhibit also included syrups, and every line of goods manufactured from the product of the cane. This exhibit in connection with the one made in close proximity by the rice growers of the state gave Lonisiana a fine representation in that department, and showed up the state's resources in good shape.

THE BEE AND HONEY EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

The display of the product of those busiest of all insect creation made in the east gallery of the Agricultural building is one that attracts all lovers of honey. The simplicity of the cases containing the exhibit from the different states is atoned for by the arrangement of the exhibit in the cases.

Beginning at the north end of the exhibit is that made by New York. This state makes a very fine showing in four cases, besides one case in which are several swarms of bees that have been busy all summer. The product of their labors has amounted to about 250 pounds of honey—real World's Fair honey—the bees having obtained their supply in the vicinity of the Exposition grounds.

Following New York, Michigan, Ohio, Ontario, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California, Iowa, Minnesota and Indiana each have one case filled with fine displays of both comb and strained honey. The principal exhibit made from Wisconsin is that of J. J. Ochsner, of Prairie du Sac, that gentleman having cut his name and address out in wood, the space of each letter being filled with honey by the industrious little creatures.

Illinois makes an exceptionally fine showing in four cases. One case contains a display of comb honey, and another of strained. In one of the others is a house made entirely of beeswax, while in the last one is a reproduction of a castle made with boxed honey. It required 2,200 boxes or pounds to make the structure. On one side, formed of boxes of dark honey, can be seen the name "ILLINOIS." The display is one of the finest ever made in this country.

IN THE DAIRY EXHIBIT.

There have been thousands and hundreds of thousands of visitors at the Exposition who never saw a pound of butter or cheese made in their lives, although they have been eating both since they were able to sit at a table. To these people and to thousands of those who are familiar with butter and cheese making, the Dairy exhibit at the Fair has been one of much interest besides being instructive.

The little building in which this industry has been shown in all the latest improved methods of extracting the golden-hued butter from the lacteal fluid, and which is located in the lower part of the grounds, has been visited by many people since the opening of the Fair. Some came to see butter made for the first time in their lives, while others came to note the improved methods of making it that they might return home and try the same methods.

A trip through this building discloses some interesting things in butter-making and the possibilities of the article in ornamentation, as well as for commerce. Science will have to rack its brains still harder than it has thus far if it expects to compete with a good old Jersey cow in producing that essential element to every slice of bread or warm biscuit that a man may wish to devour.

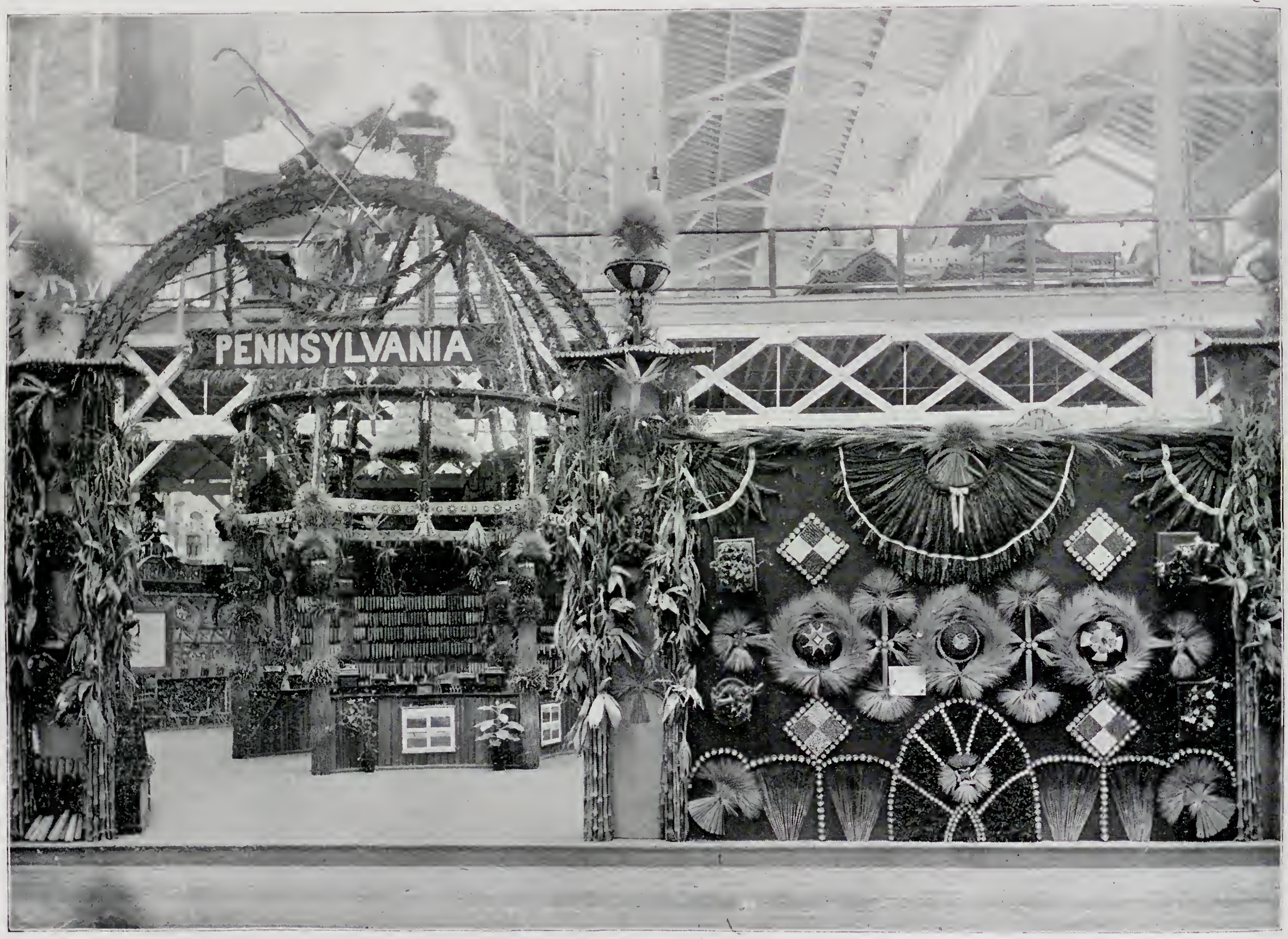
The lectures and practical demonstrations in butter making which have been given during the continuance of the Exposition has been of instructive interest to all who availed themselves of the opportunity offered, and many a good housewife has gone home determined to profit by the instruction she received.

AN AMERICAN BIRD COLLECTION.

In close proximity to Maine's exhibit in the Anthropological building may be seen one of the finest collections of stuffed American birds at the Exposition. It is the exhibit of Prof. Albert Boehm, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and shows the labor of many months. The birds cover the range of the feathered tribe in the western and southern part of the United States.

The collection numbers 400 different specimens, and fills twenty-one large cases. Prof. Boehm is one of the finest taxidermists in the west, as well as a naturalist, and the arrangement and posing of the birds is true to life in every respect. He values the collection at $1,000 and is willing to dispose of it to the Columbian Museum at that sum. It would certainly be a valuable addition to that institution.

The exhibit made by the Chicago Packing houses in the Agricultural building has been the wonder and admiration of visitors.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EXHIBIT MADE BY PENNSYLVANIA IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING AS IT APPEARED DURING THE EXPOSITION, SHOWING THE CLOCK TOWER AND MAIN ENTRANCE.

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EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE FORESTRY BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION.

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CENTRAL AISLE OF FORESTRY BUILDING, SHOWING EXHIBIT OF WOODEN WARE.

HON. OSCAR R. HUNDLEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Limestone county, Alabama, in October, 1854. After completing a preliminary course of study at Phillips' Exeter Academy, in New Hampshire, and at Marietta College, in Ohio, he graduated with distinction at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1877, and at once entered into active practice, being admitted to the bar of Alabama the same year. In 1882 he was elected City Attorney, for the city of Huntsville, Alabama, to which position he was re-elected in 1883, and again in 1889. While holding this position he prepared and published the code of ordinances of the city of Huntsville, which is now in use in that city. In May, 1886, without his solicitation, he received the nomination of the Democratic party in his county for representative in the General Assembly of Alabama, and was duly elected in August following, receiving an overwhelming majority.

In 1888 he was again nominated by his party for Representative, and duly elected by an increased majority. In 1887, by appointment of the Governor of Alabama, he represented that state at the Constitutional Centennial, which was held at Philadelphia in that year, In June, 1890, Mr. Hundley was nominated by acclamation by the democracy for senator to represent the Fourth Senatorial district in Alabama, and in August following was elected without opposition, this being the first incident of the kind in the history of politics in that district. His term of office did not expire until 1894.

Mr. Hundley's career in the senate has been a marked one, and has placed him among the foremost of Alabama's progressive young men. For the past three years he has been president of the Democratic caucus of that body, and in the memorable fight in the senate during its recent session, over the Election Bill, he championed and led that measure to a successful conclusion, in one of the most brilliant parliamentary struggles known in that body.

During the session of the General Assembly of Alabama in December, 1890, he prepared and introduced in the senate of that state, a bill to make an appropriation for the purpose of having his state properly represented at the Fair, and the bill passed the senate by an almost unanimous vote, but was defeated in the house. The failure of the State of Alabama to be properly represented at the great Exposition does not therefore lie at the door of Commissioner Hundley. As a member of the World's Columbian Commission he occupied a conspicuous and prominent position, having been a member of the committee on judiciary, rules, and by-laws; committee on tariffs and transportation; committee on electricity, and committee on awards. After the organization of the last committee he was the secretary thereof, and was chosen a member of the court of reference and appeals on awards. He is a pleasing and ready debater, and a skilled parliamentarian.



HON. OSCAR R. HUNDLEY.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM ALABAMA TO THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



MRS. JAMES P. EAGLE,
LADY MANAGER FROM ARKANSAS.



MRS. MARIE J. GASTON,
LADY MANAGER FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.



MISS LAURETTE LOVELL,
LADY MANAGER FROM ARIZONA.



MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER,
LADY MANAGER FROM CONNECTICUT.



MRS. H. F. BROWN,
LADY MANAGER FROM MINNESOTA.

MRS. JAMES P. EAGLE.

Mrs. Mary Kavanaugh Eagle, wife of Governor James P. Eagle, of Arkansas, was born in Madison County, Kentucky.

Mrs. Eagle was reared on a farm, her father being a farmer. She was graduated in June, 1872, from Mrs. Julia A. Tivis' famous school, Science Hill, Shelbyville, Ky. While there she distinguished herself and gained the esteem of her teachers by standing in the front ranks of all her classes.

She was married to Governor Eagle, January 3, 1882, and moved to his large cotton plantation in the upper Arkasas river bottom in Lonoke county, Ark., where he was engaged in farming.

She was appointed on the recommendation of Col. John D. Adams, democratic commissioner, as a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, and proved to be a valuable member.

MRS. MARIE J. GASTON.

Mrs. Marie J. Gaston was born in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England. Her parents removed to America when she was but a year and a half old and settled in Toledo, Ohio. She was educated in the public schools of that place, and was a charter member of the Toledo high school which has since gained an enviable distinction throughout the state. Mrs. Gaston removed to the Black Hills in 1880, and in 1883 she was married to the late J. A. Gaston, of Deadwood.

Warm-hearted and generous he was in accord with her many undertakings and often assisted her in carrying them to a successful termination. In Deadwood she has been identified with the religious, charitable and literary work of the place. An enthusiastic equal suffragist she has been an earnest worker in that line and has lately been elected state organizer by the American Equal Suffrage Association.

An indefatigable worker in any undertaking, she did much towards the success of South Dakota's part in the great Exposition, in her position as Lady Manager. Being very generous and hospitable, Mrs. Gaston has the love and esteem of all with whom she comes in contact, and is held in the highest respect in the community in which she lives.



MRS. J. M. STONE,
LADY MANAGER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MISS LAURETTE LOVELL.

Miss Laurette Lovell, of Tucson, Arizona, one of the two Lady Managers from that state, was the youngest member of the Ladies' Board of



LIDA M. RUSSELL,
LADY MANAGER FROM NEVADA.

the National Commission. She was born in San-Jose, Santa Clara county, California. Notwithstanding her youth, it is doubtful if she has a peer among the ladies of Arizona in statistical and useful information concerning the territory.

She actively engaged in laying out the work, and furthering in her province the plans suggested by the committee on state work. To this work she devoted her untiring zeal, her natural qualifications, and state pride. Miss Lovell is the second daughter of William McNary Lovell and Mildred Louize Welch, who were married in San Jose, Cal., in 1862. Both families were from the state of Kentucky, and were identified with the early history of that state. Her father is recognized as one of the leading members of the legal profession on the Pacific coast, he having enjoyed thirty years of continuous practice.

MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER.

Isabella Beecher is the youngest of the four daughters of the illustrious New England divine, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1822, rather more than ten years later than her famous sister, Mrs. Stowe. Isabella was the first child of the lovely second wife, who came to the home which already held nine children, and with her brother James made the wonderful group of eleven, who have since become individually and collectively noted as perhaps the most remarkable family in this country. At the age of nineteen she was married to John Hooker a young lawyer of talent.

Mr. and Mrs. Hooker lived in Farmington until 1851, when they removed to Hartford which has since been their home.

Some years ago Mrs. Hooker published a book called "Womanhood—Its Sanctities and Fidelities," treating various tender subjects in a brave and pure manner. A tract published originally in Putnam's Magazine, entitled "A Mother's Letters to a Daughter," was an effective argument upon the theme which has engrossed her labors for many years.

To Isabella Beecher Hooker and the handful of other brave women who were the pioneers in the Woman's Suffrage cause the woman of this generation owe much to their intellectual status.

Mrs. Hooker was a member of the board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition from Connecticut, in which body she took a deep and active interest, as well as in the great Fair itself-



MRS. IDA TURNER,
LADY MANAGER FROM TEXAS.



MRS. HESTER A. HANBACK,
LADY MANAGER FROM KANSAS.

THE NEW LIBERTY BELL.

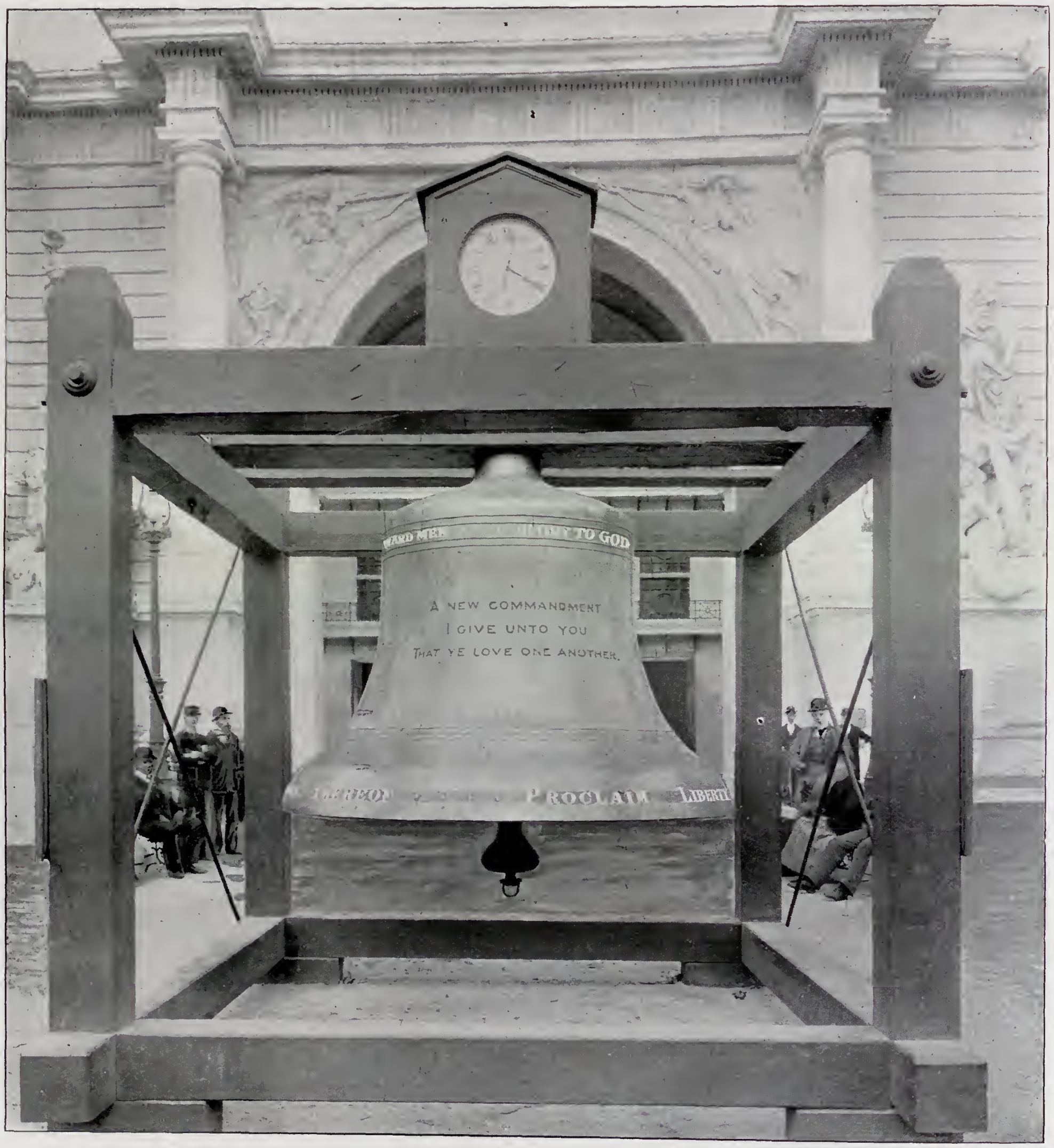
The year 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, had almost closed, leaving its record a blank so far as any celebration or marked undertaking in connection with the discovery of America was concerned, when a circular was addressed to the representative friends of free institutions throughout the world, asking the question, "What was the most appropriate Christmas gift that republican civilization could make in this Columbian Year to the peoples of the world?" The answers received to this circular letter were

"It was not to be builded, this bell that they planned,
Of common ore, dug from the breast of the land,
But of metal, first moulded by skill of all arts,
Built of the treasures of fond human hearts."

But the bell refused to ring until it rang for Liberty.

Influenced by this poem, the creation of the New Liberty Bell was undertaken on the line marked out by its suggestions. The governors of every state and territory, and the presidents of the near by republics, were asked to appoint a lady member of the committee to create it. The executive officers of the great patriotic societies were asked to do the same. Most of them responded favorably. It was intended and planned that this bell should be the great memorial of the World's Columbian Exposition. It was recognized that the Exposition was in fact a monument illustrative of what was possible in a republic, and its most appropriate memorial was, therefore, a Liberty Bell.

The Bell is composed of 78 per cent copper and 22 per cent tin, excepting where this copper and tin have been replaced with the gold and silver contributions that were sent in. Some 22,000 different historical contributions were received, coming from every battlefield and effort for liberty. Implements of warfare, swords, guns, cannon-balls; pledges of love, jewels, rings, thimbles used in connection with the War of the Revolution, metal that had been in the possession and use of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Boilvar; coins that were in circulation in Jerusalem when our Saviour was on earth, the Widow's Mite, and coin with the image and superscription of Caesar. The amount of iron and steel received was in excess of the quantity that could be used in the clapper, and the excess was principally in the form of swords. These were sent to Messrs. Deere & Co., of Peoria and manufactured into a plow. "The sword shall be beaten into the plow-



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEW LIBERTY BELL, AT PRESENT ON ADMINISTRATION PLAZA, WORLD'S FAIR.

most earnest in their approval of the idea.

Previous to the writing of this circular letter, on the occasion of the meeting of representatives of the different great patriotic societies of the world, held in Independence Hall on the 399th anniversary of the discovery of America, could be seen upon the wall a poem entitled, "Liberty's Bell," telling the story of a bell "That never should ring, but to tell of the death or the birth of a king."

memorial of the World's Columbian Exposition. It was recognized that the Exposition was in fact a monument illustrative of what was possible in a republic, and its most appropriate memorial was, therefore, a Liberty Bell.

share," etc.

The Bell's weight is 13,000 pounds. The clapper weighs 700 pounds. Its cost as a bell, delivered at the Exposition, was $6,500. This is without reference to the gold and silver that were used in its manufacture, which would probably exceed largely in value the $6,500. At the Exposition it has fulfilled the line of duty for which it was planned. It has rung on the anniversaries of the great Liberty events that have occurred since its arrival. It has participated in every State celebration, rung in

commemoration of the admission of the States to the Union. The ringing has been done either by representative men, or committees of young ladies appointed for the purpose. August Bartholdi, creator of the "Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World," rung it upon the anniversary of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner;" President Palmer, on the anniversary of the adoption by the Constitutional Convention of the Constitution of the United States; Governor McKinley, on Ohio Day; Governor Boies, on Iowa Day; Indian Commissioner Browing, in commemoartion of the preservation of the lives of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England by the gift of corn from Massasoit, and Commissioner Sarrano, on Mexico Day.

The Bell goes from Chicago directly to Washington, where it is to be placed on Capitol Hill. It will be rung in Washington for the first time on Tuesday, November 7th. It will be received by all the dignitaries of the Government with most appropriate ceremonies. It is planned that the Bell shall be on the battlefield of Runymede on June 15, 1894, the anniversary of the Magna Charta, that it may celebrate with the English speaking world, this event, which is to them what the Fourth of July is to the United States.

The home of the Bell will be Capitol Hill, Washington. It will always return home for the 4th of March on the occasion of the inauguration of a new President. that it may ring immediately upon the oath of office being taken. At times other than this, it will be a missionary of Freedom throughout the world upon the celebrations of the events that it is to commemorate.

After the first of November, 1893, the World's Columbian Exposition, with all of its architectural beauties and wonderful attractions, will be a memory. The Bell will be the heir-at-law of all the sentiment that has created this Exposition and that it has augmented, and it will go on and on, down the pages of time, ringing its story of Liberty, and identified always with the great World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PAGODA AND EXHIBIT MADE BY SIAM IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING AT THE FAIR.

SIAM IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

Siam has taken an active interest in the Exposition in all its departments, but it is in the Manufactures building that she has one of the finest displays made. The picturesque little pagoda erected by that country in the southwest part of the building has attracted thousands of visitors during the continuance of the Fair.

It is built in the style of architecture so prevalent in that country. The exhibit is varied, consisting of beaten metal ware, articles made of gold and silver, carvings in precious woods, tinsel work on fabrics of different kinds and a display of silk work. The carvings done on the tusks of elephants are so delicate and fine as to be almost imperceptible, while the filigree work is equal to that done with gold and silver.

A COSTLY EXHIBIT.

The diamond exhibit made by Tiffany & Co. in the Manufactures building has been visited by more people than any other single display at the World's Fair. The large case containing their collection of diamonds and precious stones represents more wealth to the amount of space occupied than can be seen in any department, the value approximating over $1,000,000. From the time the exhibit is opened until its close a throng of visitors may be found around this case.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ROPE USED TO RING THE NEW LIBERTY BELL, THE MATERIAL OF WHICH WAS CONTRIBUTED BY EIGHTY-SIX NATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

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PHOTOGRAPH OF REPRESENTATIVES OF DIFFERENT NATIONS RINGING THE NEW LIBERTY BELL, CHICAGO DAY, OCTOBER 9, 1893.

CHICAGO DAY, OCTOBER 9, 1893.

When future generations are studying the history of the United States they will find several pages devoted to a great universal Exposition that was held in the later part of the nineteenth century in what will at that time be the metropolis of the world, Chicago, U. S. A. As they read of the interest and enthusiasm with which the people of that time were filled and the assistance they gave to the enterprise, they will marvel at such a gigantic undertaking being planned and carried out by what was then a comparatively yonng city.

The attendance during the whole period of the Exposition will cause them to wonder where so many people came from at that time. But when they reach the figures for October 9, "Chicago Day," they will be tempted to doubt the truth of the historian's statement. Could it be possible that 754,000 were assembled together to celebrate a peaceful event?

To those who live in this generation and who were a part of that vast crowd it was a reality. The day was one long to be remembered. From Nature's standpoint it was perfect. The people came from far and near, all intent on making the day set apart by the greatest city on this continent as its special day, one of the greatest in the history of the Expositon, in point of numbers.

The exercises and program of the day cut a comparatively small figure. It is true there was a program, but thousands of people in attendance knew it only by seeing the announcement of it in the papers beforehand and an account of what was done the day after in the same papers. All the avenues inside of Jackson Park were filled from seven o'clock in the morning until far into the night. As a day for sightseeing it was not a success, from the simple fact that one could not get anywhere near what he might wish to see and be allowed to remain long enough to more than get a glimpse of the attraction.

The program for the day as carried out, would have been very interesting on any day but that particular day. Not that it was not successfully carried out, but the crowds were so large that it was impossible for any kind of exercises to be conducted with any degree of success. The greatest attraction was the display of fireworks and the fountains in the evening. The parade of floats was a disappointment, from the fact that there was no regularity in conducting it. When people are compelled to wait from fifteen minutes to half an hour between floats in a procession of that kind they lose all interest. The float presented by the Board of Trade was very fine. Had the fiery dragon of the General Electric company been in line with the rest it would have added to the display, but coming trailing along half an hour behind, when a large number of people concluded the parade was all over, it presented a lonely appearance.

Some idea of the number of people in the city may be obtained from the report of the passengers carried by the different transportation lines. The South Side cable carried 757,660, the Illinos Central, 736,329, the North and West Side cables, 765,642, and the Alley "L" road, 294,986, making a total of 2,556,000 in round numbers. These figures do not represent but a fraction of the people in the city.



PHOTOGRAPH OF SCENE ON ADMINISTRATION PLAZA, WORLD'S FAIR, DURING THE PARADE ON "CHICAGO DAY," OCTOBER 9, 1893.

MEXICO AND HER EXHIBITS.

The republic of Mexico is the leading republic among the Latin-American states, from a geographicical and commercial standpoint. Lying between the two great oceans, with a climate, soil and other natural advantages unequaled by any other country in the world, she is bound to take foremost rank among the wealth-producing nations.

She has an area of 751.700 square miles and a population of 11,400,000 in round numbers. This population is divided in to three great races, of which 19 per cent are European and Spanish American; 43 per cent mixed; and 38 per cent Indian. With this diversified population her progress was slow until a few years ago, since which time she has made such rapid strides in commerce, internal improvements, development of her many natural resources and the inducements offered to capital that today Mexico stands before the world as one of the most progressive countries among the Latin-American states.

Her natural advantages are so great and diversified that it is impossible to enumerate them in a short article, sufficient to say that the capitalist, the agriculturist and the business man can there fine ample opportunities for profitable investment. Her monntains are rich with hidden treasures of gold, silver and other ores. Her valleys are broad and fertile. Her two great water gateways offer an unlimited field for commerce with other countries.

With such resources and enterprising men at the head of the government, it is not to be wondered at that she makes such a magnificent

showing at the World's Fair. Mexico is represented in sixteen different departments at the Exposition in each of which she has a display that, for size and diversity, has no equal among the different countries exhibiting. The departments in which she has exhibits are Mining, Horticultural, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Fisheries, Agricultural, Forestry, Machinery, Transportation, Womans, Anthropological, Shoe and Leather, Viticulture and Fine Arts.

The largest space is occupied in the Mining department, almost 10,000 square feet being filled with the mineral products of the country. The exhibit made in each department is complete and shows in an admirable manner what the great resources of the country are in all branches of industry One of the main objects sought after by the Mexican government in making such an extensive exhibit is to attract the capitalists of the world to its advantages and induce them to invest.

The illustrations given in this number are from photographs of the exhibits made in the departments which can only give our readers a faint idea of the exhibit as seen by a carefu examination of it.

ITALIAN SCULPTURE IN LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.

In the Italian section at the south end of Manufactures building is one of the largest collections of statuary to be seen at the Exposition. The display contains almost every conceivable subject that a sculptor could utilize and fashion from marble and bronze.

The two gladiators in bronze at the east entrance to the exhibit are fine specimens, while the figures of "Mignon," "Carmen" and "Sorpressa at the Bath," in marble have received much admiration from visitors.

Owing to a lack of space this exhibit has been too compact to allow the visitor an opportunity of admiring the hundreds of beautiful specimens of marble work.

The Eighth Cavalry Band of Mexico, has been one of the leading musical attractions at the Fair during October.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EXHIBIT OF MARBLE AND BRONZE STATUARY, ITALIAN SECTION, LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

WORLD'S FAIR TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

When considering such a monster enterprise as the World's Columbian Exposition, with its necessarily enormous expenditure of money, it becomes a matter of general interest as to who has been intrusted with such a responsible and delicate position as treasurer.

The first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition had no duty more important than the selection of the very best man obtainable for the position of treasurer, who was to first collect the millions of dollars, subscribed and donated for the purpose of exploiting the Exposition, than pay out these millions to artists, artisans and contractors for building the matchless "White City" at Jackson Park, as well as collect and properly apply the millions of dollars to be received from the many millions of people, who would for six months be transfixed with wonder and admiration at the magnificent Exposition.

No mistake was made in selecting Mr. A. F. Seeberger for this important position, and his extensive business experience, coupled with keen perception and general knowledge of the great work which he had undertaken, enabled him, without making any mistakes, to surround himself with a full corps of assistants, who would each strive in his special department to secure that success, which is now apparent in the great amount of work accomplished and the large amount of money handled.

When it is realized that since the opening of the Exposition alone, this corps of workers has received from the various sources of revenue, recounted, prepared for deposit, and distributed to the different banks or to employes about 2,500 pounds of gold, over 20 tons of silver, and over six million dollars in currency, which would be comprised of no less than two million bills, some adequate idea of its vast compass can be obtained.

During the last two weeks the average attendance at the Fair reached over 275,000 daily.

DRILL OF CADETS ON THE PLAZA WEST OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. ALL MILITARY EXERCISES WERE HELD HERE DURING THE EXPOSITION.



PHOTOGRAPH OF SCENE ON GRAND PLAZA BETWEEN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND MACHINERY HALL, CHICAGO DAY, OCTOBER 9, 1893.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND PLAZA SHOWING THE ENCAMPMENT OF NATIONAL TROOPS DURING THE EXPOSITION.

ILLINOIS AT THE EXPOSITION.

The state of Illinois appropriated $800,000 for Exposition purposes. The building cost $240,000; the exhibit in Agricultural building, cost $8,000; in Horticultural building, $20,000; Educational exhibit, $30,000; Live Stock exhibit, $40,000; Woman's exhibit, $80,000; Bee exhibit, $3,500. In addition to above the exhibits in state building cost $67,000.

The Illinois building was in every way calculated to properly display the products of the state, being 456 feet long by 160 feet wide, having spacious galleries, thoroughly lighted and with good ventilation. Every inch of space on main floor and galleries was filled with interesting exhibits artistically arranged.

The memorial hall contained a fine collection of relics belonging to the state, such as trophies of the war and other periods.

An interesting feature was the educational exhibit, a part of which was five model common school rooms of high grade, fully equipped and furnished under the direction of the state superintendent of public instruction. The methods and results of educational work as pursued in the normal universities, the public, technical, art schools and high schools of the state was fully illustrated. The University of Illinois made an exhibit of the equipment, methods of instruction and achievements of that institution in its several departments; also an exhibit of the educational and industrial work as conducted in the state charitable institutions.

A full collective exhibit was made illustrating its natural resources, methods employed and results accomplished by the state in its municipal capacity, through its several departments, boards, commissions, bureaus and other agencies in the work of promoting the moral, educational and material welfare of its inhabitants, so far as such methods and results are susceptible of exhibition.

The natural history and archæology of the state was fully illustrated; the state fish commission made an exhibit of native and cultivated live fish, showing hatchery, appliances and equipments for transportation, models of fishways, etc. A full collection of the agricultural products, also maps, charts, diagrams and tables conveying full information relative to Illinois and her resources. One-tenth of the space in building was devoted to the display made by the women of the state, it was in every way creditable and attractive.

In the Agricultural building were 419 Illinois exhibiters showing wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grasses, forage plants, sorghum and sugar cane, sweet potatoes, yams, mangle wurtzels, pumpkin, squashes, broom corn, peas, beans, butter, tobacco, hops, peppers, hemp, flax and cotton.

In Horticultural building were 164 exhibiters showing specimens of all Illinois fruits and vegetables. In Mines and Mining building were 42 exhibiters showing specimens of all the various clays in the state, also brick, terra cotta, stone-ware, tile, sewer pipe, etc.

The prominent position taken by Illinois at the Exposition was conclusive evidence of the appreciation with which she regarded the honor conferred on the state at large and her chief city by the location of the great enterprise. It was this spirit which actuated the legislature in making such a magnificent appropriation and the officers of the state organization in carrying out the wishes of the people. In points of attendance and enthusiasm "Illinois" and "Chicago" days at the Fair led all the rest. The state not only led in the extent of its exhibit in its own building, but was among the foremost in all the departments. This was especially true in the Agricultural, Horticultural and Live Stock exhibits. The Woman's department was in the lead of all other states.

The members of the Illinois State Board of Commissioners were: La Fayette Funk, president; David Gore, vice president; Wilson C. Garrard, secretary; John W. Bunn, treasurer; John P. Reynolds. director-in-chief; Daniel H. Paddock, attorney; J. Irving Pearce, J. Harley Bradley, Wm. Stewart, Byron F. Wyman, A. B. Hostetter, Samuel Dysart, W. D. Stryker, John Virgin, D. W. Vittum, E. B. David, W. H. Fulkerson, J. W. Judy, S. W. John, E. E. Chester, James R. Dickerson, Edward C. Pace, B. Pullen, J. M. Washburn.

Illinois Woman's Exposition Board: Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, president; Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, vice president; Miss Mary Callahan, secretary; Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Mrs. Francis L. Gilbert, Mrs. Francine E. Patton, Mrs. Isabella Laning Candee, Mrs. Frances Welles Shepard.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby. Mrs. Francis W. Shepard; alternates: Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, Mrs. I. L. Candee.

National Commission: Charles H. Deere, Adlai T. Ewing; alternates: LaFayette Funk, DeWitt Smith.



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING ON ILLINOIS DAY, FROM THE LAGOON LOOKING NORTH.

ILLINOIS FRUIT EXHIBIT IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

There are two exhibits of Illinois fruit on the grounds at Jackson Park, one in the Illinois building under direction of the Board of Agriculture, the other in Horticultural building by the State Board of Horticulture. The latter is the one to which the present attention of the reader is called.

The exhibit is under the immediate supervision of Mr. H. Augustine, of Normal, Mr. Arthur Bryant, of Princeton, and H. M. Dunlop, of Savoy, all well known horticulturists of the state, the former the president and the latter the secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

Last year the crop of fruit in Illinois was small, comparatively, and it was thought that the rest given the trees would enable them to produce a very abundant yield in '93, but unfavorable weather at blooming prevented fertilization and the result is an almost total failure, although in some favored locations a small crop is on the trees.

The State Horticultural Society had, however, secured and placed in cold storage, about one hundred barrels of winter apples, so there might not be an exhibition of bare tables early in the season, before this year's fruit had sufficiently matured, and to that action is largely due the excellent exhibit of apples, by far the best in the building up to this time. As soon as the earlier varieties matured in the southern portion of the state samples were secured and have gradually replaced the plates of last year's fruits.

The tables assigned to Illinois are the most attractive of any in the building, as well as extensive, with perhaps the exception of California. Only a small portion of the exhibit is in glass, as is the case with some others whose distance from home necessitates this method of preservation, which at the same time greatly magnifies the fruit and robs it of its beautiful, natural color.

The legislature appropriated $20,000 to promote the display, and the managers have purchasing agents travelling in the fruit sections to keep the tables supplied with fresh and seasonable fruits. Illinois with its varied soil, its several degrees of latitude and its proximity to the largest and best fruit market in the world, possesses unusual advantages for the fruit-grower. Chicago is the great fruit distributing point for the northwest and must, from its geographical location, continue to remain so. From the first of April when strawberries begin to ripen at Cairo, there is a succession of fruits until the last frost-bitten persimmon is devoured by the fat 'possum in the Mississippi bottoms.

Although the appropriation for this exhibit was not available until May 1, and the failure of the fruit crop made the outlook discouraging, yet on that day there were 800 plates of apples displayed on the Illinois tables. Since then the variety of fruits has constantly increased and the display has developed daily until today it includes almost, if not all the fruits grown in the state which mature at this season. There have been shown since May 1st the following in their season: Strawberries, 25 varieties; currants, 11; cherries, 5; raspberries, 21; gooseberries, 11; dewberry, 1: blackberries, 10; plums, 10; peaches, 31; apples, 50; pears, 25; grapes, 9.

The number of varieties will be greatly increased as the season advances; in fact, it will soon become a question of room. A cold storage room has been built and part of the fruit is shown under glass in this room, while the surplus is sent to an outside storage company, whence it is withdrawn as occasion requires. Taken all in all, the people of Illinois have every reason to be proud of their horticultural exhibit when compared with that made from other states, considering the almost total failure of the present season's crop.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ILLINOIS FRUIT EXHIBIT, HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

ILLINOIS' WONDERFUL EXHIBIT.

Illinois is essentially an agricultural state. In the west end of her state building is an exhibit that shows the products of the state to the best advantage, while at the same time the display, from an artistic standpoint, has no equal on the Exposition grounds.

This work of art is hand-made and represents the artistic skill and genius of fifteen young ladies, natives of the state.

The picture represents a typical farm scene. The houses, animals, persons, and in fact everything contained in the picture is made of Illinois products. The whole gives the idea of an oil painting, so perfect has the arranging of colors in natural grains and grasses been made. The heavy drapery over one side of the frame is made by an arrangement of different grasses, the whole giving the effect of silk.

A magnificent pagoda, in close proximity, is also made entirely of native products and is the work of the same young ladies.

Illinois shows an exhibit of potatoes that were planted from seed April 15, and were ready for the market June 12. An exhibit of wheat in stalk is shown with matured heads from six to eight inches in length. It is of the present year's growth, and came from southern Illinois.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A FARM SCENE, DESIGNED FROM GRAIN PRODUCTS, IN THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

ARCADIANS.

In the Louisiana state building is seen an interesting group of women from the lower portion of that state, and who live as their forefathers did centuries ago. They are of French or Spanish descent and are called Arcadians.

There are women in attendance who practically demonstrate their daily life, and have with them their implements which are more than a hundred years old.

The room is fitted up with the most primitive, rude and ancient furniture. Near the center of the room sits Mrs. Theriot, a middle-aged woman, at her wheel. First she cords her cotton and then turns to the wheel and spins for her audience. At a short distance sits another woman weaving the cloth of which their dresses are made. A high post-bed, shelves, lounge and a chair, more than a hundred years old and covered with an old cow-hide, completes the furniture of this unattractive room.

Miss Zulme Branssard entertains the visitors by explaining how the people live and from what pursuits they derive a livelihood. From her story one only gathers the idea of a life of mere existence.

They are engaged in raising and preparing for the market only in the old-time way—rice, cotton and corn.

These women have never before seen a railroad or train of cars. They live near Abbeyville in the parish of Vermillion, and it is at this place Longfellow is said to have found his "Evangeline."

On Midway plaisance and just west of the Woman's building is an old New England farmer's home. It is complete with the necessaries which were used in the year 1776. Quite a number of interesting, historical relics are seen, among them being the cradle of Perrigum White, the first white child born to the New England Colonies, a quilt 200 years old, and a dress belonging to a famous Boston belle.

IN THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

In the Government building the visitor is pleased to pause before large and commodious cases filled with a rare and interesting collection of Colonial relics.

The first case upon the right as the visitor emerges from the south entrance is the space allotted to New York state, and among some of the most interesting is a handsome silk pincushion, worked by Mrs. George Washington, and presented to Hon. J. V. L. Prnyn. A silver service owned by Gov. Jacob Leisler, lieutenant-governor of New York in 1689, in which year he was executed as a traitor. Seal of Gen Philip Schuyler; sword worn by Gen. Sittmann; camp service used by Gen. George Washington during the revolution; a square of brocade silk that came over in the Mayflower and has always been used as a christening blanket in the Chester family; miniature portrait of Genet, first minister to France; seal of William Seaton the last royal notary in New York City; the first issue of the New York directory; a cane of Gen. Washington's; a piece of Mrs. Washington's wedding-dress and a needle book of Nellie Curtis. A silk vest embroidered by Marie Antoinette.

In the exhibit from Connecticut and Rhode Island are some quite interesting relics. Among them the "Bloody Tenncts" of 1644; a cup and saucer and inkstand of Stephen Hopkin, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; tray-snuffers, candle-sticks and silver cnp, once the property of Nathaniel Green; spectacles worn by William Ellery; a silk necktie of Gen. Lafayette; John Adam's tea-pot; John Cotton Smith's gold watch and pistols; Smith was the first governor of Connecticut. A singing book, one hundred and fifty years old; some pewter plates belonging to John Rogers and made in the year 1600; a silver watch of Joshua Huntington; and a large pair of shears used to cnt garments for Revolutionary soldiers.

In the case which came from New Jersey and Pennsylvania are some interesting relics, a piece of the first lightning-rod, a tea-caddy, platter, and silver spoon belonging to Benjamin Franklin; The jonrnal of Benedict Arnold; a coffee-mill used at Valley Forge; epulettes of Gen. Washington and a silver communion service used in a church in 1726 at Freesburg.

The case from Massachusetts contains the largest, oldest and most interesting relics of Colonial and prior periods; among the more important and noticable is an iron spider which was for many years used in the family of John Hancock; miniature figures of George Washington and King Philip carved from a beef-bone by a soldier during the Revolutionary war; a quaint old pipe owned and used by Captain Miles Standish; a canteen carried at the battle of Ticonderoga; the first umbrella imported to this country; a small vial containing tea that was found in the boots of Col. Abner Cheever, of the Boston Tea Party; part of the torch used by Gen. Putnam at Pomfret when he was attacked in the cave by that famous wolf; a pewter plate belonging to Samual Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independance; the family bible of John Alden, brought over in the Mayflower and printed in 1599; letters from Gen. Knox to George Washington; a piece of the Plymouth Rock; a silve spoon by Gen. Burgoyne; Gov. Roger Walcott's silver tankards; a silver mug and spoons of George Washington; silver tea-pot and candlesticks of John Hancock; a brazier owned by Paul Revere; Commodore Perry's silver pitchers; Major General Joseph Warren's waistcoat; Mrs John Adam's watch, and the watch and seal of John Qniney Adams; a gold ring worn by John Hancock; a silver sunffbok, the property of Major Bulling who held the lantern in the steeple of the North church in the year 1775 for Paul Revere at the time of his celebrated ride; a drum which was used at the battle of Bunker Hill and the property of Gen. Moses Shaw; a silver salt cellar owned by Mary Chilton, who was the first person to set foot on Plymouth Rock; a silver sugar bowl the property of Lady Arabella Johnson and brought over in the Mayflower; an alter cloth worked by Queen Ann, of England.

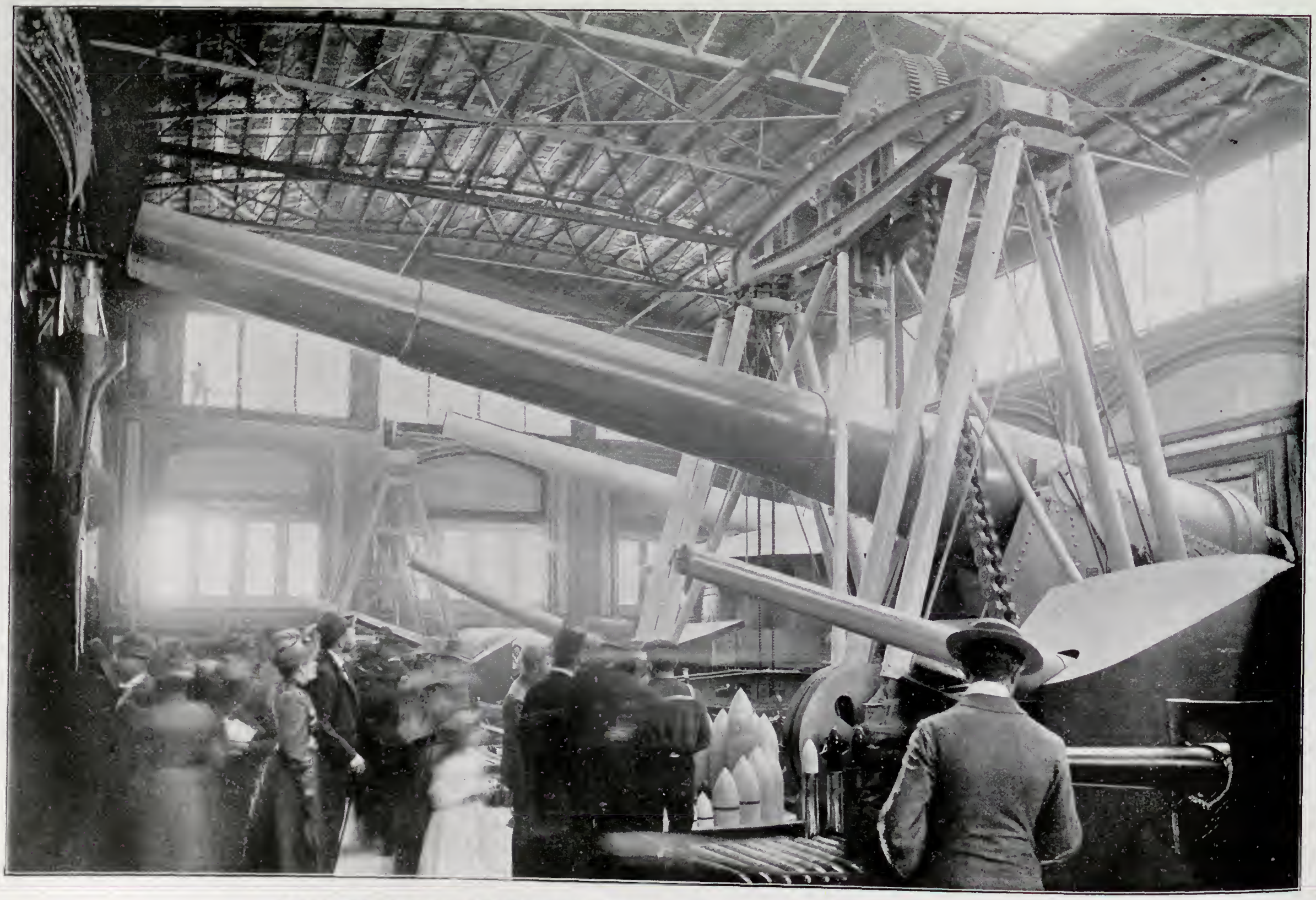
In the North Carolina section are some curious and interesting relics. On parchment is seen the first ordination of a minister in America. It is dated 1747 and William Hooper of Boston being the minister. A commnnion service presented by Queen Anne to a church in Edenton, North Carolina; a fine miniature portrait of Gov. Gabriel Johnson dated 1734; some silver of Oliver. Cromwell, brought to this country by his brother Richard and now the property of the Wright family in Wilmington N. C. A silver cnp presented to Col. Alexander Martin by George Washington in the year 1782; a richly embroidered stomacher worn by Queen Elizabeth; a curious old map drawn by DeBreys in1587. It also contains an account of the new world, especially that state.



REPRODUCTION OF THE GREELEY RELIEF EXPEDITION, U, S. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.



BUILDING ERECTED AT THE EXPOSITION BY THE KRUPP GUN WORKS.



INTERIOR VIEW OF KRUPP GUN WORKS BUILDING SHOWING THE 122-TON GUN.

VIEW OF GERMAN CITIES AND VINYARDS, REPRODUCED IN THE GERMAN WINE CELLAR, HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.



VIEW OF INTERIOR OF GERMAN WINE CELLAR, HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ORNAMENTAL GERMAN GATES.

Columbia avenue in the Manufactures building was one of the most popular thoroughfares in any building at the Exposition. Ranged on each side of this avenue was some of the finest exhibits to be seen at the Exposition. In the vicinity of the great clock tower was the exhibits of Germany, France, Great Britain, the Tiffany, and others of note.

Perhaps the one that attracted as much attention as any in the building was that made in the German section. The entrance to this section was guarded by three wrought-iron gates. These gates formed the largest piece of wrought iron ever made. Their total frontage was 161 feet. The central gate of the group was forty feet high and twenty-two feet wide, while each side gate was thirty feet high and fifteen feet wide. The central gate weiged eighteen tons and the two side pairs thirteen tons each.

They were finished in ornamental scroll work consisting of fruit, flower, leaf and other designs. The gates were made by Arnbruster Brothers, of Frankfort-on-the Main, Germany.

GERMAN PORCELAIN EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of porcelain in the German section of the Manufactures department was one that attracted universal attention and admiration. The porcelain porch marking the entrance to this exhibit was one of the most beautiful pieces of architectual work on Columbia avenue.

This entire porch, or entrance, was made by the Royal Porcelain Factory of Berlin, Germany, and then transported to this country. When it is known that this material was very delicate and fragil, the feat of bringing it such a distance, without suffering any mishap, seems wonderful to contemplate.

A large painting on porcelain tiles was placed between the handsome pillers under the statuary crowning the porch. This painting represented Germania and her two sons, Industry and Courage. The entire scene was a beautiful view on the river Rhine, showing Cologne's Cathedral towers, with the figure of Germania in the clouds and Father Rhine in a boat.

This excellent piece of work was purchased by the Germania club of Chicago, and placed in their handsome club-house on the north side of the city.

In the north alcove of the porch was an exhibit of porcelain dishes that would captivate the heart of the connoisseur. Here was to be seen every imaginable kind of dish, from the tiny salt-celler to the magnificent vase. There were many different sizes and styles of vases, some of them with figures and scenes almost life-like in their reproduction.

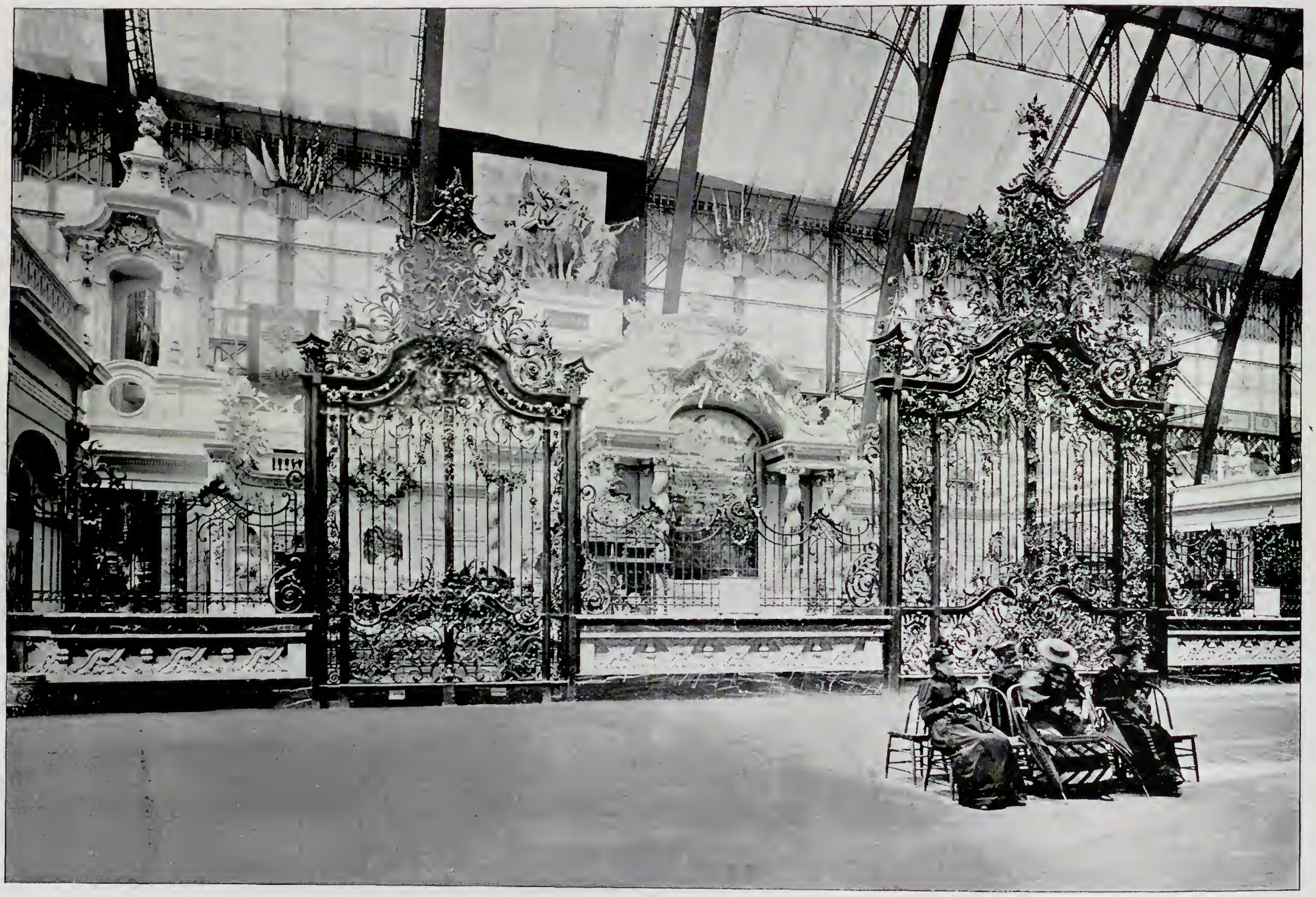
As a background or setting for this exhibit was a handsome painting on porcelain. The painting represented Cupid as conductor of a musicale, wherein the fowls of the air and earth were the musicians. The figures in the painting were perfect in color, the whole blending into a harmony of shades. The entire work was done by Prof. A. Kips, of Berlin, who was superintendent of the exhibit.

WORK OF THE COLUMBIAN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

There was one department at the World's Fair which occupied an important position in the general success of the great exhibition. This was the Emergency Hospital. Thousands of men, women and children were given aid and comfort who otherwise would have been compelled to suffer. The building was located in a convenient part of the grounds, and its staff of nurses, physicians and ambulance corps was perfect. The sweet-faced nurses, in their frilled caps and white aprons, will long be remembered by the people who fell under their gentle ministrations. They occupied a conspicuous place among the thousands who were employed on the Fair grounds, although their names and faces were familiar to a few outside of the building in which they so patiently and nobly labored.

During the six months of the Fair 18,500 cases were treated at the hospital, being an average of 120 a day. During the early days the cases were few and were confined almost exclusively to the workmen employed upon the grounds and in the buildings. The least number treated was during May, that month showing a record of 2,631 cases. July and August showed the largest number of cases, 3,292 for the former and 3,169 for the latter. The greatest number of patients for any single day was on October 9, Chicago Day, when the record showed 253, three of whom died.

The cases treated represented almost every class of ailment. During the hot weather of July and August the number was increased by heat prostrations, faintings, headaches and other nervous complaints, very few being from accidents. That day of horror, the burning of the Cold Storage building, there were 102 cases, twenty-three of which came from the fire. There were three deaths on that day.



ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT-IRON GATES GUARDING ENTRANCE TO THE GERMAN SECTION, MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.



EXHIBIT OF PORCELAIN DESIGN, GERMAN SECTION MANUFACTURES BUILDING.



PORCELAIN EXHIBIT AND PAINTING ON PORCELAIN, GERMAN SECTION MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.



H. E. MARSHAL JOSE SIMEAO DE OLIVEIRA,

LATE PRESIDENT BRAZILIAN COMMISSION TO THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

[DIED JUNE 19, 1893.]



REPRODUCTION FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PAINTING "BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE," ON EXHIBIT IN BRAZIL'S BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

BRAZIL AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Brazil is the second largest republic in the world. The total area of South America is 7,196,158 square miles. Brazil alone covers 3,288,000 square miles, or over one-half the entire area of the South American continent. This vast territory, occupying almost the entire eastern part of the continent, is 2,600 miles long, 2,500 miles wide, and has over 4.000 miles of seaboard. The population of South America, at the last census, was 35,000,000, and the population of Brazil about 12,000,000. This would give Brazil one-third the population of the entire country.

Brazil is composed of twenty states or provinces, the largest of which is Amazon, and the smallest Seigipe. The following are the names of the several states: Amazon, Para, Matto Grosso, Goyaz, Maranhao, Piauhi, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahiba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Bahia, Minas Geraes, Espirato Santo, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Parana, S. Catherina, Rio Grande do Sul and Seigipe. Only about one-third of the entire country is settled.

This country has been a republic since 1889 when it deposed Dom Pedro II, and instituted a republican form of government. Since that time it has grown in population and has increased its commercial relations with other countries. It has also paid much attention to internal improvements, in the way of railroads, to assist in developing the interior portions of the country.

That such a large and progressive country should be represented at the World's Columbian Exposition in a manner befitting its importance was at once admitted by the Government. Prompt action was taken by the country as a whole and also by the individual states. A large appropriation was made and 100,000 feet of space was asked for in which to make a display in the different departments. The large number taking part in the Exposition, however, made it necessary to curtail the amount of space allotted to each country, on the part of the United States, and Brazil was able to get only 30,000 square feet, or about one-third of what she asked for.

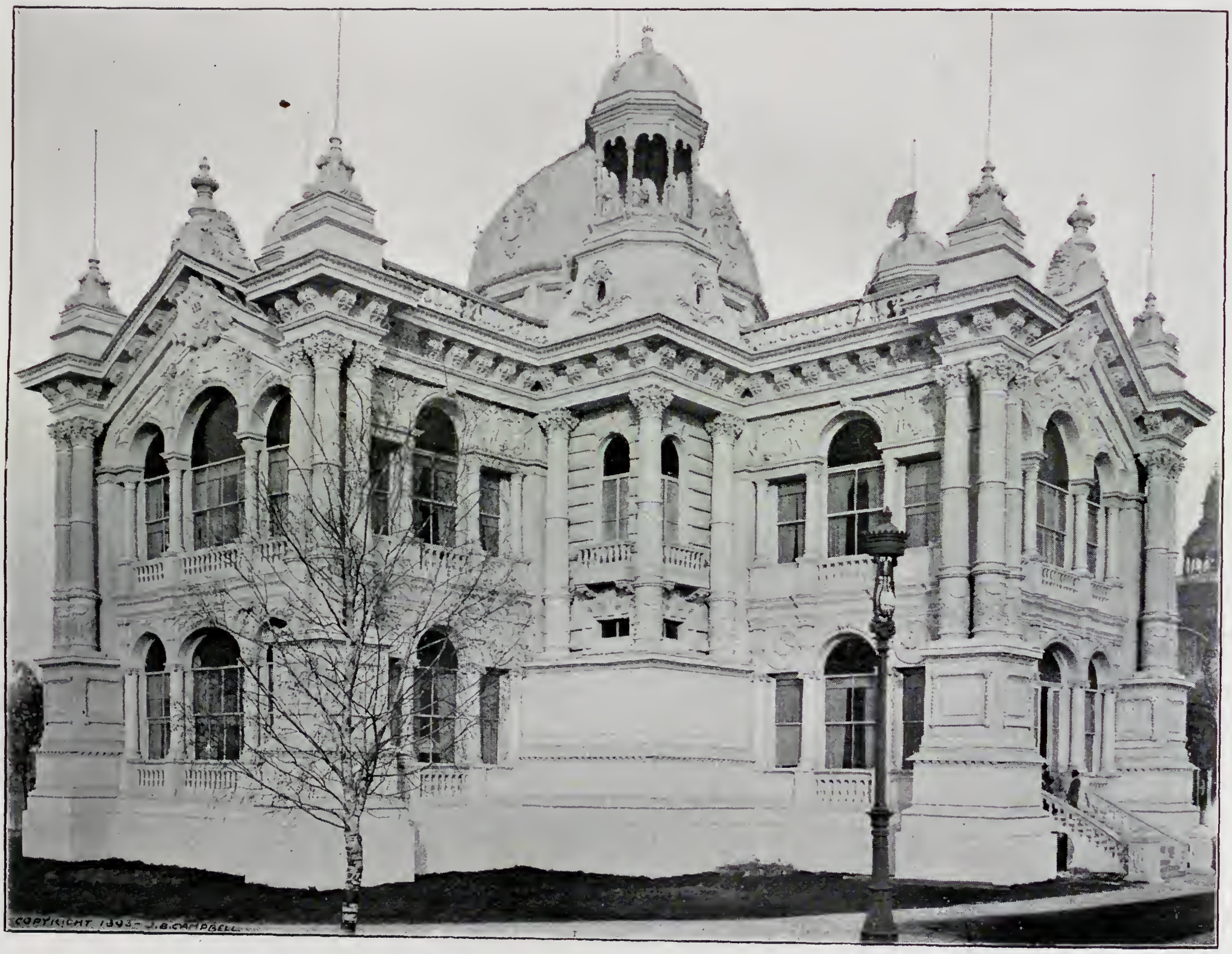
When it was decided to make a large number of departments Brazil prepared exhibits for thirteen of these departments. One of the finest sites in the north end of the Exposition grounds was allotted to that country on which it at once began the erection of what has proved to be the handsomest foreign building on the grounds, if the country can really be classed among what is termed foreign countries. Commodious, elegant in its style of architecture, with decorations and interior furnishings of the most costly kind, giving it an air of homelike attractiveness, it has been the mecca for hundreds of thousands of visitors, who admired the costly and elegant paintings adorning the walls and the display of coffees made on the entire first floor.

Of the displays made in the thirteen different departments that in the Forestry building is the largest and finest made by any country and includes 441 different varieties of woods. These woods are nearly all useful in some degree, either for dyestuffs, construction, joinery or mosaical work. Nearly all the specimens are polished on one end, and one rosewood piece is shown consisting of half a tree sawed lengthwise, the whole surface being finely polished. This exhibit forms one of the attractive features of the Forestry department.

Coffee, rubber, sugar and cotton are the principal products of the country. All of these are shown in a large display made in the Agricultural building, where that country occupies a large space in the northwest end of the building. Tobacco, cocoa, tapioca, mandioca, Brazil nuts, and many other products are also shown here.

In the Manufactures and Liberal Arts departments are to be found displays of the medicinal products of the country, mosaic work, many varieties of work done in feathers by native Indians, besides articles of commerce in manufactures.

In the Mining department is an extensive exhibit of gold, silver, and other minerals, besides a display of stones, argiles and crystals.



BUILDING ERECTED BY THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The section in the Fine Arts gallery devoted to that country contains some rare collections of the work of celebrated artists and sculptors. In the south end of the Woman's building is a fine exhibit of lace work and bead work by native Indians and other women of the country.

In the west wing of the Fisheries building is an exhibit of the different kinds of boats used in that country, including the sail rafts. A stuffed alligator and a large variety of shells and coral add to the display.

Small exhibits are made in each of the Transportation, Machinery, Electricity and Anthropological buildings, that in the latter being of much historical interest. In the Hide and Leather building they make a fine display of the skins of wild animals and of rubber.

In the early days of the Exposition, owing

to a combination of circumstances, Brazil was somewhat delayed. The sickness and death of President Oliveira was a sad loss to the commission. During these trying times there was one man connected with the commission who was always at his post of duty and to whom great credit is due. This is Dr. Adolpho Aschoff, the gentlemanly secretary of the commission. This gentleman has won many friends among the representatives of this and other countries for his courteous bearing and indefatigable zeal in the interests of the Exposition.

REAR ADMIRAL J. ANTONIO CORDOVIL MAURITY.

The new president of the Brazilian Commission to the Columbian Exposition, whose appointment was made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Oliveira, arrived at his headquarters in the Brazil building, September 4. This gentleman is Rear Admiral J. Antonio Cordovil Maurity, of the Brazilian navy, who is one of the most famous naval officers of modern times.

He was born forty-seven years ago and has seen active service in the navy for about thirty-five years. Almost his entire life has been spent in the service of his country, and some of his deeds of daring and naval exploits read like tales of romance. When but twenty-two years of age he performed a deed of valor in making "The Passage of Humayta," during the war between Brazil and Paraguay, which brought him fame all over Europe and promotion in his country, where his name is so very popular that every city in Brazil has a street named in his honor.

He is one of the few officers in the Brazilian navy or army who ever received the decoration known as the "Southern Cross Prize," a mark of distinction that, in Brazil, means more than the Cross of the Legion of Honor in France, from the fact that it is seldom conferred. This was given him by the late Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, for gallant service.

The Admiral is an energetic, active gentleman and enters into his work as president of the commission, with the same zest that he would display were he going into an engagement with an enemy to his country. Although he has spent a greater portion of his life in the navy he has not forgotten to keep abreast with the times in an educational way. His range of knowledge covers a wide territory; in fact he is known as one of the best educated men in the naval service of any country. He speaks several languages very fluently, and being a gentleman of polished manner and address, he is a valuable addition to the foreign representatives at the World's Fair. The accompanying photograph was taken since his arrival in Chicago and is a perfect likeness of the gentlemen as he at present appears.

MARSHAL JOSE SIMEAO DE OLIVEIRA.

The number of deaths occurring among the foreign representatives at the World's Fair since its inauguration has been very small, most countries being very fortunate in this respect. Among those which suffered the loss of their accredited commissioners at the Exposition is Brazil. The gentleman who succumbed to the grim monster was Marshal Jose Simeao de Oliveira, President of the Brazilian Commission to the Exposition.

President Oliveira was born in 1838, in Rio Grande do Sul, a state in Brazil. He entered the military school at Rio de Janeiro when a young man, from which institution he graduated as military engineer and at once entered the service of the government. During the war with Paraguay, from 1865 to 1870, he took an active part, receiving distinguished honors for gallant service done.

From that time until the revolution of 1889 he was in the service of the government in the capacity of military engineer and an officer. He espoused the cause of the revolutionists and



REAR ADMIRAL J. ANTONIO CORDOVIL MAURITY,
PRESIDENT BRAZILIAN COMMISSION TO WORLD'S FAIR.

on the overthrow of the monarchy and establishment of a republic he received the appointment of governor of Pernambuco, one of the Brazilian states. He was afterwards elected as senator of that state to the general government, in which capacity he served until 1891 when he was appointed Minister of War by President Peixoto.

When a commission was organized to look after Brazil's exhibit at the World's Fair, Marshal de Oliveira was appointed president of it. He came to Chicago and directed the affairs of the commission until early in May when illness compelled him to give up his work and hasten home. He only reached New York on his way to Brazil when his sickness proved fatal. He died June 19th, in that city. His body was embalmed and taken to his native country where he was buried with military honors.

ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBIT IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

In the ethnological room is seen an elaborate display of valuable and important curios, among which is the extensive and complete collection obtained by Mrs. French-Sheldon during her explorations in Eastern Africa.

Twenty-five cases are completely filled and each article carefully and accurately labled. Among the most attractive and interesting are her traveling costumes, court dresses, swords and belts. The display of native attire, curios, implements and utensils is large and complete. There is seen a beaded loin cloth and the first one ever parted with after being worn by a native woman. Dresses embroidered by African women, shields of all description, size, shape and material are shown. Staffs, carried by rich natives, slave chains and yoke, savage implements of war, bows, arrows, spears, knives, clubs, etc., barter cloth, medicine belts, headgear of all kinds, made of the feathers of native birds, especially the vulture, garments from the skins of monkeys, lions, tigers and other ferocious beasts. Many utensils for domestic use, such as cups, bowls, etc., made from cotton and cyprus wood. One set contains the only sample of human figure carving in East Africa, ornaments of all kinds, both for men and women, made of beads, gold, silver, iron, copper and brass; armlets, leglets, earrings, necklaces, nose-rings and fine chains.

There are stuffed birds, rare stones, shells, pipes, snuff-boxes, sandles, poisoned arrows, cloths, fibre mats, coins, and thousands of every conceivable thing that grows or is made in Africa. Quite conspicuous are the different flags which Mrs. Sheldon carried during her trip consisting of a fine silk flag of the United States, a flag of greeting, flag of welcome, flag of truce, and the beautiful blue flag, always carried at the head of the caravan, on which the following words are inscribed in gold letters, "Noli me Tangera"—"Touch me not," a safeguard to her person and a protection from all harm

Several other large cases contain a fine collection of native wares, weapons, utensils and curios from the Island of Madagascar, loaned by Mrs. Frederick Taylor, F. R. S., displayed and exhibited by Mrs. Sheldon.

The exhibit from the Smithsonian Institute is also exceedingly interesting and contains much that is rare and valuable.

AMONG LATIN-AMERICAN STATES.

Among the Latin-American states represented at the Fair are Costa Rica, Jamaica, Uruguay. Trinadad, Paraguay, Argentine Republic, Nicaragua, Hayti, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, each of the latter four have buildings of their own in which they make a very creditable exhibit. In the Venezuela building are some very fine oil paintings which attract much attention from visitors. There is a "Charge of the Amazons," "A Bull Fight," "Purgatory," "An Eviction," and "A Charitable Call." Some of the states exhibit in the Agricultural building

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Republic of Colombia, South America, made a very creditable representation at the Exposition. This country takes in the extreme northwest part of South America, the Isthmus of Panama being its western boundary. Among the Latin-American states it has taken a leading part in the progress of that section of the world, and by its interest in the World's Fair made further steps in that line.

An appropriation of $150,000 was made for a proper representation of the country. This was expended in the erection of a handsome little building in which was made a display of the various products of the country, coffee, dyestuffs, medicinal plants and minerals taking the leading place. Birds of beautiful plumages filled many cases.

The building had a frontage of 56 feet and heighth of 60 feet, was of the French style of architecture, finished in wood, staff, iron and zinc. It occupied a conspicuous position on the avenue extending from the Fifty-seventh street entrance to the Lake and in close proximity to Sweeden's building.

In the center a dome rose in conic form, crowned at the top with a large condor, which is the symbol of that country.

A large staircase gave easy ascent to the gallery above The exhibitions rooms were conveniently arranged with show cases and shelves for properly displaying the exhibits.

The two corners in front were crowned with two groups of children supporting a globe from which two flagstaffs projected. On each side of the building were hothouses, each 12x24 feet, and filled with various plants.

The reception rooms were handsomely furnished and much enjoyed by visitors.

The Commissioners were: T. Paredes, special commissioner for Antioquia; H. R Lemly, commissioner general; E. E. Britton, commissioner for Antioquia; Miguel Montoya, commissioner for Boyaca; Juan M. Davila, commissioner for Magdalena.

of woods to be found in the country; dyestuffs, minerals, sugar in the raw state and refined. Birds of beautiful plumage, from which millions draw their supplies were numerous.

There were over 360 separate classes of exhibits scheduled from the state. These exhibits were made in the departments of Horticulture, Live stock, Fish and Fisheries, Mines and Mining, Machinery, Transportation, Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Forestry. In the exhibit devoted to the products of the forest was a very attractive and valuable assortment of gums, resins, barks, berries, roots, herbs, medicinal plants, fibers, veneers and various other commercial products.

About $2,000 was expended in the erection of



THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

EXHIBIT OF COSTA RICA AT THE FAIR.

Among the Central American states to take an active part in the Exposition Costa Rica occupied a conspicuous position. A special building was erected on the north pond in close proximity to the Fine Arts building. It was in the Doric style of architecture, 103x60 feet in dimensions, and two stories in height. The building was composed of wood, iron and staff, finished in very handsome design.

The interior of the building was filled with an exhibit characteristic of Central American states, coffee being one of the products. Among the many things to be seen were the varieties

the building and a large sum in the installation of the exhibits.

The exhibit of agricultural products made by the country consisted of everything which could be successfully grown in a semi-tropical country, including rice, cotton, sugar cane and all the different cereals.

Costa Rica was represented at the Exposition by Manuel M. de Peralta, president of the commission; Dr. David J. Guzman, commissioner general; D. Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, secretary; Anastasio Alforo, archaelogical department; Dr. Francisco J. Rucavado, treasurer; Dr. Felipe Gallegos and D. Guillermo Gerard, commissioners.



BUILDING ERECTED BY COSTA RICA AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT MADE BY PORTO RICO AT THE EXPOSITION.



MRS. LANA A. BATES.
LADY MANAGER FROM NEBRASKA.



MRS. E. C. LANGWORTHY.
LADY MANAGER FROM NEBRASKA.



MRS. AGNES C. PAUL.
LADY MANAGER FROM VIRGINIA.



MRS. FRANCIS B. CLARKE,
LADY MANAGER FROM MINNESOTA.



MISS CORA D. PAYNE,
LADY MANAGER FROM KENTUCKY.

MRS. AGNES C. PAUL.

Mrs. Agnes C. Paul, member of the Board of World's Fair managers for the Fourth Congressional district of Maine, is a native of the town of Fort Fairfield, in Aroostook county, where she has always resided.

From early life Mrs. Paul has manifested a lively and intelligent interest in questions of a public nature, and for many years she has been an acknowledged leader in efforts to promote the welfare of the community. In 1849 Mrs. Paul was made assistant postmaster, having sole charge of the office for several years. In April, 1887, she was commissioned postmaster, which appointment she held nine years, since which she has been engaged in mercantile business. She is, and has been since 1881, local agent of the Associated Press, and a regular correspondent for several papers, being a vigorous and graceful writer.

February, 1890, the National Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union appointed Mrs. Paul provisional president of that organization for Maine, involving the duty of organizing a State Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. which she did October 1st of the same year and was made president of that body which office she now holds.



MRS. THOMAS A. WHALEN,
LADY MANAGER FROM UTAH.

MRS. FRANCIS B. CLARKE.

Mrs. Francis B. Clarke, of St. Paul Minnesota, a member of the Board of Lady Managers for the Columbian Exposition, was also president of the State Board of Minnesota. She was likewise Chairman of the committee on music for the Woman's building during the entire period of the Fair.

Mrs. Clarke is of New England and of Southern descent. She is the daughter of James Egbert Thompson and the grand-daughter of Judge Amos Thompson of Poultney, Vt., and was born in Georgia. She was educated in Germany

Mrs. Clarke is an excellent musician and an accomplished linguist and is a leader in matters of art, culture, philanthropy and society. She is an active member in the "New Century Club," also president of the "Mitford House," a most successful home for girls.



MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS,
LADY MANAGER FROM MAINE.

MISS CORA D. PAYNE.

Miss Cora D. Payne, is a native of Henderson, Ky., where she received her education and taught for a time in the public schools. She



MRS. PARTHENIA P. RUE,
LADY MANAGER FROM CALIFORNIA.

was for three years the special correspondent of the Evansville *Courier and Journal*, and has been prominently connected with other well-known publications. While Miss Payne has led the uneventful life of a Southern lady, of which class she is a typical representative, her talent and journalistic ability became so generally known that she was appointed by the governor of Kentucky to represent that State as one of the Board of Lady Managers for the World's Columbian Exposition. At the first meeting of the board, Nov. 20, 1890, her executive abilities were recognized by her appointment to the office of temporary secretary, in which capacity she served until the election of Miss Phoebe Couzins. Miss Payne is personally very congenial, having as great a talent for social as for official life. To this her social success in the past will testify.

MRS L. M. N. STEVENS.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, nee Ames, was born in Dover, Maine, March, 1844. Was educated at Foxcroft Academy and Westbrook Seminary and Female College, and spent several years prior to her marriage—in 1867—as a teacher. Her husband is a business man of Portland. She has been identified with the philanthropies and charities of Maine for the past twenty years. For thirteen years she has been (and now is) president of the Maine W. C. T. U. and one of the secretaries of the National W. C. T. U.

She is one of the trustees of the Girls' Industrial School of Maine, one of the principal founders of the Temporary Home for Needy Women and Children, and corresponding secretary for Maine of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. She is consequently extensively known throughout her state, having visited and spoken in nearly every city and hamlet, her appointment on the Board of Lady Managers was a just recognition of her abilities and worth.

MRS. LAURA PREWITT COLEMAN.

Mrs. Laura Prewitt Coleman was born in Kentucky and is a descendant of the Prewitts of that state and the Talbots of Virginia. Her subsequent life has been spent in the West She was appointed one of the Board of Lady Managers from Colorado, serving on the Board during the continuance of the Exposition. Her efforts were directed toward having a comprehensive exhibit from the women of her state.



MRS. LAURA P. COLEMAN,
LADY MANAGER FROM COLORADO

DELAWARE AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Delaware state building was constructed entirely of native woods and materials from the state. It was 58x60 feet in size, very picturesque, elaborately furnished and cost $9,500. The principal room was furnished in colonial style and contained clay models of the old Swedish church at Wilmington, Barrett's chapel, and Christ church, which was built over 100 years ago. This church was built of heart pine, had high backed pews, chancel at one end, with servant's gallery at the opposite end, midway on the east side was the lofty pulpit and immediately below the reading and clerk's desk. Parlors and committee rooms were conveniently arranged.

The state appropriation, including private subscriptions, amounted to $21,700. Of this amount, $9,500 was expended on the building, and the remaining portion distributed in the Woman's, Ethnological and other exhibits.

The members of the Delaware State Board of Commissioners were: Thomas B. Smith, president; George W. Emery, vice president; William R. Allaband, secretary; R. W. Reynolds, treasurer; Henry C. Conrad, Matthias T. Moore, Mrs. Caleb Churchman; Miss Ida Bacon, Mrs. Anna E. Hall, Gov. Robert J. Reynolds.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. J. Frank Ball, Mrs. Mary Kinder, alternates: Mrs. Thomas F. Armstrong, Mrs. May Torbert.

National Commission; George V. Massey, Willard Hall Porter, alternates: Charles F. Richard, William Saulsbury.

NEW YORK AT THE EXPOSITION.

The New York state appropriation was $600,000. The building cost $150,000, was three stories high and occupied a ground space of 105x160 feet. It was a frame structure with facing of staff in imitation of marble; the roof was decked and circled by a heavy balustrade, each pedestal of which supported an Italian vase filled with a bay tree. The flat roof with such surroundings made an attractive promenade and summer garden. On the north and south ends of the building were circular porticoes each having a fountain.

This building was not only very attractive, but arranged in such a way as to accommodate large gatherings of such distinguished guests as the commissioners were pleased to entertain. The various parlors, reception rooms and offices were conveniently located, handsomely furnished and attractive. The main hall had a mosaic floor and was decorated with imported silk hangings. This hall was 84 feet long, 46 feet wide and 45 feet high, the ceiling richly ornamented with fruit designs. It was known as the banquet hall and was the largest room of the kind at the Exposition. The lighting of this building required two thousand electric burners, on extra occasions such, as receptions, banquets, etc.

A relief map of the state of New York which cost $30,000 was greatly admired and served to give all visitors a correct idea of the topography of the empire state.

In Agricultural building were 997 exhibiters showing samples of wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, barley, sorgum, cane, sugar, syrup, beans, broom-corn, peas, butter, cheese, hops, wool, flax, silk, chestnuts, beechnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and preserved fruits.

In Horticultural building were 183 exhibiters showing peaches, grapes, apples, strawberries and canned fruits, palms, ferns, foliage plants, ornamental bulbons, flowering plants, orchids, roses, aquatic plants, magnolias, hydrangias, cannas, rock plants, cut flowers, and florist's supplies of all kinds, canned vegetables, garden implements, etc. In the Forestry building was an exhibit of the native woods of the state.

In Mines and Mining building were 247 exhibiters showing iron ore, petroleum, granite, limestone, coral shell, marble, sandstone, slate, garnet, clay and pressed bricks, glass sand, terra cotta, kaolin, cement, mineral water, mineral paint and salt.

In the Woman's department New York took the lead, the library being a part of their exhibit. In every department the state was represented.

The members of the New York State Board of Commissioners were Chauncey M. Depew, president; Gorton W. Allen, vice president; John Foord, secretary; Donald McNaughton, executive officer; John Boyd Thacher, Louis M. Howland, Walter L. Sessions, Charles A. Sweet.

Officers of the Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. Erastus Corning, president; Mrs. George Waddington, first vice president; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, second vice president; Mrs. Leslie Pell-Clarke, secretary; Miss Frances Todd Patterson, treasurer; Mrs. Florence C. Ives, chief clerk; Executive Committee: Mrs. Dean Sage, Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy, Miss Anna Roosevelt, Miss Caroline E. Dennis, Mrs. Howard G. White, Mrs. H. Walter Webb.

National Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt; alternates: Mrs. John Pope, Mra. A. M. Palmer.

National Commission: Chauncey M. Depew, John Boyd Thacher; alternates: James H. Breslin, James Roosevelt.



DELAWARE STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING AS IT APPEARED DURING THE EXERCISES ON "MANHATTAN DAY" AT THE EXPOSITION.

MISSOURI AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Missouri building was two stories high, with large dome 70 feet, flanked by smaller domes 48 feet high; the ground space occupied 86x86 feet.

The main entrance was of brown cut stone from the quarries of Warrensburg; the balance of the structure was frame, covered with staff. The rotunda of the building had a flooring of mosaic tile. There was a telegraph and post-office under the octagonal dome. On the left of the rotunda were two exhibit rooms 30x20 and 28x17 feet; also, press, reading-room, library and information bureau.

On the second floor was a large audience room, parlors, reading-room, toilet-rooms, committee room and special room for the Governor.

The plate glass, tile for roof and flooring, the plumbing and cut stone was all donated by Missouri manufacturers.

All the furniture in the building was made of native woods in artistic designs and in every way appropriate for the various rooms occupied.

Visitors will remember the two fine peacocks nicely mounted and having such attractive spreading tails that one could easily imagine that they must have been proud birds when alive.

One room was finished by Jasper county, the walls and ceiling covered with sparkling zinc and lead, with a beautiful onyx fire-place. Several cities furnished rooms which were occupied with interesting exhibits of their products and historical articles.

The Missouri appropriation for Exposition purposes was $150,000, which was expended as follows: State building, $45,000; Agricultural, $8,000; Mineral, $15,000; Horticultural, $10,000; Dairy, $10,000; Wool, $250; Forestry, $5,000; Fisheries, $1,000; Educational, $6,000; Live Stock, $16,000; Anthropological, $2,500; Woman's, $7,500; Archæological, $2,500.

In the Agricultural building they were 177 exhibiters, and they made a fine display of wheat, hay, corn, oats, grass seeds, rye, millet, clover, barley. broom-corn, flax, hemp, and 32 varieties of tobacco.

In the Mines and Mining building there were 105 exhibiters, with the following exhibits: galena, hematite, limonite, magnetite, fossil coal plants, blende, calcite, dolomite, marcasite, cerussite, silver ore, stalactite, martite, millerite, bituminous and cannel coal, marble, sandstone, cubes, limestone, polished marble, granite, porphyry, onyx, oil stones, tripoli, kaolin, clays, Roman brick, etc.

In Horticultural building a fine display was made by 71 exhibiters, consisting of grapes, peaches, cherries, blackberries, quinces, gooseberries, crab apples, plums, pears, apricots, nectarines, apples, currants, strawberries, peas, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, corn, squash, canteloupe, parsnips, radishes, cabbage, asparagus, celery, carrots, and beets.

In the Forestry building was a creditable showing of the different woods of the state, made by 15 exhibiters, consisting of blue ash, aspen, buckeye, catalpa, black wild cherry, dogwood, gum, hackberry, hickory, holly, linden, maple, pine, poplar, red bud, sassafras, willow, alder, bitter sweet, blackberry, rattan, carolina rose, prairie rose, saw briar, sheepsbery, strawberry, bush, summach, trumper, creeper, woohoo, wafer, ash, wisteria, oak, buckthorn, button bush, chokeberry, cissus, corkwood, crabapple, cross vine, dewberry, elder, grape, arrowroot, wild plum, and raspberry.

The following were members of the Missouri State Board of Commissioners: N. H. Gentry, president, Sedalia; Nathan Frank, vice-president, St. Louis; Wm. Dawson, secretary, New Madrid; Dr. E. McD. Coffey, treasurer, Platte City; Charles W. Green, Brookfield; H. H. Gregg, Joplin; Hugh J. McGowan, Kansas City; J. K. Gwynn, executive commissioner, St. Louis.

Ladies' Auxiliary Board: Mrs. Patti Moore, Kansas City; Mrs. J. N. Edwards, St. Joseph; Mrs. Teresa B. Adams, St. Louis; Mrs. S. P. Sparks, Warrensburg; Mrs. M. J. Phelps, Springfield; Mrs. J. J. Russell, Charleston.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Phoebe Couzins, St. Louis; Miss Lillian M. Brown, Kirkwood. Alternates: Mrs. Patti Moore, Kansas City; Mrs. A. L. Y. Orff, St. Louis.

National Commissioners: Thomas B. Bullene, Kansas City; Charles H. Jones, St. Louis. Alternates: O. H. Picher, Joplin; R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph.

Missouri had many special features in the Agricultural department. One of these was the reproduction of the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The structure was entirely of sugar cane, and, architecturally, it was a very fine piece of work. A perfect horse made from the different grains and grasses native to the state was another feature to be found in this exhibit and one that showed the possibility of the use of grains in ornamentation and reproduction of animals, birds and even men and women. The different shades and colors of the animal were almost perfect, each part being composed of a different kind of grain, the grain used showing artistic care in combination.



MISSOURI STATE BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION.

AGRICULTURAL ARCHITECTURE.

Never before at an exhibition in this or any other country has there been such a widespread and diversity of ornamental architecture in the construction of exhibits and booths in the departments devoted to the products of the soil. This has been brought to the highest state of perfection in the Illinois and Iowa state buildings, where the work done in grains and grasses is something really wonderful to those not familiar with the possibilities of such ingredients for decorative purposes.

The farm scene in the Illinois building is one of the most attractive pieces of art work done at the Fair, and calls forth more praise from visitors than anything else in the same line of decoration. In the Iowa building is some panel work that requires the closest inspection in order to convince one that it is not done in oils, or that it is not the product of the brush or pencil, so perfect is the colors blended.

In the Agricultural building there are any number of pieces of work done in grains and grasses that are marvels of architecture and show artistic ability of the highest order on the part of the artist. The figure of a woman in the North Dakota pavilion, that of a horse in the Missouri, and many other pieces and designs are among the most attractive things to be seen in the building.

The possibilities of the grains and grasses as materials for decorative purposes seem to be infinite in number, the different colors making harmony possible. The greatest article for this class of work is corn. This great American product offers possibilities in the architectural line that none of the others can, owing to the ability to use it in the ear.

FOREIGN EXHIBITS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The active part taken by foreign countries in the World's Fair is seen to a large degree in the Agricultural building. Here may be found exhibits from countries that do not have a showing of any kind in the other departments of the Fair. This is true of quite a number of smaller countries of South America and Africa, including British Guiana, Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela, Paraguay and several other South American states, and Cape Colony, South Africa.

Of the European countries Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia and Germany take the lead, each state making an extensive exhibit. New South Wales is prominent in this department for her exhibit of the wool industry of that section, making by far the largest and finest display of this product at the Fair. Japan has a fine showing in the west end of the building in which her silk industry is given prominence. The cases filled with silk cocoons form a very interesting feature of the exhibit.

Canada occupies a conspicuous place on the main aisle near the east end of the building in which she has an exhibit of her products that challenge competition. Throughout the entire building, both on the main floor and in the galleries, foreign countries have displays in all branches pertaining to the products of the soil, all helping to complete the world's showing of what tillers of Mother Earth can produce by cultivation.

IN THE FORESTRY DISPLAY.

Visitors at the Exposition find one of the most interesting exhibits in the display made in the Forestry building of the different varieties of woods to be found in all parts of the world. As almost everything that enters into the house in the way of furniture is made from the woods of some part of the world, this exhibit is the more attractive. To name the great variety of woods shown would be impossible without making an extensive and elaborate article, but at least a half a day should be spent in this building by all who visit the Fair.

FARM MACHINERY EXHIBIT.

The display of farm machinery in the annex to the Agricultural building is the largest and of a greater variety than any other class of exhibits at the Fair. Almost the entire exhibit is made by American inventors, and the different machines used for farm work fill almost the entire annex. In the display of reapers and harvesters as well as mowers, the McCormick, Deering, Wood and Champion take the lead.

The exhibit of plows and cultivators includes everything that can in any way be utilized for tilling the soil and saving labor for the farmer. Several different inventions for road-making are shown which has and will revolutionize this class of work. In threshing machines the J. I. Case, the Aultman, the Minneapolis thresher and half a dozen other makes are shown, each having superior qualities of its own.

Different kinds of pumps and apparatus for wells are displayed in great varieties, from the old-time chain-pump to the later-day force pumps. The whole annex is filled with appliances that save the farmer much of the labor he formerly was compelled to exert in order that he might be able to properly cultivate the land and harvest his crops.



PHOTOGRAPH OF HORSE REPRODUCED IN GRAINS IN THE MISSOURI PAVILION, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

A NIGHT AT THE EXPOSITION

July 4th, 1893, was one of the many red-letter days at the Expositon, with nearly three hundred thousand people in attendance, and it was a fitting celebration of the Nation's Independence.

While the sun with its heat and brilliancy was disappearing in the west, the chime of bells on Machinery Hall was entertaining the immense concourse of people with soothing music, when suddenly the dome of Administration building is in a flood of light from thousands of electric burners, quickly followed by the lighting up of the surrounding buildings and the Court of Honor.

Presently the electric fountains began to play and colored streams of water in artistic combinations of beauty, were forced into view to return again and make glad the fish of our inland sea.

The lagoons and grand basin were lined with points of light, while the electric launches and Venetian gondolas glide swiftly aronnd in every direction, filled with happy people who are entranced with the beauty of the scene. Enormous search lights, vieing with the orbs of the heavens, at short intervals peer in every direction, adding brilliancy and variety to the picture. Very soon the gorgeous display of fireworks commences on the Lake Front and continues for an hour with brilliant surprises sufficent to last a life time. Who could tell the story of enchantment that meets the eye in every direction?

Imagine the "fire-flies" in a mid-summer night, as they pass and repass in all directions, showing their flickering light; increase the number a thousand times and you would not have the brightness of a single electric burner, hundreds of which are around and about you on every hand. Think of Aladdin with his wonderful lamps and recall the story of the wonders he saw, then gaze again at the almost heavenly vision that is being photographed on your mind through the medium of your own stereoscopic eyes.

See those bursting bombs of colored lights, high up in the air and gently descending in showers of gold, blue, crimson and yellow, Look at those immense rockets of blazing fire and burning fuse.

Walk east to the lake and admire the long row of colored lights and torches, that seemed to be burning on the surface of the water in all colors of the rainbow; watch the passing and repassing crowds, as they hurry from one place to another, as though afraid of missing a single one of the many attractive pieces.

Walk to Wooded Island and secure a glimpse of Fairy Land outdone; see everywhere among the trees, bushes and along the walks, Chinese lanterns, in all shapes and colors, with the small jack lanterns, arranged in countless numbers slong the edge of the Island and in the shadows of the underbrush.

"The fragrance of fair garden stole
Through silent spaces dusky,
Detective fire-flies flashed patrol
Down many path ways musky."

Watch the launches, as they pass in all



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MISSOURI PAVILION IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR

directions, with their decorations of colored lights and freighted with happy spirits who are not dreaming, but alive to the matchless beauty on every hand.

Combine all the adjectives in the English language that express beauty, loveliness, grace and perfection, even then you will fail to describe a gala night at the Exposition, when in the zenith of its glory

"Jeweled with ivory paraces like these;
By day a miracle, a dream by night;
Yet real as beauty is, and as the seas,
Whose waves glance back keen lines of glittering light."



ST. LOUIS BRIDGE REPRODUCED FROM SUGAR CANE, MISSOURI EXHIBIT IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.



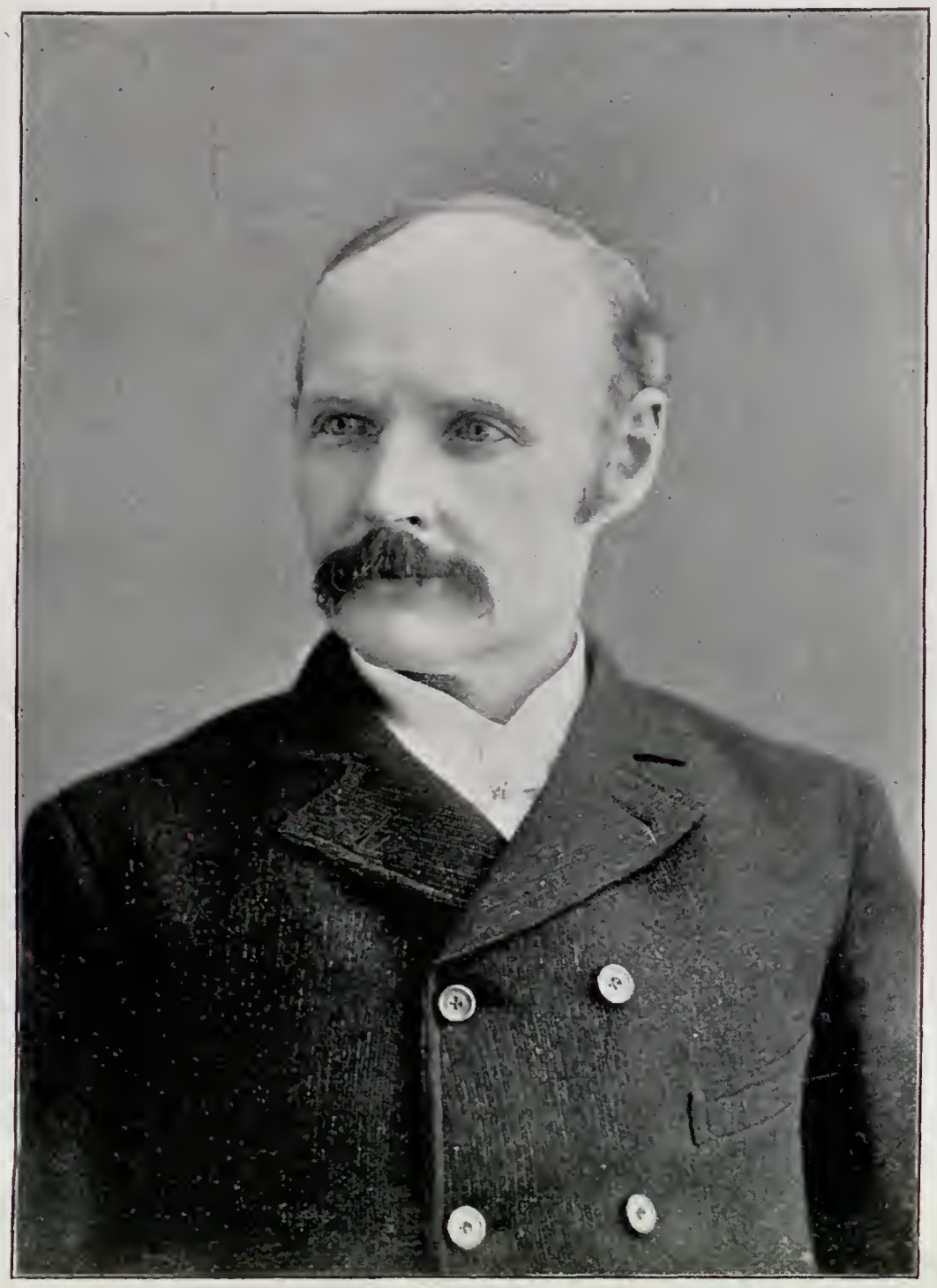
EXHIBIT OF MISSOURI IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

HON. JAMES M. WELLS.

James M. Wells, the Executive Commissioner for Idaho, was born in Erie County, state of New York, but moved to Michigan with his parents at the early age of two years, where he was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. Seized with the spirit of adventure he left school and crossed the plains in 1880, remaining at Virginia City, Nevada, something more than a year. On the 11th day of August, 1861, he sailed for his home in Michigan, where in December of that year he enlisted as a private soldier in the Eighth regiment of the Michigan cavalry. He participated in the celebrated Morgan raid through the states of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, being present at the capture of that noted rebel chieftain. He was also with his regiment through the campaigns of East Tennessee, Atlanta and Nashville, and was promoted meantime to the rank of Captain. Capt. Wells was twice a prisoner of war, and was entertained in three southern prisons. He was one of the party to pass through the historic tunnel at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., and was among the forty-eight prisoners who made good their escape at that time. Returning to his regiment he was again captured near Athens, Ga., in August, 1864, on the celebrated raid led by General Stoneman, for the purpose of releasing the federal prisoners at Macon and Andersonville. In common with many other officers of this command Capt. Wells was placed under fire of the federal batteries at Charleston, S. C. From Charleston he was exchanged and mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn., July, 1865. In 1868 he immigrated to Mississippi, receiving an appointment by the general government in the Internal Revenue service, and subsequently served as a writer on several different daily newspapers. From Mississippi, in 1877, the subject of this sketch moved to Washington, D. C., where he filled important positions in the War Department and United States Treasury, under Secretaries McCreary, Sherman and Windom. In 1884, being broken in health from disease contracted while a prisoner of war, he immigrated to Idaho and settled on a ranch where he still lives.

Mr. Wells was a member of the first legislature of Idaho, where he served in the State Senate with honor and distinction. He was strongly urged to become a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket at the coming election, but declined the nomination, prefering to carry out the work so favorably begun.

Being the only Commissioner for Idaho, and with Alliene Case, Secretary, constituting its entire State Board, beginning the work nearly a year behind every other state in the Union, Commissioner Wells has labored hard and earnestly to bring the "Gem of the Mountains" to the front in this great work, and his efforts are being crowned with success.



HON. JAMES M. WELLS,

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FOR IDAHO.

COL. JOHN E. STEARNS.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FOR IDAHO.

John E. Stearns was born in Chicago in 1851. He has made the West his home for the last twenty years, four of which he has spent in Idaho. Mr. Stearns is a Democrat and an ardent admirer of Cleveland. He is at present President of the Nampa Board of Trade, President of the Nampa Times Publishing Company, and is engaged in the double capacity of merchant and dealer in heavy hardware and agriculture implements. Although a busy man, he does not forget his duty as a World's Fair Commissioner and leaves nothing undone to promulgate the interests to have his state well represented at the great Fair.

A life-sized figure of an elephant chiseled out of a block of solid stone will be on exhibition at Chicago from Indiana.



COL. JOHN E. STEARNS,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FOR IDAHO.



IDAHO STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

PERPETUITY OF THE EXPOSITION.

It is only at rare intervals that we have sufficient data to, with any degree of accuracy, estimate what the real progress of the world is. In every workshop, laboratory, private house, store and factory, the minds of men and women are activeiy planning some improvement that will reduce to a minimum the work, toil and drudgery of life and increase in every way the pleasures of living.

The masses of our people only have a realizing sense of the improvements that are being made, when they are occasionally called to witness some great exhibition of the skill and cunning of man, as shown in the product of their handiwork.

In the regular order of nature, a person can only live a moment at a time, but when called upon to visit such a magnificent display of the accomplishments of man, as were to be found in such a profusion at the Columbian Exposition, we unconsciously assimilate the life of a great many men, as they labored to perfect the models, machines and manufactured articles that have added so much to the progressive civilization of the day.

Columns, pages or volumes, might be written about the improved machinery and the detail as to quality and usefulness of new inventions, but it is only when they are seen by the people that the real educational process commences.

The descriptive powers of some writers, supplemented by attractive and accurate typographical books, pamphlets or papers, form our principal means for culture, but the eyes of every person are their own best means of carrying impressions to the mind, from the objective realities they see and hence it is, that the Columbian Exposition will be remembered as the most important educational institution ever knewn, because it contained in greater variety, perfection and accuracy the results of the world's most accomplished artists, artisans, and mechanics.

It would be impossible to say just how many people there are in the world, because a complete census has never been taken; but this we know that in the economy of nature no two persons think just alike, and hence it is that the progress of the world must show comparative progress in every line of thought, and this fact was fully demonstrated at the great Exposition, which will live in song and story as long as men live or books are written. The present perfection of copper-plate engraving from sun pictures has preserved the White City and its exhibits.

IDAHO AT THE EXPOSITION.

The members of the Idaho State Board of Commissioners were James M. Wells, executive commissioner; Alliene Case, assistant commissioner; C. M. Sain, secretary; and about fifty other ladies and gentlemen from different parts of the state.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Anna E. M. Farnum, Mrs. J. C. Straughan; alternates: Mrs. Louise L. Barton, Mrs. Ella R. Miller.

National Commission: George A. Manning, John E. Stearns; alternates: A. J. Crook, John M. Burke.

The state appropriation was $50,000. The building cost $28,000; Mineral exhibit, $41,000; Horticultural exhibit, 6,000; Forestry exhibit, $500; Educational exhibit, $600; Floral exhibit, $600; Scenic exhibit, $1,200.

Idaho state building was a three story log cabin, in the Swiss style of architecture, with roof extending ten feet beyond the building line. All material used in the construction was brought from the state; the foundation was of basaltic rock and lava, but the main part of the building was of stripped cedar logs, stained to the appearance of weather-beaten age. The generous supply of wide balconies was very enjoyable. The chimneys were large, roughly stuccoed to imitate in appearance those of real pioneer days. The area occupied was 70x90 feet; on the first floor was a large hall, having stone fire place and log mantel, office, sleeping apartments and toilet rooms.

On the second floor was the women's reception room 24x48 feet in size, representing a miner's cabin, the fireplace of which was made of metaliferous rock and the andirons, door latches etc., were made in imitation of miner's tools, The men's reception room 27x48 feet, in style of a hunter's and trapper's cabin, fire place made of Idaho lava, andirons of bear traps and fish spears, and other hardware representing Indian weapons, arrows, etc. The entire third floor, was one large hall for special receptions.

The Agricultural exhibit which was prepared by Idaho, was unfortunately burnt in transit. In Horticultural building, were 126 exhibiters showing grapes, prunes, peaches, pears, plums, nuts and vegetables.

In Mining building were 282 exhibiters showing, iron ore, pyrites, gold and silver ore, galena, gold quartz, amethysts, lead ore, petrified wood, magnesian rock, garnets, sulphurets, granite, marble, jasper, alabaster, pumice stone, mica. lime, asphaltum, alum, copper, tin ore.



RHODE ISLAND'S STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

RHODE ISLAND AT THE EXPOSITION.

The members of the Rhode Island State board of commissioners were: E. Benjamin Andrews, president; Arthur H. Watson, vice president; Charlotte F. Daily, secretary and treasurer; John C. Wyman, executive commissioner; John P. Sandborn, Hiram Howard, Walter A. Peck, Marsden J. Perry, Daniel B. Pond, Richard Thornley.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Amey M. Starkweather, Miss Charlotte F. Dailey; alternates: Mrs. Geo, A. Mumford, Miss Loraine P. Bucklin.

National commission: L. B. Goff, G. C. Simms; alternates: Jeffrey Hazard, Lorillard Spencer.

The Rhode Island building was built in Greek style of architecture with columnar porticos on four sides of the building; the west or front side was semi-circular in plan, with arched openings between the Ionic pilasters, the latter being of full height of the two stories.

The north and south porches had four fluted Ionic columns, each extending the full height of two stories. The columns were surmounted by an enriched Ionic entablature with decorated moldings, modillions and dentils; above the entablature the building was finished with a balustrade surrounding the four sides of the roof, with ornamental urns over each pedestal in the balustrade. The building was two stories high occupied a ground space of 32x59 feet, and constructed with wood and staff in imitation of granite.

Entrance to the building from all sides was through French windows opening to the floor. The main hall was 18x25 feet, parlors and offices were conveniently arranged. An appropriate room was assigned for the use of the Governor of the state. All floors were in hard wood and the interiors furnished in cypress.

The state appropriation was $50,000, of which $11,000, was expended on the building. In the Fisheries department the state made a fine display of one of its principal industries, expend- $4,000 on the exhibit, which consisted of canned and smoked fish and fishing tackle.

The eduational exhibit made in the Liberal Arts department covered the whole range of educational institutions and work in the state. It cost $5,000 to collect, install and maintain this exhibit.

The state was also represented by individual exhibiters in nearly every department at the Exposition.

COLORADO AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Colorado building was erected at a cost of $32,000 and was in Spanish renaissance style of architecture. It was an imposing structure with its two towers each 98 feet high. The skeleton of the building was made of wood and this was entirely covered with "staff" or plaster, in special designs suitable for such a structure, tinted ivory color, which assisted in bringing out to perfection the profuse ornamentation. The roofs of building and towers were covered with red Spanish tiles, which in a bright day gave a strong contrast with the light color of the building.

Including the end porticos the building was 125 feet long with a depth of 45 feet and 26 feet to the cornice line. The front vestibule opened to the main hall and on either side were stairways leading to the floor above.

Commissioners were: Governor Davis H. Waite, of Aspen, president; A. B. McKinley, of Denver, vice president; O. C. French, of Denver, secretary; Joseph A. Thatcher, of Pueblo, treasurer; B. S. LaGrange, of Greely, Frederick Steinhauer, of Denver, Nathan B. Coy, of Denver, R. E. Goodell, of Leadville, Joseph H. Smith, of Denver, H. B. Gillespie, of Aspen, W. S. Coburn, of Paoma.

Messrs. O. C. French, J. H. Smith, R. E. Goodell, and H. B. Gillespie were also members of the National commission. The Board of Lady Managers were Mrs. L. P. Coleman, Buena Vista, Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo; Alternates, Mrs. Wm. Patrick, Leadville, Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, Denver.

The state appropriation was $132,000, a portion of which was specially assigned for the following exhibits: Agricultural, $15,500, Mining, $20,000, Horticultural, $16,500, Forestry, occupied a prominent position.

Being essentially a mining state one of the finest exhibits made in the Mines and Mining department was made by Colorado. In the west gallery of this building was the celebrated "Silver Queen" as representative of the great industry and product of the state.

The exhibit of gold and silver ores and quartz was among the largest from any of the mining states, but it took the lead in displaying its silver product. The chief of this division Frederick J. V. Skiff, being a Colorado man, the state took pride in making one of its greatest displays in the department.

In the Anthropological building her collection of relics and antiquities were the most interesting and rare. Her forestry display contained woods useful for ornamentation and general building.

The State's exhibit, taken as a whole, was one



COLORADO STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

At the rear of the hall was a large onyx mantel and on either side of the hall were glass doors leading to ladies' reception room, gentlemen's smoking-room and offices, each opening into an uncovered terrace, surrounded by a balustrade. The assembly room was on the second floor extending the entire length of the building, had a high vaulted ceiling with an ornamental cornice.

At the ends of the assembly rooms were reading and writing rooms and all supplied with electric lights, the hanging balconies from these rooms were attractive exterior features.

Both the front and rear balconies of the building were enjoyed by all visitors, as well as the view from the towers which could be reached by convenient staircases.

The members of the Colorado state Board of $2,500, Anthropological, 9,500, Woman's, $10,000, miscellaneous, $5,000. In all of these departments very creditable displays were made.

Colorado not only made an exhaustive exhibit in her own state building, but was represented in almost every department at the Exposition. Her display of fruits, fresh, dried and canned, formed one of the most attractive displays in the Horticultural department. There was also a fine display of fruit trees and nursery stock in the nursery exhibit.

In the agricultural department the exhibits from the state occupied four groups and 176 classes, including exhaustless displays of all kinds of grains and grasses, the state commission alone making an exhibit of grasses containing sixty varieties and twenty varieties of forage plants. Broomcorn, sugar cane and flax also of great merit, and was a surprise to those who considered it devoted entirely to the mining industry, and showed that in agriculture and horticulture she could rank with many of her neighbors, whose prairies were much more fertile and broader than hers.

In the old time maps what is now the wealthy state of Colorado was part of the "Great American Desert" supposed to be inhabited only by wild Indians. The state is in form a perfect parallelogram and is the only state in the union with lines so defined.

The mineral wealth of Colorado is inexhaustable and the scenery is grand beyond description, as the main range of the Rocky Mountains traverse the state from north to south.

The state contains 103,477 square miles of territory or 56,205,875 acres.

WEST VIRGINIA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The state building was attractive, commodious and home like, having large porches, comfortable lounging seats, in representation of a well-to-do West Virginia residence.

The reception halls, parlors and committee rooms were finished in hard wood: the walls were plastered and ceilings were ornamental iron work. Every exposed part of the building was constructed of state products.

In bas-relief, the coat of arms, was placed over the entrance. Four large fire-places were adorned with handsome carved wood mantels. The building occupied ground space 58x123 feet.

The state appropriation was $60,000. The building cost $22,000; the Agricultural exhibit, $3,150. In the Mining department she was represented by 251 exhibiters showing: iron ores, coal, coke, oil, asphaltum, brownstone, limestone, sandstone, marble, granite, grindstone, clay, fire brick, lime, copper ores and mineral waters. To erect the pavilion and make this exhibit, $4,600 was expended.

In Forestry building was shown hardwood logs, planks and saplings, sprnce and hemlock, laths and shingles, panel veneers, brush and implement handles, tanbark and commercial woods of the state. The collection arrangement and care of this exhibit cost $3,500. Two thousand and two hundred dollars was expended on educational exhibit in the Liberal Arts department.

Members of the State Board of Commissioners were: W. N Chancellor, president: M. C. McKay, secretary; George M. Bowers, treasurer; R. S. Carr, John S. Naylor, Sidney Haymond.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. W. N. Linch, Miss Lily I. Jackson; alternates: Mrs. G. W. Z. Black, Miss Annie M. Mahan.

National Commission: James D. Butt, I. W. St. Clair; alternates: John Corcoran, Wellington Vrooman.

MONTANA AT THE EXPOSITION.

Montana appropriated $100,000 for the exhibit at the World's Fair. The state building cost $19,200. It was one story in height, and having a wide gallery extending around the main hall, was in every way suitable for displaying the state exhibits. The ground space occupied was 62x112 feet, built of wood, covered with staff, having a tin and canvass roof with glass dome for light, the vestibule had a marble floor, with ceiling paneled in staff. The building was conveniently arranged with reception parlors, banquet hall and offices, furnished in Georgia pine, nicely tinted.

The states' mineral resources received the greatest attention, $15,500 being expended in making the exhibit. There were 538 exhibiters in this department, and the display led with gold and silver, as its most prominent mineral product. Copper, iron, tin and lead found a place, also a fine showing of building and ornamental stone. The silver statute of Justice, containing over $50,000 worth of solid silver, was one of the most attractive features of this exhibit. There were also gold nuggets valued $40,000 and silver bricks worth $14,500.

In the Agricultural department the state expended $5,500, in erecting a handsome pavilion and filling it with a collection of agricultural products that rivalled any state at the Fair.

Although practically out of the fruit belt, with the exception of the more hardy varieties, she spent $1,300 in making a very creditable exhibit of her horticultural products in the Horticultural department.

Over $200 was spent in making an exhibit of its wool and sheep industry, and in the Liberal Arts department $2,000 was expended on an educational exhibit.

The members of the Montana State Board of Commissioners were Stephan DeWolfe, president; Allen R. Joy, vice president; James G. Ramsey, secretary; David G. Brown, treasurer; W. M. Bickford, executive commissioner; Phil Lovell, Herbert O. Chowen, C. R. Middleton, Alf. J, Stephens, Wm. M. Nevitt, Thomas Joyes, A. J. Davidson, D. A. Pease, Wm. H. Sutherlin, George M. Hayes, George W. Morse.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Clara L. McAdow, Mrs. J. E. Rickards; alternates: Mrs. M. D. Cooper, Mrs. L. E. Howey.

National Commission: L. H. Hershfield, Dr. A. H. Mitchell; alternates: B. F. White, T. E. Collins,



WEST VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



MONTANA'S STATISTICAL PYRAMID IN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.



INTERIOR VIEW OF MONTANA'S PAVILION IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERIOR OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, LOOKING WEST, SHOWING THE GREAT IRON GATES IN THE GERMAN EXHIBIT



INTERIOR VIEW OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH FROM GALLERY, SHOWING THE RUSSIAN. DENMARK, CANADA AND FRENCH SECTIONS.

A MECHANICAL WONDER.

"Have you taken a ride on the Ferris Wheel?" This question is asked many thousand times a day by many thousands of people who visit the World's Fair. It has become the general impression of everybody who attends the Fair that a visitor who does not take a ride on the Ferris Wheel has missed one of the greatest opportunities of his life. One of the first questions asked by the great multitude that daily gather around this wonderful piece of mechanism, and admire its beauty, immensity, and the ease and smoothness with which it revolves, is who is the man that invented this wonder of the nineteenth century, by the side of which the Eiffel Tower pales into insignificance. We will endeavor to answer that question by giving a brief sketch of the life of the inventor, Mr. George Washington Gale Ferris.

Mr. Ferris was born at Galesburg, Illinois, February 14, 1859. He was educated at the California Military Academy, Oakland, Cal., where he gradnated as a Captain, afterwards entering Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1881, having pursued entirely an engineering course and obtaining the degree of C. E. After graduating from Troy Polytechnic, he spent some time in New York city as assistant engineer, doing office work in connection with the proposed railroad from Cincinnati to Baltimore. He was afterwards assistant chief engineer in charge of location of the above road, beginning work at Charleston, W. Va., and following the line up the Elk river and over the Allegheny Mountains.

Early in 1883 Mr. Ferris took a position with the Louisville Bridge and Iron Co., of Louisville, Ky., where he remained until the construction of the Henderson Bridge across the Ohio river at Henderson, Ky., was begun, when he was appointed assistant engineer, having supervision of the sinking and concreting of the pneumatic caissons under that bridge. Since that time Mr. Ferris has been actively engaged in the construction of great bridges in all sections of the country. In 1883 he established the metallurgical firm in Pittsburg, under the name of G. W. G. Ferris & Co., which has been very successful. In 1888 he established, in connection with the Metallurgical Institute, a branch known as Ferris, Kaufman & Co. This firm has also been very successful.

When work was begun on the World's Fair, the question of constructing something to represent American engineering came up. Mr. Ferris at once began planning the mechanical wonder now to be seen on Midway Plaisance. The history of his labor, discouragements, disappointments and final success would fill volumes. Sufficient to say that he did not obtain the concession from the Exposition officials until December, 28, 1892. With indomitable will, perseverance and energy, the great structure was completed and ready for business in less than six months from that time, the inauguration ceremonies taking place June 21, 1893.

The wheel is composed of two wheels of the same size, connected and held together with rods and struts, which, however, do not approach closer than twenty feet to the periphery. Each wheel has for its outline a curved, hollow, square iron beam, 25½ x 19 inches. At a distance of 40 feet within this circle is another circle of a lighter beam. These beams are called crowns, and are connected and held together by an elaborate truss-work. Within this smaller circle there are no beams, and at a distance there appears to be nothing. But at the center of the great wheel is an immense iron axle, 32 inches thick and 45 feet in length. Each of the twin wheels, where the axle passes through it, is provided with a large iron hub, 16 feet in diameter. Between these hubs and the inner "crowns" there are no connections except spoke rods, 2½ inches in diameter, arranged in pairs, 13 feet apart at the crown connection. At a distance they look like mere spider webs, and the wheel seems to be dangerously devoid of substantial support.

The explanation of this is that the Ferris Wheel—at least inside the smaller crowns—is constituted on the principle of a bicycle wheel. The lower half is suspended from the axle by the spoke rods running downward, and the upper half of the wheel is supported by the lower half. All the spoke rods running from the axle north, when it is in any given position, might be removed, and the wheel would be as solid as it would be with them. The only difference is that the Ferris Wheel hangs by its axle, while a bicycle wheel rests on the ground, and the weight is applied downward on the axle.

The thirty-six carriages of the great wheel are hung on its periphery at equal intervals. Each car is twenty-seven feet long, thirteen feet wide, and nine feet high. It has a heavy frame of iron, but is covered externally with wood. It has a door and five broad plate glass windows on each side. It contains forty revolving chairs, made of wire and screwed to the floor.

The wheel, with its cars and passengers, weighs about 1,200 tons, and therefore needs something substantial to hold it up. Its axis is supported, therefore, on two skeleton iron towers, pyramidal in form, one at each end of it. They are 40 x 50 feet at the bottom and 6 feet square at top, and about 140 feet high, the side next to the wheel being perpendicular, and the other sides slanting. Each tower has four great feet, and each foot rests on an underground foundation 20x20x20 feet. Cross bars of steel are laid at the bottom of the concrete, and the feet of the tower are connected with and bolted to them with iron rods.

The success of the wheel was demonstrated from the very start. The day following the opening ceremonies it carried 8,000 people, and this average was kept up steadily until the middle of July when it showed a marked increase, and through August the receipts have been much larger. Those who go up in the wheel, paying their fifty cents, come down declaring that they would not take ten dollars for their experience, and go away to their friends inducing them to pay a visit, and all become, after their ride, a walking advertisement of the wheel.

The World's Fair will undoubtedly reap a very large income from the receipts of the wheel, although the concession in one respect, was very favorable to the inventor, viz. that the first cost of the wheel should be allowed to be deducted first from the gross receipts, without any tax whatever being levied by the Exposition company. The first cost was $325,000, which is at this time entirely paid back to the stockholders, and a large revenue of fifty per cent. of the gross receipts is now being paid to the World's Fair.

A great many people have refrained from riding on the wheel out of a feeling of timidity. That the great structure is absolutely safe was demonstrated during the severe storm here in July, when the wind blew with a velocity of over 100 miles an hour. At that time Mr. Ferris rode to the highest part of the wheel, while the wind was blowing its fiercest. When he came to the earth again he claimed that hardly a tremor of the wheel was noticeable, although, of course, the car swayed more or less on its pinion.

It has been tested to its utmost capacity hundreds of times, every car being filled to the limit. The great engine and machinery that drives the wheel is perfect, and should any accident ever occur to this engine, a duplicate of it stands ready to take up the work at once. At night it is made doubly attractive by thousands of electric lights that are arranged in and around the wheel, making it look like two great circles of fire.



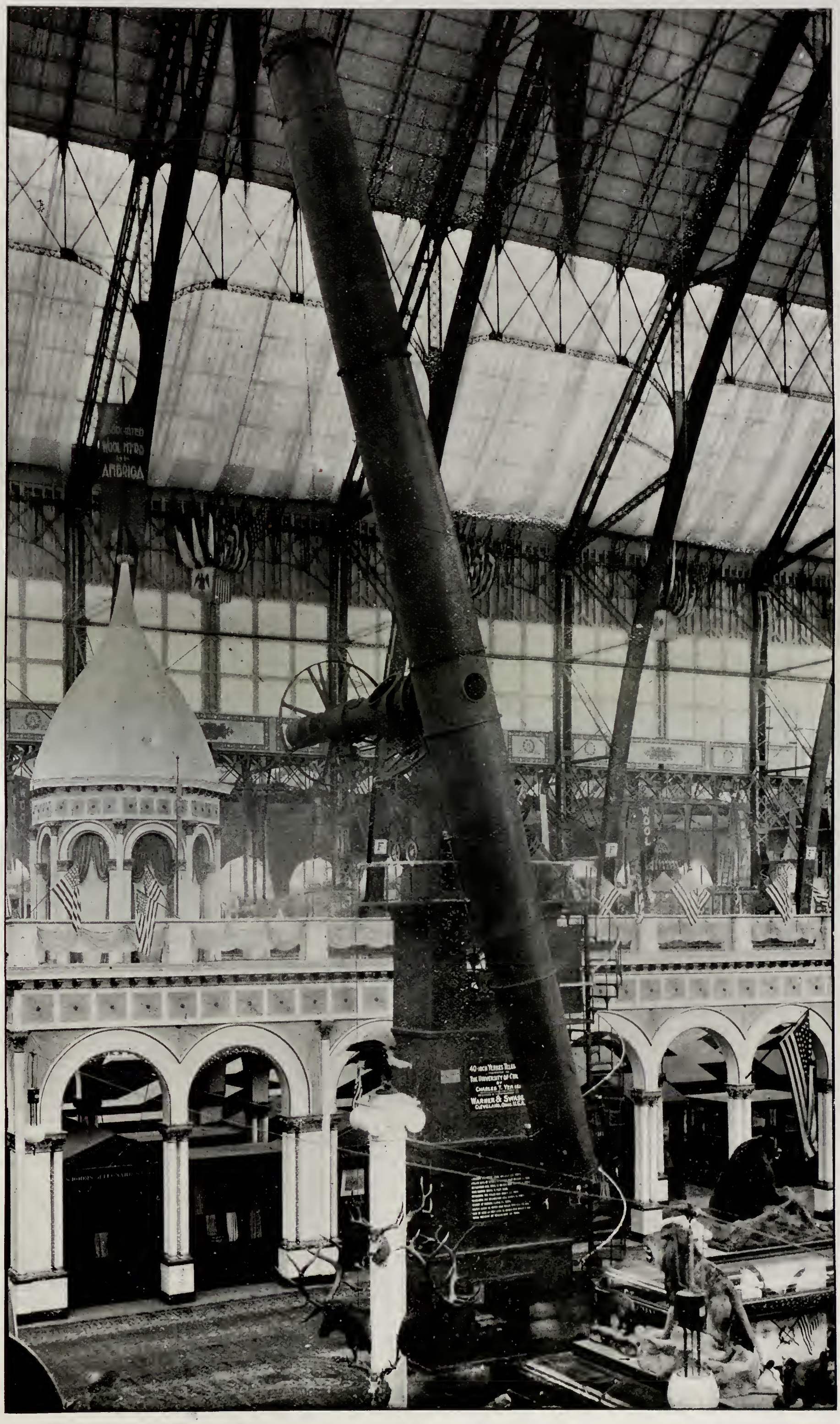
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FERRIS WHEEL ON MIDWAY PLAISANCE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE YERKES' TELESCOPE.

An exhibit that attracts much attention and many comments stands in the north end of the Manufactures building. Thousands of visitors at the Fair pass into the building every day, and the first object that greets them is a square steel column, rising up from the floor to a height of about forty feet. As their eyes follow this column from the bottom up they behold a mass of wheels, having the appearance of the interior mechanism of a clock. Suspended on an axis is a huge tube, which looks for all the world like one of the big cannons in the Government buildirg.

At last they have found the great Krupp gun they have read so much about. At least that is what a great many peo-ple at once observe to themselves or to their friends. As they move around in order to get a better view, they suddenly come across the following inscription written on one side of the frame-work: "The Yerkes' Telescope, Presented to the Chicago University by Charles T. Yerkes."

This great revealer of the solar system has a double interest for everybody, from the fact that it is the largest telescope in the world and has been presented to what promises to be the greatest university in this country. The column it rests upon is forty-three feet high and weighs fifty tons. The polar axis of steel is fifteen inches in diameter and weighs three and one-half tons, while the declination axis also of steel, is twelve inches in diameter and weighs one and one-half tons. The main driving wheel is eight feet in diameter and the driving clock, which moves the great tube, weighs one and one-half tons. The object glass is forty inches in diameter, the largest ever made, and weighs, with the cell, 750 pounds. The tube is 64 feet in length and 12 inches in diameter. The total weight of the entire piece of mechanism is 75 tons.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TELESCOPE PRESENTED TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY BY CHARLES T. YERKES, NOW IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

This telescope is the gift of Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago, who is president of the North and West Side Street Railway companies, to the University of Chicago. At the close of the Fair the instrument will be removed to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, this location being decided upon from the fact of it being away from the dust and smoke of the city, which would have made its use almost impossible.

THE SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

In the west and south gallery of the Manufactures building can be found the exhibit made by the educational institutions throughout the country. This exhibit is of great interest to all, from the fact that it shows, by practical illustration, the work done by different schools, under different plans of education. To those interested in educational work this exhibit will be of invaluable benefit, and should be given close inspection, as it will convey new ideas to all. The work is taken from all grades of scholars, the kindergarten, public school, high school and colleges contributing to the exhibit. Drawing displays occupy the greatest amount of space and some artistic work is shown.

JAPAN AT THE EXPOSITION.

Japan was officially represented at the World's Columbian Exposition by the following gentlemen: H. E. Gozo Tateno, vice president of commission; Hon. S. Tegima, C. Matsudaira, imperial commissioners; M. Kuru, official architect; T. Uchida, H. Ishizawa, K. Tawara, H. Akiyama, Y. Yambe, secretaries; H. Shimamura, U. Saito, K, Neiva, S. Nishemina, M. Taketo, K. Watano, J. Takamine. R. Hayakawa, Mr. Shioda, S. Okamotos councilors; S. Amono, examiner of art works.

The Japanese building, located on Wooded Island, was modeled after the Ho-o-den (Phœnix Temple), which was built over 800 years ago and is still standing at Uji, Japan.

This edifice was indeed three buildings connected by wide porches. The styles of architecture common in Japan 150 years, 400 years and 800 years ago, were illustrated in the erection of the building. The roofs were covered with sheet copper, and the walls and ceilings were elaborately painted by Japanese artists.

Japan occupied the front rank among the foreign countries in their exhibit of artistic work in several of the departments, especially in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts departments, and exquisite silk embroidery designs and workmanship in the Fine Art department.

In the Manufactures department Japan built a handsome pavilion in the north end of the building, the style of architecture being entirely Japanese. In this pavilion was the largest number of exhibits made by any single country in the department. The catalogue showed 2089 separate and distinct exhibits covering almost the entire range of manufactured good. There were vases in almost countless numbers and sizes, at prices ranging up to a small fortune. Porcelain ware, China, pottery, ivory and wood-carvings occupied a conspicuous place in this list. There were also silk and cotton fabrics in various styles and grades, dye stuffs, paints, druggists' supplies and a thousand and one things that showed the cunning of the Japanese artisan.

In Agricultural building were 479 exhibiters making a display of rice, vermicelli, starch, glucose, canned meat, teas, tobaccos, hemp, silk cocoons, vegetable wax, etc.

In Horticultural building were 20 exhibiters of wines, persimmons, chestnuts, trees, plants, orchids, ornamental plants, seeds, mushrooms The famous dwarf trees were shown in this department.

In Fisheries building were 72 exhibiters illustrating in their collections the Japanese way of fishing and the products from their labor, such as edible substances prepared from sea weed, oysters, mussels, scollops, lobsters, crabs,



HO-O-DEN (PHENIX TEMPLE) REPRODUCED AT THE EXPOSITION BY JAPAN. PRESENTED TO JACKSON PARK AT CLOSE OF THE EXPOSITION.

prawns, sardines, canned fish and fish oils.

In Art Gallery were 348 exhibiters of sculpture, carvings and paintings in oil, architectural models and works of decorative art.

In Liberal Arts department were 91 exhibiters illustrating hygiene, surgical instruments, education, literature, civil engineering, government, commerce, associations, music and musical instruments.

In Woman's building were 76 exhibiters showing a large number of useful, ornamental and attractive articles made by Japanese women.

In Mines and Mining building were 48 exhibiters with specimens of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils, manganise, coal, marble, emery, clays, tiles, sulphur, salt, copper, antimony, gold and silver leaf, etc.

In Transportation department was a collective exhibit of models, diagrams, charts, and

the garden and house were decorated with Chinese lanterns, the whole making a very picturesque scene.

EXHIBIT FROM ALGIERS.

In the northeast section of the Agricultural building Algiers occupied quite an area in making an extensive exhibit of the products of the country. The booth was very tastily arranged. A fountain rose up in the center of the exhibit. The drapings of the pavilion were of silk work, while the floor was covered with handmade rugs and carpets.

The exhibit consisted of wines, coffee, grains, woods and tinsel work. One large book contained samples of polished woods, which were arranged as leaves, and made a very handsome display. One cabinet contained some inlaid work that was very fine. The display of dye-

the Manufactures building was reached. Here they found thirteen acres in one space under the galleries, with great beams and joices forming obstructions to the work and necessarily wearing out innumerable brushes. It was at this time Mr. Millet introduced the Electric Painting machine by which three men could do the work of twenty. This machine forced the paint through hose similar to those used by the fire department, working very rapidly. It took ten of these machines and thirty men only ten days to paint the surface under the galleries of the building.

This experiment being so successful it was decided to paint the whole interior of the building. To do this it required 600 barrels of whiting, but by the aid of the machines the work took only about one-tenth as long as it would by hand and at a much less expense, while the work showed more uniformity in the distribu-



NIPPON TEA HOUSE, CONCESSION OF THE JAPANESE CENTRAL TEA ASSOCIATION AT THE EXPOSITION.

modes of railways, vehicles, vessels and other marine transportation facilities of Japan.

JAPANESE TEA HOUSE.

Bordering on the north lagoon and directly opposite the Japanese building on Wooded Island, was the Nippon Tea House. This was a reproduction of a Japanese tea garden, such as are in vogue in Japan, where the tired and thirsty visitors could stop for a few moments and rest while sipping the delicious beverage, served by the natives of Japan as only they know how to serve it.

This tea house or garden was an exhibit or a concession granted to the Central Tea Association. The space occupied was fitted up after the style prevalent in Japan, with bamboo tables, settees and other furnishings. The house was a fac-simile of similar houses in Japan. At night

stuffs and drugs formed an attractive and interesting exhibit.

DECORATION OF EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

The painting of the massive structures composing the array of Exposition buildings was a task that called forth all the genius of the department of Decoration with F. D. Millet at its head. It was found in the start that there was about 170 acres of surface to cover with paint on all of the buildings. To provide the necessary material for the work Mr. Millet ordered 50,000 feet of rope, fifty-six swinging stages, 250 jacks, 500 step ladders, 5,000 feet of planking, 50,000 pounds of white lead, 5,000 gallons of oil and 500 barrels of whiting.

The work, which required an army of men, progressed very rapidly and satisfactorily until

tion of the colors. The introduction of these machines at that time was very opportune, forming as they did, an interesting exhibit.

A MINER'S CABIN.

In the exhibit made by New Mexico in the Mining building was a miner's cabin that attracted much attention from visitors. The frame work of the little structure was of wood, but the siding and the roof were made entirely of small stone, laid one on the other without the use of mortar, apparently. The cabin was about 8x12 feet in size, with a door and one window.

Inside the cabin was a bunk, a rough pine or oak table, two three-legged stools, a bottle for a candle-stick and a few advertising pictures on the walls for ornamentation. To all appearances the little structure would be ample protection against wind, weather and Indians.

JAPANESE ART EXHIBIT.

Although Japan occupies a relatively small space in the Fine Arts building, compared to some of the other countries, her exhibit is one that attracts the visitor at all times. At the entrance to her section in the west end of the main building is seen a model of a pagoda, such as are used in that country as temples of worship and receptacles for art relics. This model is one-twenty-fifth the size of the original and the work was so complex and intricate that it required the labor of thirty-seven skilled workmen for one year to complete it. It is constructed of keyaki, a wood peculiar to Japan, which is very hard, with a fine grain, and which will take a fine finish. The pagoda is in six sections and is a wonderful piece of work.



ENTRANCE TO JAPANESE SECTION FINE ARTS BUILDING, SHOWING PAGODA AND EXHIBITS IN WOOD CARVING.

The display of art works in the different rooms contains some of the most beautiful silk embroidery work that has ever been produced by any country or people. The screens and tapestry work, as well as many scenes and figures, are all done in silk, but to the ordinary observer they have the appearance of having been done in oil. The display of wood-carving includes some very fine figures and scenes. They have an exhibit in the gallery which also contains many works of rare merit.

A TRIO OF ART.

Near the south entrance of the Fine Arts gallery are three groups of statuary done in plaster of Paris that are marvelous representations of the life and habits of the wild animals of the jungles of Africa and Asia. One group represents an attack by two tigers on a rhinoceros. The latter beast has succeeded in throwing one of the tigers to the ground and is in the act of goring it with his single tusk, while the other tiger has leaped upon the back of the rhinoceros and fastened his teeth in the tough hide. The expression of ferociousness upon the faces of all the animals is something terrible and causes a shudder to pass over the visitor as he gazes at them, engaged in what must be a mortal combat.

The second group represents a combat between a lion and a crocodile, the expression of each combatant showing that they realize it is a fight to death. In the last group the artist takes for his subject a tiger in the act of devouring a young deer. The ravenous nature of the beast is portrayed in the expression of its face as it tears the flesh of the deer.

A BEAUTIFUL GROUP.

In the main court at the west end of the Art Gallery is a group done in marble which commands the attention of the visitor. It is called "Christ and the Adulteress," and shows the figure of the Divine One standing erect, with one arm extended toward an invisible audience, while the other is resting on the head of a woman who is crouching at His side endeavoring to hide her face in the folds of His robe.

As one gazes at the noble face and notes the commanding gesture of the uplifted arm, it seems as though they can almost hear the words He uttered to that rabble of Pharisees, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone," and hear the pleadings of the poor outcast, whom they were determined to stone.

The group is by Prof. R. Bernardelle, of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, who has a bust of Dom Pedro and other works in close proximity.

SWEDEN IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The exhibit from Sweden in the Woman's building is small but especially good and very interesting. The work has been selected from many samples and every piece exhibited is a work of art.

Some especially fine lace is called the "Wodstena," pillow lace, being only made in that town. Many years ago the nuns living in a convent near by taught the art to the neighboring women and it has since become a special industry of the town.

There are some excellent specimens of engraving on gold goblets and copper embossing on leather and etching on glass. One large goblet contains a Swedish sentence which reads when translated, "The participation of the Swedish women in the World's Exposition." Hand-painted china, some fine embroidery in gold thread, a very unique specimen of woven cloth made in the eleventh century, some very handsome portieres and drapings, some carved chairs and cabinets and an elaborate specimen of drawn work and a piece of lace which took more than 100 bobbins to form the design are seen.

THE INDIAN BUFFALO HUNT.

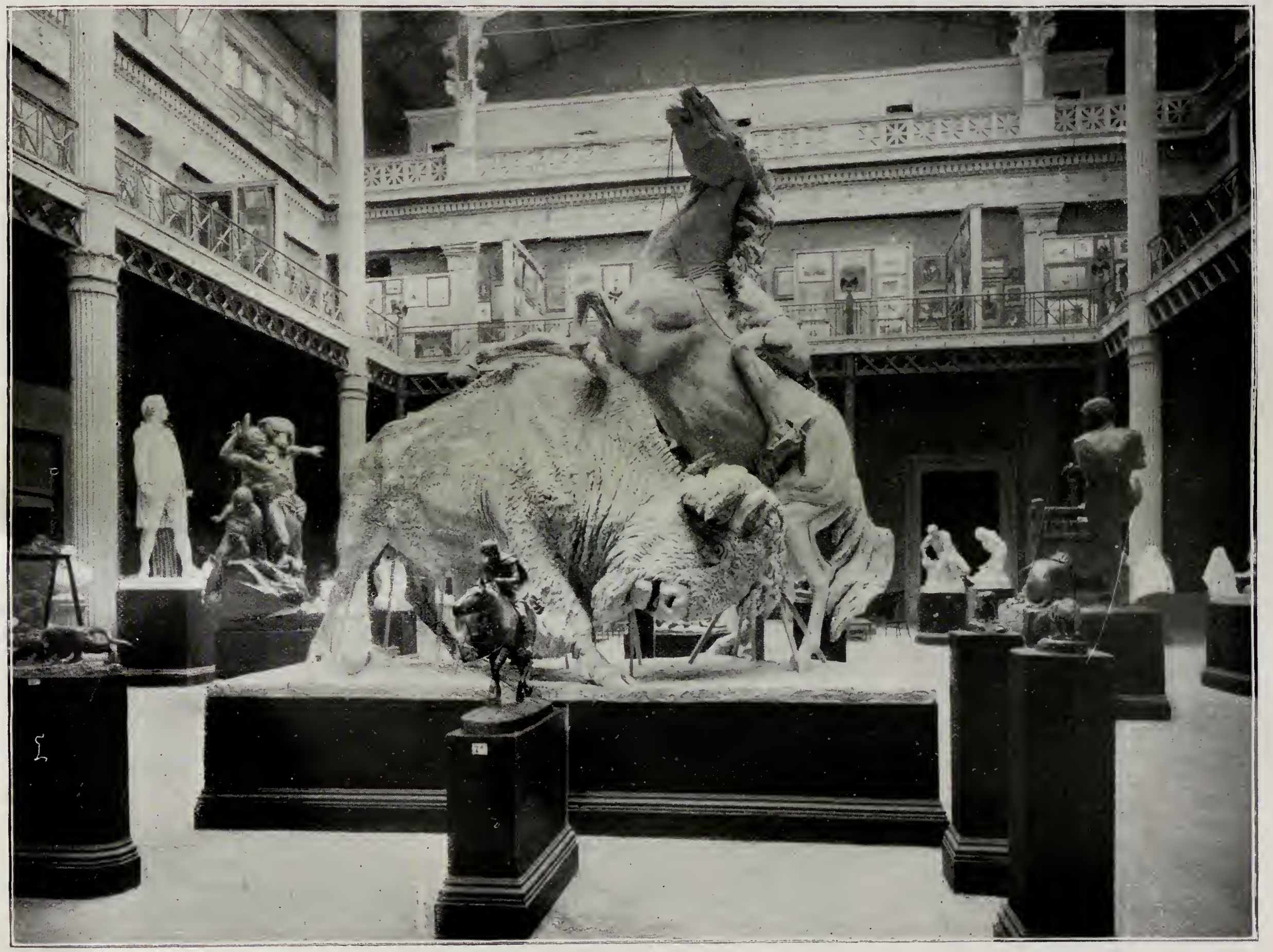
So much is said of the poverty of American art, of the absence even of an American expression in art, that we believe our readers will find it a relief to note in our pages a short description of a work which could not have been produced in any other country, or by a man not fully imbued with the spirit of our own land.

No visitor to the Art Gallery of the World's Fair can pass without seeing the colossal group of "An Indian Buffalo Hunt," which occupies the post of honor among the American works of sculpture, and having seen it he will pause to look with satisfaction at this vivid representation of a phase of life now almost extinguished by the civilization of which this same Fair is the most wonderful fruit.

Our illustration gives the motive and expression of the group as well as a mere sketch can represent a work of plastic art, but it cannot impress our readers with the sense of intense nervous energy pervading the horse and rider, and the fierce struggle for existence felt in every line of the buffalo.

Henry K. Bush-Brown, the artist, has chosen an instant's pause in a scene of intense action. The buffalo, having been wounded by one arrow, has turned on his pursuer, and with fire in his eyes is about to gore the horse. The horse has reared to avoid the onslaught of the fierce animal. He is in close quarters and the terrified expression of his face and tail show plainly that he understands his danger. The Indian, earnest and calm, is drawing another shaft to its head, and, with deliberate aim, is about to send it to a fatal spot. At first each of the three figures seem to claim one's sympathy in turn, but whichever one eventually gains the heart, it seems to us that the mind must ever remain captivated by the human being, who, in spite of his savagery, shows his superiority to the brute whom he has subdued, and the one whom he will soon destroy.

Mr. Bush-Brown's early artistic training fitted him to take a position among the leading sculptors of the day, and his devotion to the work has brought him honor and success.



VIEW IN NORTH COURT OF FINE ARTS BUILDING, SHOWING THE GROUP OF STATUARY, "AN INDIAN BUFFALO HUNT."

A WORK IN BRONZE.

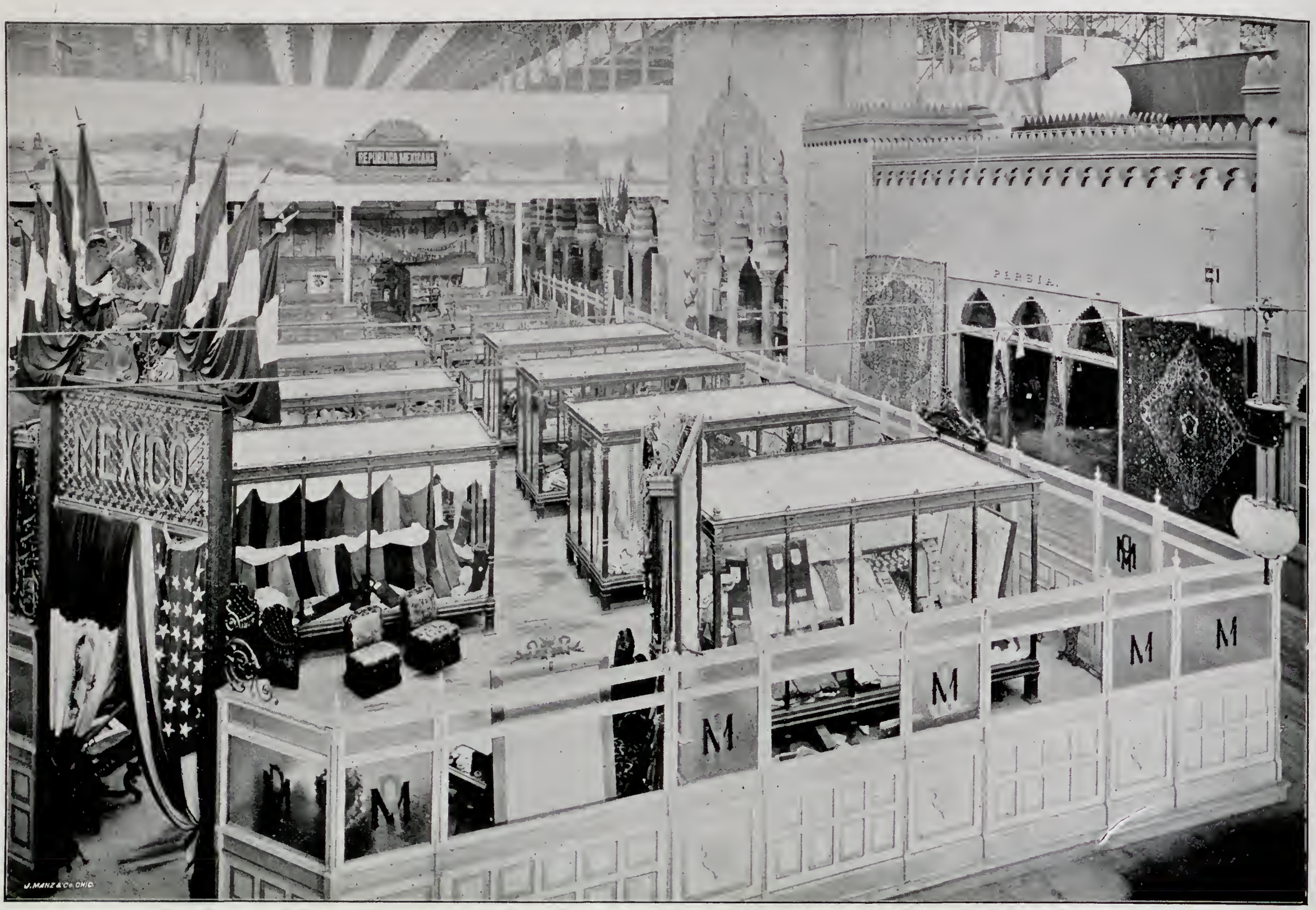
A bronze group of statuary standing in the central court of the Fine Arts building attracts much attention from visitors. The scene portrayed shows the body of a bear hanging over a cliff. The broken end of a spear passes entirely through the body, evidently thrown by some hunter.

Standing with one foot on the dead body of the bear is a large eagle. With the other foot he is attempting to push away a vulture, which has scented the prey and come to claim his share. The attitude of the two birds shows defiance and determination. Sitting on a projecting rock a few feet below is another vulture as if waiting the outcome of the quarrel between his mate and the eagle before he makes any attempt to secure some of the booty. The pose and execution of the figures are perfect and they seem as things of life.

WASHINGTON AND LA FAYETTE IN BRONZE.

At the south entrance to the Art Gallery stands two heroic figures in bronze that will be at once recognized by every school boy and girl who has studied American history. The figures are those of Washington and La Fayette, each standing erect. The latter has grasped the right hand of the former with his right, while in his left he holds two flags, presumably those of France and America. Washington holds his sword in his left hand and is looking straight before him. The expression on the faces of both the figures shows noble aspirations and a patriotic devotion to their country, one by birth and the other by adoption.

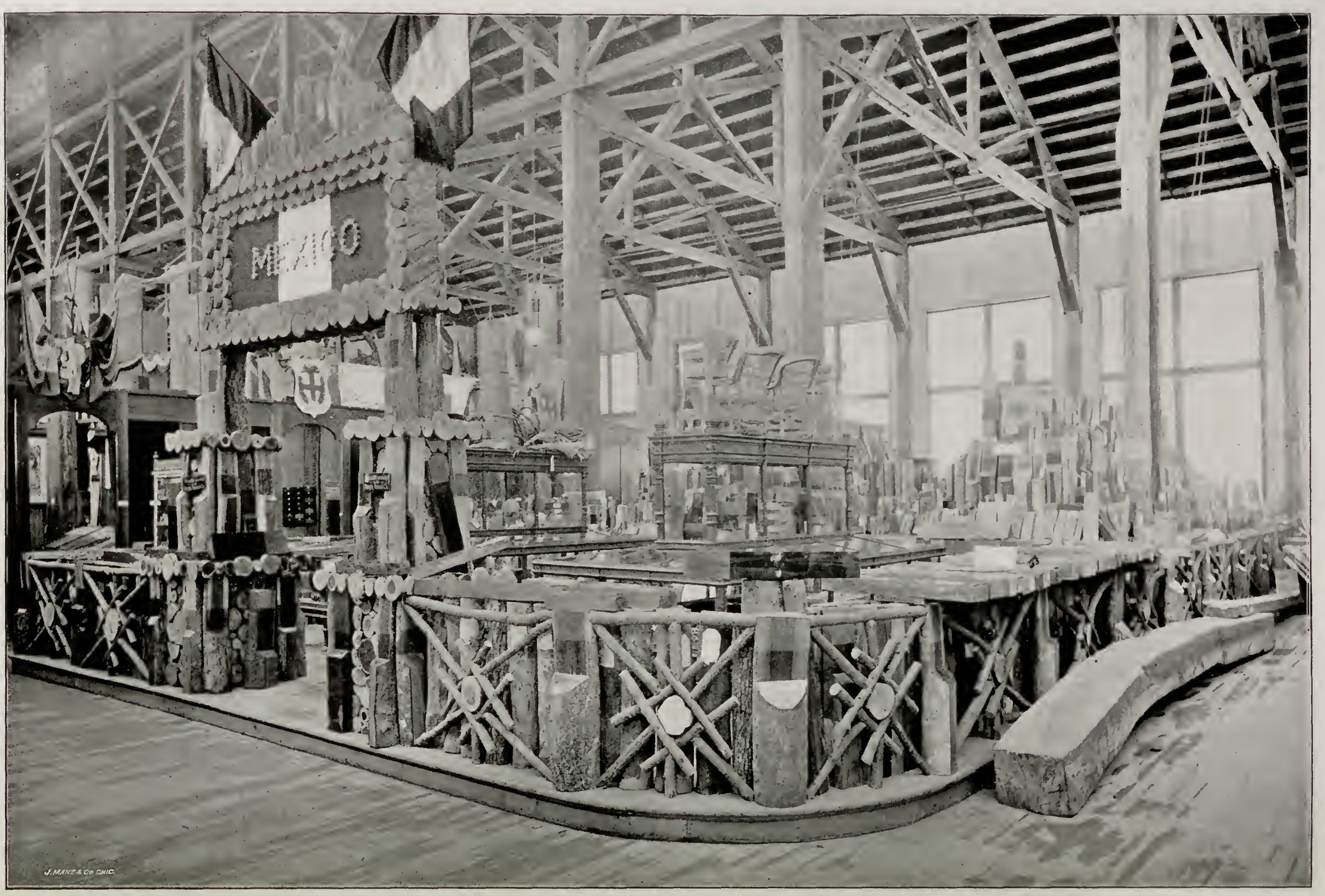
The figures are the work of F. Barbedienne, of Paris, and shows both booted and spurred, as if just going into an engagement or returning from one.



SECCION MEXICANA EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE MANUFACTURAS. (EXHIBIT OF MEXICO IN MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.)



SECCION MEXICANA EN EL EDIFICIO DE MINAS. (EXHIBIT OF MEXICO IN MINES AND MINING DEPARTMENT.)



SECCION MEXICANA EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE FORESTERIA. (EXHIBIT OF MEXICO IN FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.)



SECCION MEXICANA EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE PIELES Y CALZADOS. (EXHIBIT OF MEXICO IN SHOE AND LEATHER DEPARTMENT.)

MEXICO AT THE EXPOSITION.

After the initiation of the idea that the United States intended to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by an International Exposition, the purpose was well cherished by the President of the Republic of Mexico, who, desirous of the exaltation of humanity and as an incessant laborer in the progress of his country, endeavored with ardent zeal to cooperate in such acts from which the culture of the present age may derive some benefit, as also to demonstrate that Mexico marches in the line of civilization. The idea found no less favorable acceptance with Mr. Manuel Fernandez Leal, who as Minister of Promotion, Industry and Commerce, inspires and realizes with intelligence, learning and probity the ideas of the President directed to favor the name and interests of Mexico.

The International Exposition of the United States had a very great importance for Mexico, for, notwithstanding the proximity of both Republics, and that their political and commercial relations in the last few years have become more and more intimate, the abilities of the people of the Mexican nation, its science, arts and its industries, as well as the richness of its mines, the fertility of its lands, the abundance of its products and the diversity of everything that Mexico possesses, were scarcely known to a great portion of the people of the United States, who by means of their wealth might easily enrich said lands and contribute to the prosperity of the country.

The World's Columbian Exposition was to afford Mexico the opportunity of coming forward, not only before the United States, but all the other nations of the world as it has already done before on several occasions in order to show that it is great and prosperous, and to offer an extensive field for all noble aspirations and fair busines of any kind. The president of the Republic of Mexico perceived the opportunity with keeness (as he always does, in the public affairs of his country), and granted the Exposition project the required aid that Mexico might co-operate in a worthy manner. Immidiately after the Minister of Promotion, Industry and Commerce made such dispositions as were necessary to carry into effect the intention of General Diaz.

The City of Chicago having been designated for the World's Columbian Exposition, and the regulations of said Exposition having become known, Mr. Fernandez Leal appointed commissions to collect the contingent through which the Republic of Mexico was to be represented at the Exposition, intrusting the organization and collecting of exhibits for the Ladies' Department to the intelligent and distinguished Mrs. Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz, who, on account of her valuable merit, is considerd the most prominent lady in the Mexican society. The representation of the other sections were intrusted to persons of learning, who on other occasions had made manifest their merit and abilities. The gentlemen were; Mr. Gilberto Crespo y Martinez, Fernando Ferrari Perez, Pedro J. Senties, Eduardo Zarate, Roman Lascurain, and others, to the co-operation of whom is due the credit of assisting the Minister of Encouragement in gathering the magnificent collections exhibited in Chicago.

The Mexican government appointed Miguel



SENOR LIC. MIGUEL SERRANO,
DELEGATE GENERAL FROM MEXICO TO THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Serrano, LL. D. Delegate General, and sent him to Chicago in order to obtain spaces for the Mexican exhibits and make necessary preparations for the exhibition. The delegate obtained magnificent spaces in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Mine and Mining, Transportation, Horticulture, Viticulture, Woman's, Fine Arts, Machinery, Agriculture, Ethnology, and Forestry buildings, and in the Shoe and Leather Department. He arranged the different sections in a proper manner for the installation of the numerous exhibits sent by Mexico, which were offered to view in iron and glass show cases, constructed by the well-known firm of Winslow Bros. Co.

When the valuable exhibits were ready and the day for the inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition was fast approaching, the Mexican Government appointed the following commision to come to Chicago, for the purpose of exhibiting and caring for the great display: Sub-Delegate and Secretary General, Fernando Farrari Perez, Esq.; Clerk, Mr. Jose L. Oteo, and Messrs. Romulo Escobar, Carlos Sellerier, Juan Fleury, Angel Diaz Hernandez, Miguel Garibay, Manuel de las Piedras Fernandez, Lauro Viadas, Manuel Garcia Torres, Agustin M. Chavez, Rafael Mallen, Albino R. Nuncio, Federico Atristain, Jose F. Godoy, Othon de Palacio, Natal Pesado, Jorge M. Green, Ricardo de Maria y Campos, Manuel Caballero, Rosendo Sandoval, Manuel Huidobro de Azua and Maximiliano Chabert, employes.

After overcoming some difficulties Mexico inaugurated its departments, and the visitors to the Exposition had an opportunity to admire in the Gallery of Fine Arts the sculpture of Guera, of Centurion, of Contreras, and the paintings of Velasco, Pina, Obregon, Parra, Ibarraran, Izaguirre and Pesado. In the Woman's building was a fine and delicate exhibit of embroidered work in silk, linen, gold and silver thread, as well as with "*ixtle*" thread made by Mexican ladies. In the Mines and Mining, Manufactures and Liberal Arts departments Mexico made manifest the richnes of its mines, the diversity of its industries, and the advancement of intellectual culture of its men. In the Machinery Hall and Departments of Transportation and Agriculture Mexico showed its progress in machinery and the feracity of its soil by its coffee, tobacco and other products; and in the Department of Forestry, the abundance of its fine woods, the strength of the fibers it produces, and its gums were among the finest to be seen.

Mexico attained the immense success at the Columbian Exposition. All existing doubts as to its wealth and progress were banished when viewing the magnificent exhibit it displayed at Jackson Park, and the people of the United States not only expressed their desire to obtain Mexican products, objects, etc., but also stated their desire to know more of the country and embark into business. Upon the qualification of exhibits the jurors, without any difficulty, awarded Mexico over thirteen hundred prizes.

Mexico Day, on the celebration of which General Diaz sent the famous band of the Eighth Cavalry Regiment, directed by Captain Encarnacion Payen, has left an agreeable and deep impression of the World's Columbian Exposition. No nation in celebrating its special day had a more pleasant, animated and artistically organized celebration than the one given by Mexico. The National Commission never before had done what it did on Mexico Day; that is, to attend the festivity in a body and place its magnificent apartments at the disposal of a foreign representative, which they did on this occasion for the reception of guests and friends.

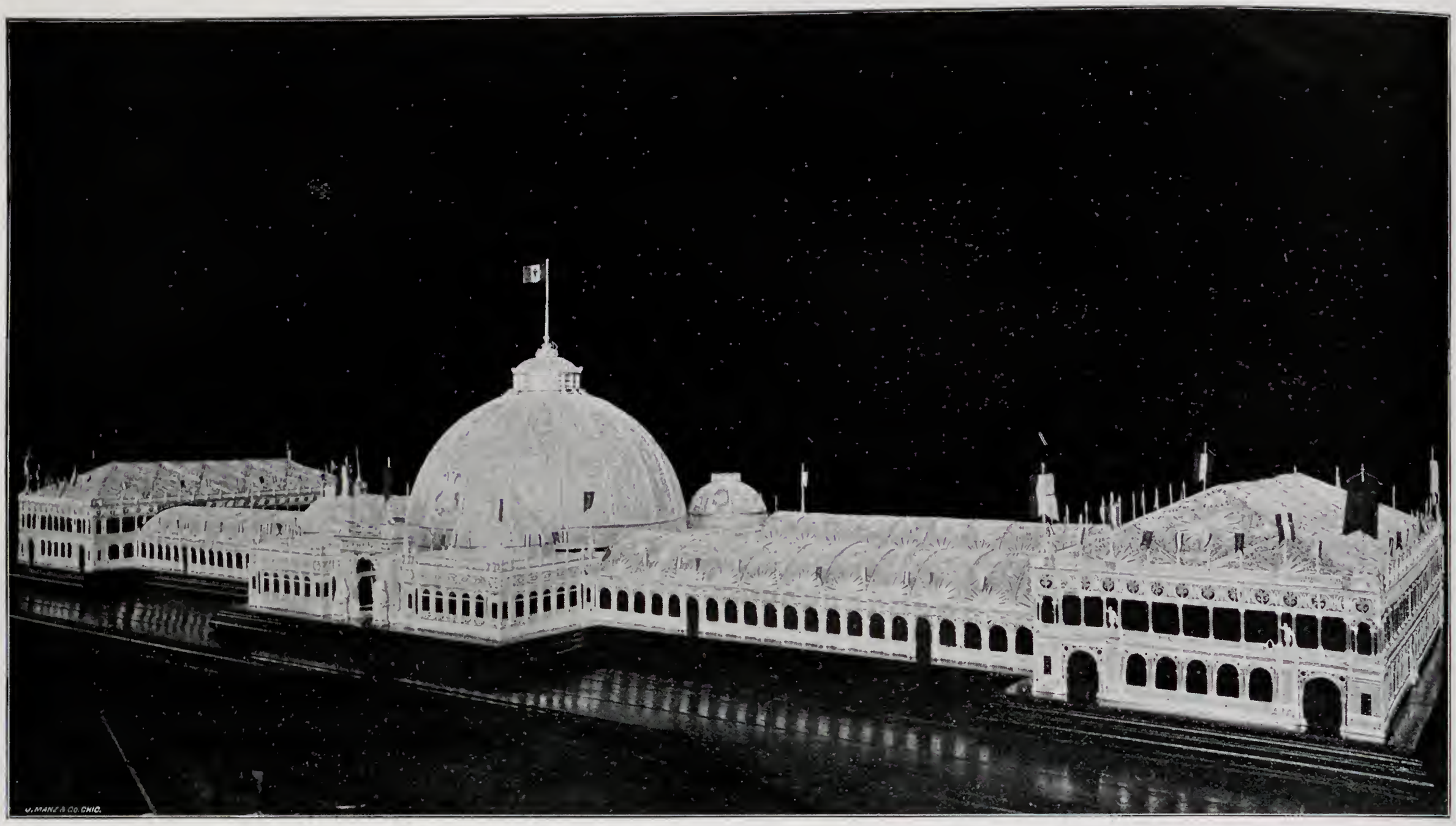
General Porfirio Diaz and Mr. Manuel Fernandez Leal have rendered a great service to their country by presenting Mexico at the World's Columbian Exposition as they did.

At the present day the Commerce of the United States knows where to get the innumerable prime materials required for its supply, and capitalists well know at present the nation where they may to a great advantage invest their capital.

Now that the economical affairs of Mexico lead the country to search for enterprises different from those already known, the field opened through the intelligent efforts of the President of the Mexican Republic, and of his Minister of Promotion, Industry and Commerce, promise to yield, beyond any doubt, abundant and rich returns.



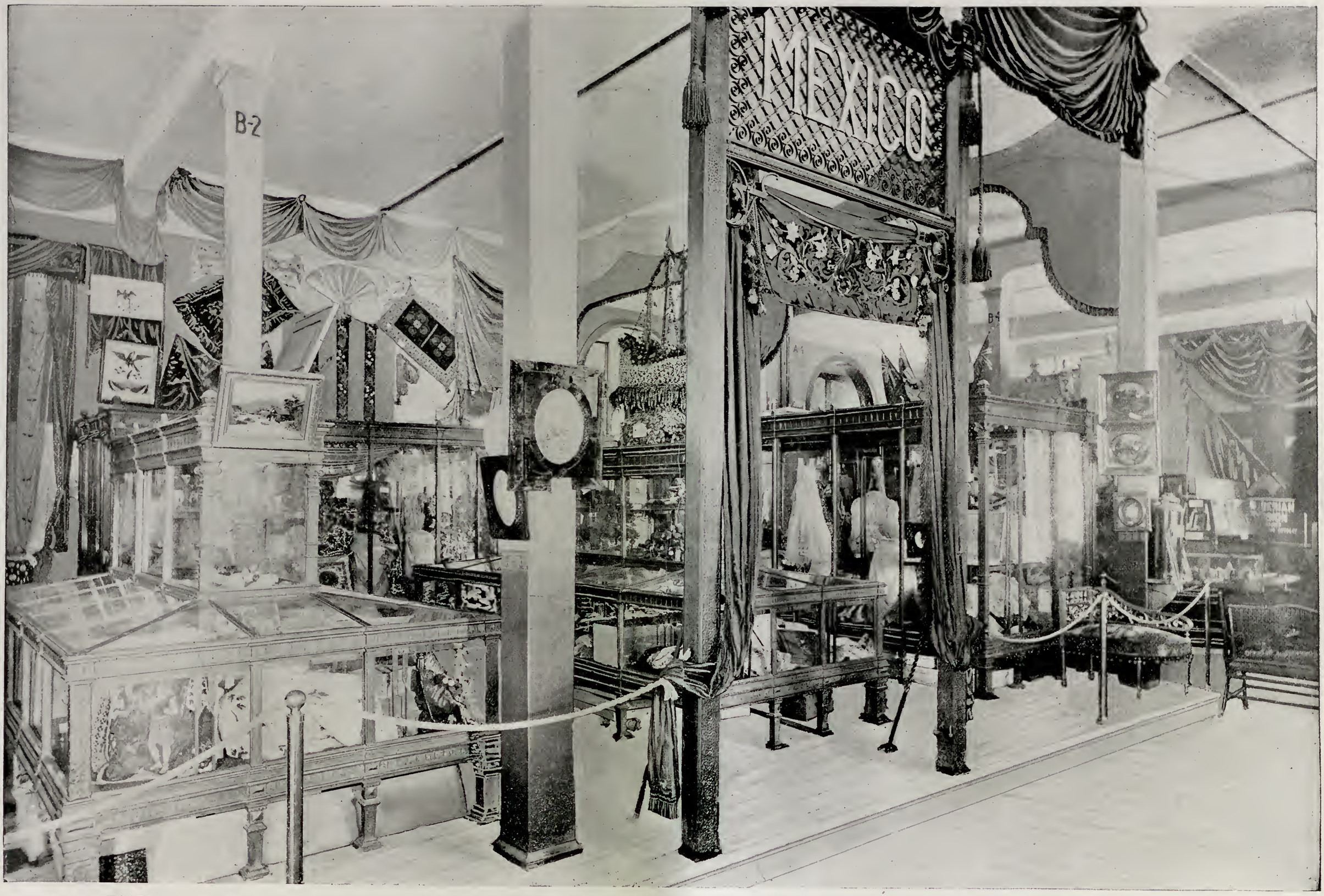
STATUE OF COLUMBUS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.



HORTICULTURAL HALL IN SILVER FILIGREE WORK. EXHIBIT OF E. M. ENDWEISS, MONTEREY, MEXICO.



SECCION MEXICANA EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE HORTICULTURA. (EXHIBIT OF MEXICO IN HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.)



SECCION MEXICANA EN EL EDIFICIO DE LA MUGER. (EXHIBIT MADE BY MEXICO IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.)



MEMBERS OF THE CELEBRATED EIGHTH CAVALRY BAND OF MEXICO, AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION DURING OCTOBER.



CONCERT GIVEN IN MUSIC HALL BY MEXICO'S EIGHTH CAVALRY BAND, MEXICO DAY AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT THE EXPOSITION.

We preface our account of the Catholic Educational Exhibit in the Liberal Arts department at the Exposition with the following quotations: The *Chicago Herald*, of June 5, 1893, says: "In the southeastern section of the Manufactures building, on the gallery floor, is an exhibit which should attract the attention and excite the admiration of all good people, be they Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, or the people who are responsible for the show. The Catholic Educational Exhibit is the feature referred to. It is not intended as a religious propaganda; it is simply a material exposition of what the people of one great faith can do in the way of promoting humanity and the world's progress. Altogether, the Catholic Educational Exhibit is one of the most interesting features of the great Fair."

The *Popular Educator*, published in New York, declares: "The parochial-school system scored a point at the Fair, giving much good reason for the erasure of the past criticism that parochial schools teach sewing and catechism. Sewing and beautiful embroideries and water color drawings are there, to be sure, making the aisle rich with tints, but there is also plenty of good work in the line and apparently according to the methods of the public schools." (Nov., 1893.)

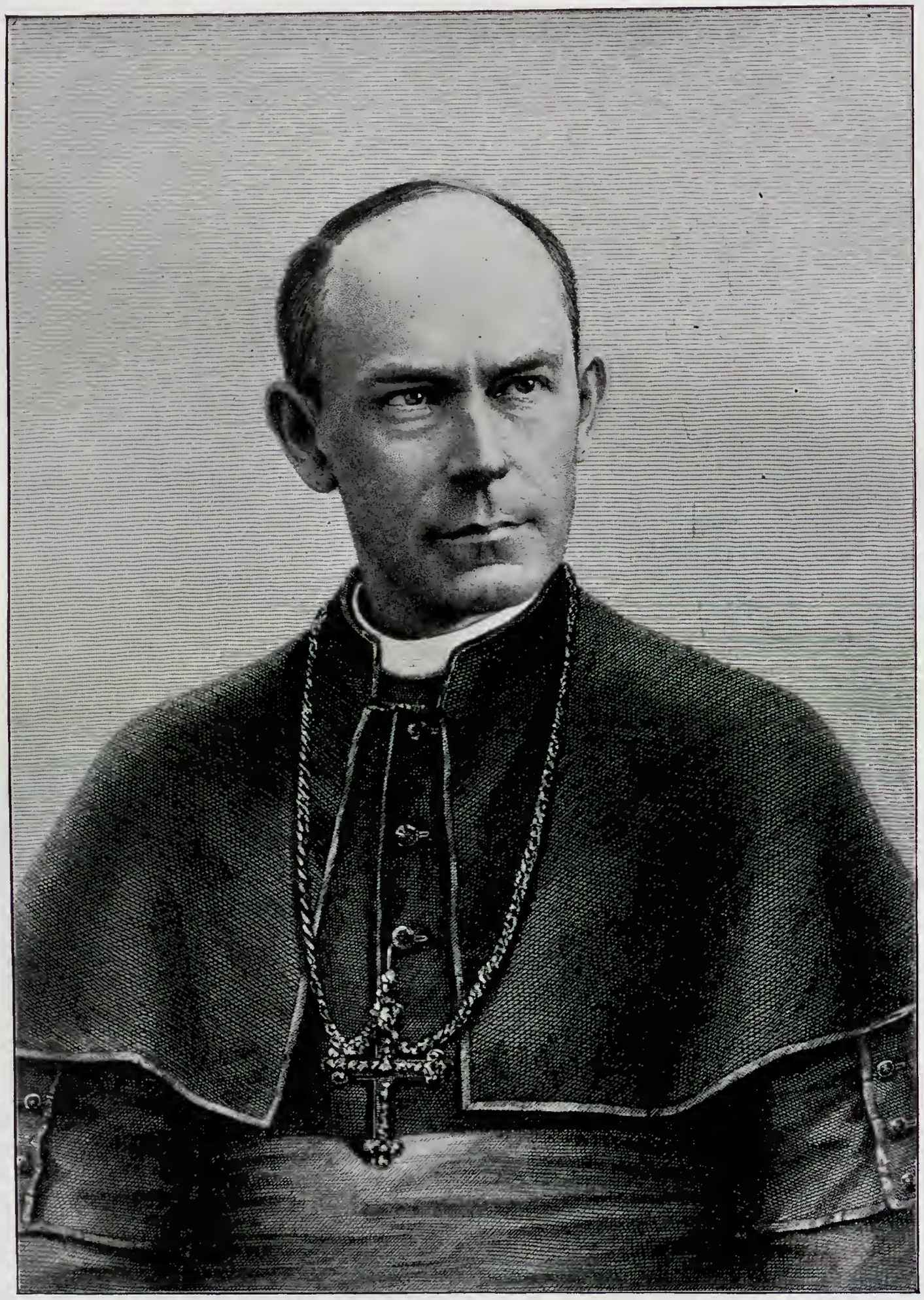
The primary object of the Catholic Educational Exhibit was to place before the public the actual every day work of the Catholic schools, but above and beyond this, it served to widen the horizon of both Catholics and non-Catholics in regard to Catholic schools, and the tendency of the Catholic church in scholastic work. The entire space allotted was occupied by the work of only about one-third of the Catholic educational institutions of the country.

All were willing to admit that none in this choice educational field labored more energetically or subscribed more liberally to reflect credit on the Exposition, through the Department of the Liberal Arts, than the American Catholics—and thereby, thousands, not perhaps believers in Catholic schools, exulted to see such pure and disinterested American sentiments.

It was likewise an education to the average American to find not a dearth, but if anything, a superabundance of American emblems, American sentiments, and the loftiest American ideals portrayed throughout the exhibit.

Nearly two years before the opening of the Fair the Archbishops decided that the Catholic church should assist in rendering the Fair a success in the Liberal Arts department. It was not, until October, 1891, at the meeting of the Archbishops in St. Louis, that Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, was given full power as president, and Brother Maurelian of the Christian Brothers, was asked to assume the duties as secretary, or general manager of the large undertaking.

The Archdiocese of Chicago had taken steps previous to the general decision, and as they had all necessary committees at work, and money collected under the management of the



RIGHT REV. JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING, D. D.,
BISHOP OF PEORIA AND PRESIDENT OF THE CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Diocesean School Board, they formed a distinct organization, and although the exhibit was in the same section it was not under the control of the general Catholic Board.

The Catholic schools received a comparatively liberal allowance of about 30,000 square feet of floor space, which admitted by ingenious arrangement of about 60,000 square feet of wall space. This was about one-half of what was originally petitioned for.

The space was in the southeast gallery, section I., Liberal Arts department. This space was in the form of a rectangle, with two aisles running north and south, and one aisle running east and west. The entire portion was subdivided into small rooms, or booths, open at the top to admit light and air. These booths were eight feet in height, and the three sides served as space for wall decorations. Each booth was numbered and opened upon one of the aisles, having over the doorway the name of the institution whose work was within. Where large communities or dioceses occupied several booths a large sign with the name of the diocese or institution indicated the property of such exhibitor.

Within the booth, running entirely around, was built a table about two and a half feet high, and the same in width. This served as a desk for the exposition and examination of the volumes and fancy work. Whenever necessary, glass cases were put in place for precious work, especially fancy articles. These cases served a double purpose—to keep the articles clean, and to protect them from light-fingered visitors.

Some of the booths were provided with stationary chairs, and carpeted. All made efforts at decoration, and in any one the visitor might tarry and feast his eyes, and regale his mind. There were in all 115 booths, and they contained the educational work of the 1,200 different schools and institutions.

The cost of preparation of the booths, decorations, and the expense for materials, freight, help, etc., was about $250,000.

To meet this large expenditure, the exhibitors paid in proportion to the amount of space occupied.

The exhibitors were classified as follows: Diocesan Exhibits: Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Covington, Denver, Detroit, Dubuque, Fort Wayne, Green Bay, La Crosse, Manchester, Milwaukee, Natchez, New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Sioux Falls.

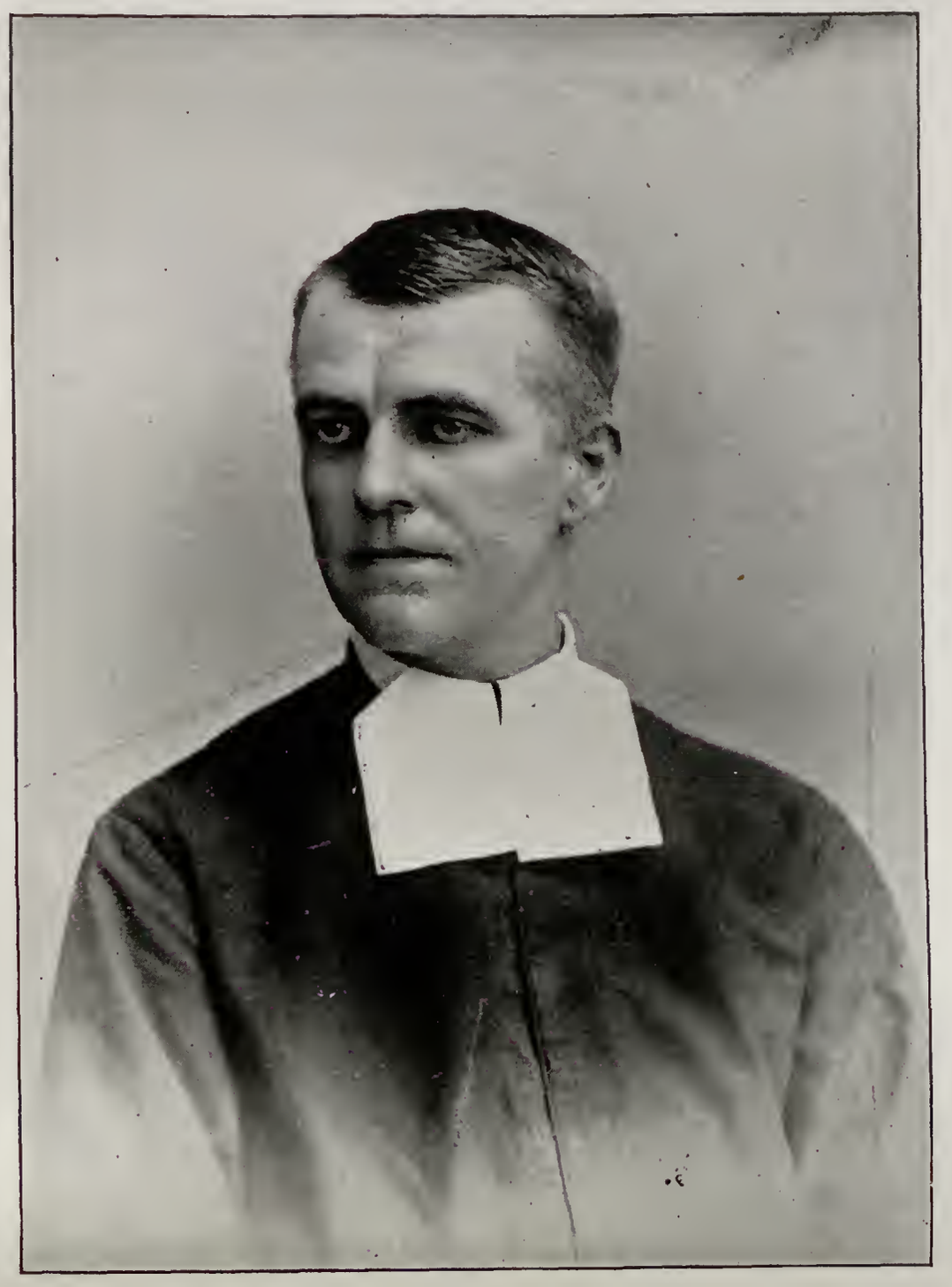
Religious Teaching Order Exhibit: Benedictine Fathers, Brothers of Mary, Brothers of the Sacred Heart, Brothers of the Christian Schools, Brothers of the Christian Schools (Spain, France, England and Belgium), Benedictine Sisters, Congregation de Notre Dame (Diocese of Boston), Congregation de Notre Dame (Diocese of Sacramento), Gray Nuns, School Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters of Charity (B. V. M.), Sisters of Charity (Emmettsburg), Sisters of Charity (Nazareth), Sisters of Divine Providence, Sisters of Loretto, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Providence (Vigo Co.), Sisters of St. Dominic, Sisters of St. Francis, Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters of the Precious Blood, Ursuline Nuns, Visitation Nuns.

Individual Exhibits: Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; Catholic Archives of America, Notre Dame University, American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.; Catholic Text Books, Columbian Library of Catholic Authors, League of the Sacred Heart, Miss M. L. Ashe's Art School, Memphis, Tenn.; Papal College Josephinum, Columbus, Ohio; University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

Foreign Countries: England, Canada, France, Hawaii, Spain, and Mauritius.

KINDERGARTEN WORK.—In the logical order let us begin at the first rung of the ladder, and witness the infants at their occupations; they bring us in all their feebleness, their modeling, paper work, weaving, etc., etc. All the features of the kindergarten were exhibited, but not by all the schools, not even by all the dioceses.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—The grammar schools in all the branches that pertain thereto, were naturally the most generously represented. They sent specimens of original work, first drafts, copies, specially selected papers, and volumes of special examination papers were prepared within a limited time, and were replies to questions unknown to the pupils until the hour of examination. All the pupils had the same time and all work was done without



REV. BRO. MAURELIAN, F.S.C.,

SECRETARY AND MANAGER CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

assistance, and was returned to committees for binding and judgment without revision.

Some volumes were exhibited without correction by the teacher, others had the mistakes clearly indicated in red ink, and the corrections neatly noted on the edge of the page. This latter method certainly gave the most satisfaction to critics, as it permitted an easy access to the method of instruction. In the preparing of the volumes of grammar school work, much taste, variety and ingenuity was displayed,

Most of the work presented was bound either in cloth or leather, and each volume usually contained the exercises of a class, or grade, upon one subject. Sometimes another method equally pleasing was in vogue, namely, the exercises of selected pupils in all the different branches of one grade were bound into one book. All of these volumes were clearly labelled, and some contained in the index, the names of all the pupils, also the ages, and stated whether the exercises were first, or second copy, corrected or uncorrected work. Outside of the book work, the grammar school children offered a wealth of material in geographical drawings, war maps, pen sketches, crayons, charcoal work, and an overabundance of plain sewing, and various kinds of fancy work. In the plain sewing, besides the exhibit of



COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT OF THE SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME, CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR.

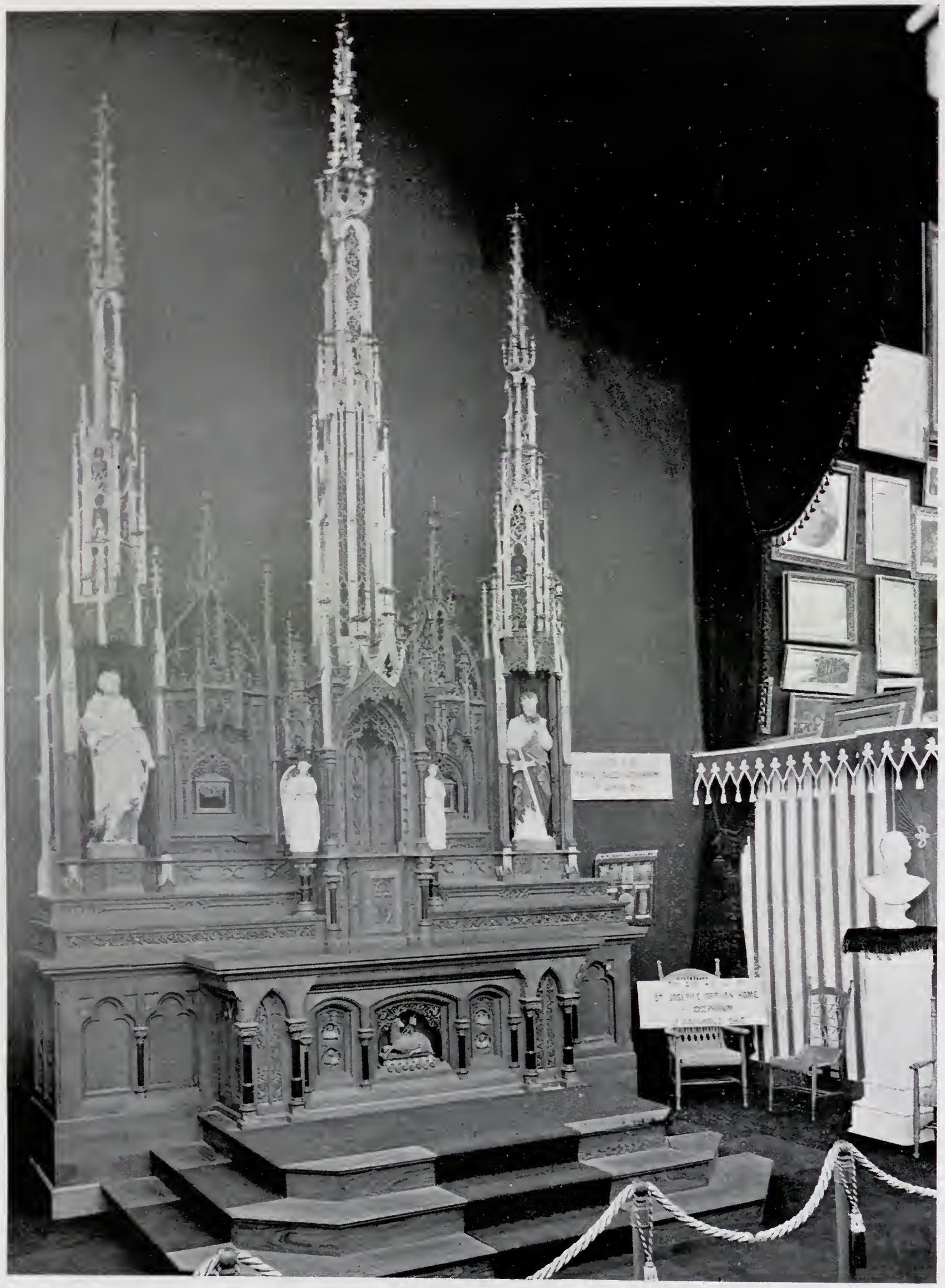
different every day work, the practical was brought in view, in button-hole work, darning, patching, mending, etc. These latter, although not as showy, gave a good index to the trend of the school, evidencing the fact that the pupil was being fitted for the cares of after years.

HIGH GRADES.—Passing from the grammar grades to the academic, high school and college exhibits, we perceived more strength, conciseness and breadth of treatment. Painting, embroidery, lace, fancy sewing, pastels, crayons, etc., take the place of what may be termed the "extras" of the lower grades.

One could not pass over these schools without saying a very strong word for the mechanical and architectural drawings and designs from the higher schools of the Brothers, and from colleges. They were clear, exact, and abundantly noted. The musical compositions from the academies and high schools also deserve much commendation.

Another branch of work that was generously and creditably represented was the charitable institutions at work in the United States. Exhibits from orphanages, asylums for the deaf and dumb, charitable industrial schools, protectories, houses of refuge, reformatories and the like, and in many instances it would have been impossible to say that the class work did not proceed from first-class grammar schools if it had not been so plainly marked.

From the institutions for boys were samples of moulding, tailoring, shoemaking, farming, printing, modeling, carving, drafting, etc.



CARVED OAKEN ALTAR, CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Passing from the boys to the girls, it could be seen that no less care had been displayed. The lace, needlework, embroidery, painting, etc., that claimed these institutions as their birthplace, very justly excited the greatest admiration and praise.

Among the attractive features of the exhibit was a large oaken altar, handsomely and lavishly carved, of which we give an illustration. It was the work of the pupils of the Josephinum Industrial College of Columbus, Ohio.

A seven foot white Carrara marble statue of the eminent prelate, Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago, was admired by all who saw it. The statue rested upon a pedestal of much significance. It represented two children at study, a boy and a girl of about twelve years. They hold books in their hands, but for the moment appear to have given their attention to words that are proceeding from the Archbishop, who is represented in the attitude of instruction, with the left hand resting on a speaker's stand, and the right outstretched in gesture. The Archbishop is attired in the robes of his office.

Another striking feature was the collection of the works of Catholic authors—termed the Columbian Library of Catholic Authors. It numbered about 3,000 volumes. They were classified by countries. Books written by women were placed together. Translations from French, Dutch, Latin, Italian, Spanish and German authors were in numbers.

The exhibit of the American Catholic Historical Society was well worthy of a visit. It consisted chiefly of old and rare manuscripts, pamphlets, autographs, books, crosses, plates, ecclesiastical garments, portraits and the like. An exhibit from the University of Notre Dame, Ind., was conspicuous. The exhibits were taken from the Memorial Hall at the University, and embraced manuscripts, photographs, portraits of different types and of many laics and clergymen of note, relics of worthy men and important times.

The exhibit from the Province of Quebec, under the direction of Rev. Canon Bruchese, of Montreal, is entitled to very favorable mention. The two sections of space 20x36 feet was utilized to the greatest advantage. Among the institutions well represented were the Christian Brothers, The Marist Brothers College, of St. Laurent, Montreal College, Joliet College, Laval Normal, and Laval University.

Among the Convents were: Ursulines, Sisters of Jesus and Mary, Sisters of St. Anne, of the Holy Cross, the Congregation of Notre Dame and others.

In all the schools represented English and French are taught equally.

The deaf mutes' work, fancy and useful, was worthy the highest praise.

On the whole the Catholic Educational Exhibit was elaborate, comprehensive and instructive. About one thousand medals were awarded to the entire exhibit. Prof. Peabody, chief of the Liberal Arts Department, said of it that it was "the most varied, complete and exhaustive exhibit the world has ever seen."

This sketch would be incomplete if we failed to speak of Catholic Education Day, which was celebrated in Festival Hall, September 2, 1893. The immense hall was filled with clergy, the members of the various sisterhoods, and a vast concourse of the laity. The speeches, now published in special pamphlet, were worthy of

the well-known orators. In the main the speakers dwelt on the true idea of education, the reason for Catholic schools, the love expressed in the idea for the creation of the fullest type of the American citizen.

RT. REV. JOHN L. SPALDING, D. D.

Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, D. D., Bishop of Peoria and President of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, was born at Lebanon, Kentucky, on June 2, 1840. Commencing his theological studies in America he completed them abroad, and by dispensation was ordained before the canonical age. His scholarly attainments, abilities and eloquence early gave him distinction. Having served for some years in the State of Kentucky he retired in 1873 to New York in order to write the life of his illustrious uncle, Archbishop Mattin Spalding, of Baltimore. The celebrated Dr. Brownson in reviewing this work described it as one of the finest pieces of writing in the English language.

Remaining in New York he served as an assistant priest in St. Michael's Parish. His fame as a scholar and orator soon had its acknowledgment in his being chosen to be the first Bishop of Peoria. Cardinal McCloskey consecrated him in the New York Cathedral on May 1, 1877. Thereupon he retired to his diocese where he has since labored with marvelous energy and success. Churches, institutions, schools, everything that is good flourished about him

His giant powers were not confined to his diocese, bnt were felt withont and beyond. An active promoter in the cause of Catholic immigration, he powerfully aided the association established to draw off the overflow of the Eastern tenements to the broad farms of the West. An energetic worker in the cause of the Ameriean Catholic University, it was through him that Miss Caldwell became interested in the enterprise and gave $300,000 towards its endownment. By voice and pen he secured large sums of money for the university. Amidst these labors and those connected with his own diocese and the exercises of his ministry previons to his consecration, he found time to write poetry under the pen name of "Henry Hamilton," to write his "Religious Mission of the Irish Race," "Education and Higher Life," and to frequently occupy a place on the pages of the best magazines. Bishop Spalding is a thinker. A man of more than ordinary intelligence, he grasps the questions of the day in the widest range and is capable of directing thought upon them. He stimulates thought. This is an attribute of the greatest minds. Well fitted to teach the age in which he lives, he will not leave it without its being the better for having owned him. Snch was the man selected by the Archbishops of the country to serve as President of the National Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893; and is he whose cry is for "larger liberty and fuller life," who believes that if from man be taken the ideals given him by religion and literature, millions of dollars will leave him still a beggar; whose every thought and act is in unison with the church to elevate mankind to a higher plane of thought and life.



STATUE OF ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN, CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

REV. BRO. MAURELIAN, F. S. C

When the Archbishops of the United States had determined to have a National Catholic Educational Exhibit their first thought, after having requested Bishop Spalding to act as president, was the selection of a secretary and manager. The subject of this sketch was their unanimous choice. At their request, His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, communicated the wishes of the Most Rev. Archbishops to the Rev. Brother Paulian, President of the Christian Brothers' College and Provincial of the St. Louis District. He, in turn, cabled to the Very Honorable Brother Joseph, Superior General of the Order, the news of Brother Maurelian's appointment and received in reply his full consent to the Brother's acceptance.

A Baltimorean, born in 1842, he attended the parochial schools of the Christian Brothers in his native city until his fourteenth year, when he applied for admission at the Preparatory Novitiate of his order.

Thus the work of his life has been in the cause of education. Of a ceaseless energy whose only limit is the physical durability of brain and muscle, his labors and the amount he has accomplished are known only to those who have lived with him. A scholarly gentlemen, the kindness of his heart and his conciliatory manners are equaled only by the tenacity of purpose with which he burrows on at whatever he may undertake.

Probably no other man in the United States had the experience that he had in regard to the matter placed in his hands. He made a careful stndy of the Educational Exhibit of London in 1884, and Paris in 1889, and had entire charge of the exhibit of his order at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition in New Orleans. It was then that his master hand was shown to best advantage, then that he manifested the qualities which led the Archbishops of the country to select him as the most fitting person to manage the exhibits of the Catholics of the country at the coming World's Fair. His name is synonymous with success. For more than twenty years he has labored at Memphis where he is looked upon with esteem by the people and held in the deepest reverence and affection by the thousands that have come beneath his gentle, yet powerful influence.

His work in connection with the Catholic Educational Exhibit was of a kind that demanded abilities of the highest order. He proved to all that he possessed such abilities to a marked degree.

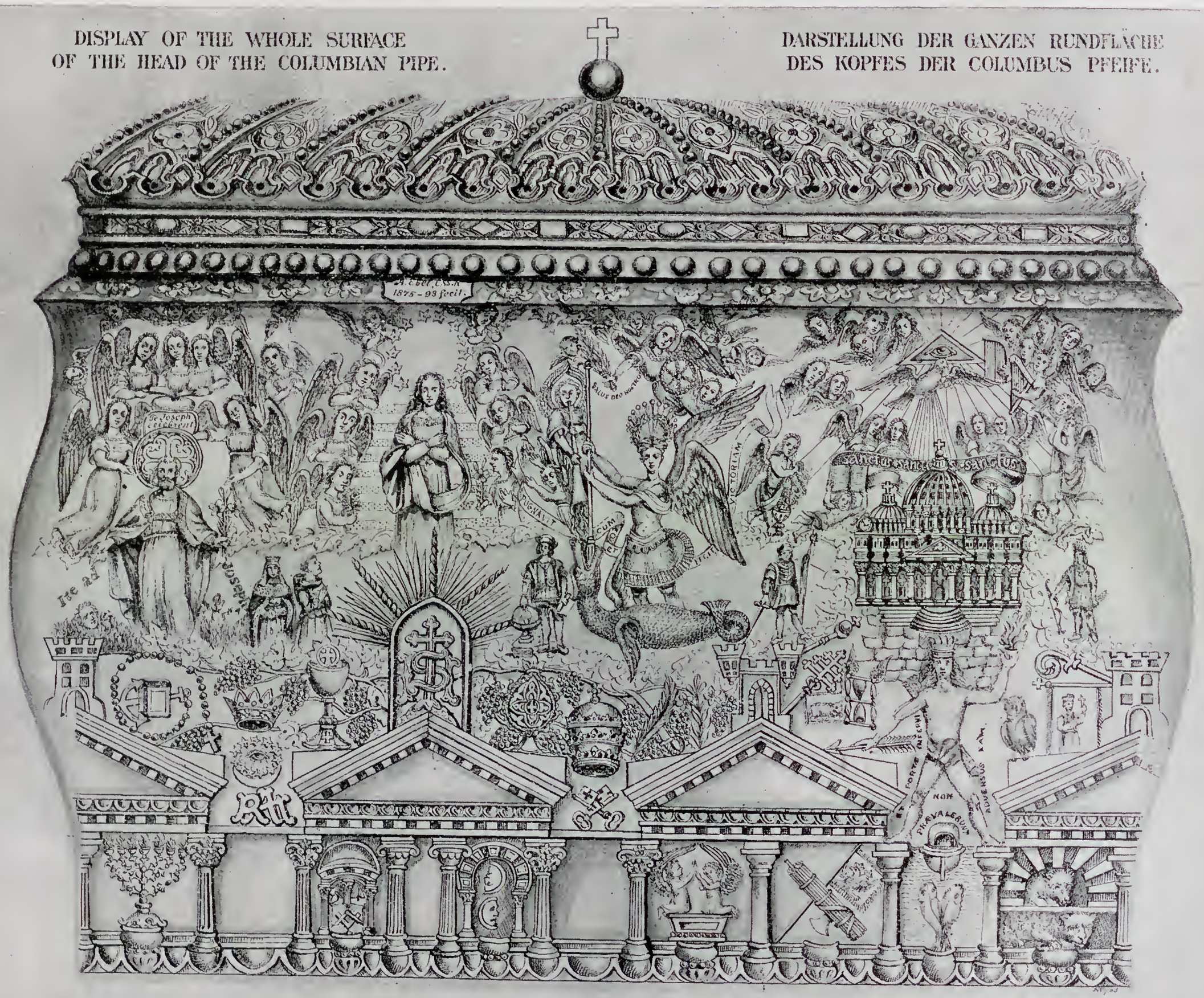
THE COLUMBIAN PIPE.

One of the finest specimens of art work to be seen at the Exposition is the Columbian pipe. The head represents a gracefully formed tuscany vase. Its cover is composed of the finest meershaum, and is colored a beautiful lemon gold. Its form is that of an imperial gothic crown. The lowest ring contains thirteen ornamental stones, surrounded by arabesque designs. Nine others are contained in as many monstrances, which, standing upright, surround this ring. The surrounding rays curve towards the ball at the top upon which rests the cross. The fields, or open spaces of the cover are adorned by rosettes resting upon gothic arches. The third, showing St. Joseph, with one hand extended and holding a lily in the other, while at his feet is seen purgatory with two souls praying for deliverance, represents the "Protection of Christianity." The fourth shows the throne of God, the eye denoting watchfulness and the dove the superintendence of the Holy Spirit. Beneath this is the church of St. Peter founded on a rock. This represents the "Combat of Christianity." Beneath this is seen the Colossus of Rhodes, representing Heathenism. On one side is seen the owl and on the other the death-watch, while from towers on both sides Christianity is represented antagonizing Heathenism, gaining the supremacy in the end. This represents "Victory of Christiany."

symmetry of every piece and figure. When it is taken into consideration that the artist was compelled to work on an arched and circular surface, instead of a flat one, it is truly wonderful how he succeeded in perfecting the angles and lines, in all the different figures. The wide range from which he drew his subjects is another point that should not be overlooked, also the design and execution of the different tableaux or epochs represented. The tools necessary for such delicate work were difficult to obtain. For cutting eyes, ears, lips, fingers and other minute objects a needle-file was especially made, consisting of a needle two and one-half inches long with rounded file-like point. Delicate chisels were used for the other work.

DISPLAY OF THE WHOLE SURFACE OF THE HEAD OF THE COLUMBIAN PIPE.

DARSTELLUNG DER GANZEN RUNDFLÄCHE DES KOPFES DER COLUMBUS PFEIFE.



REPRESENTATION DE TOUTE LA SURFACE DE LA TÊTE DE LA PIPE COLUMBIENNE.

THE COLUMBIAN PIPE, SHOWN IN CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT, LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.

A massive golden chain fastened underneath the cross connects the cover with the steam.

It is impossible to go into a detailed description of this truly wonderful piece of hand-carving. The accompanying cut shows the whole surface of the pipe. The artist has carved five tableaux on the pipe. The first shows the Virgin Mary with folded arms. On one side is seen Columbus pointing to the New World and on the other Isabella pledging her jewels; this represents the "Discovery of America." The second, where the Archangel Michael is overcoming Lucifer, in the form of a dragon, represents the "Founding of Christianity."

But it is the great amount of work on the pipe that attracts attention. On this small surface are carved 370 figures in all, ranging from one and one-half inches, down to such small dimensions as to require a microscope to see to make them. This is all on a surface of only 18x20 square inches.

In this large number of figures are 160 pieces of architecture, 59 pieces of fruit and flowers, 56 angels, 16 animals, 12 human figures and 76 miscellaneous figures. As all of these figures are complete in every detail it will be seen how intricate and delicate the work must have been. One thing noticeable in the work is the perfect

This wonderful piece of art is the work of an old missionary of Chicago, Rev. A. Ebel, C. S. S. R., who has been at the work for over eighteen years, while attending to his clerical duties. The stem of the pipe, which is twenty-one inches long, is also a wonderful piece of carved work. The pipe can be seen in the Catholic Educational exhibit in the Manufactures building. A little booklet containing a full description of all the figures on the pipe and its history, together with a series of photos, can be obtained of J. P. Daleiden, 299 North avenue, or at Muehlbauer & Berhle's, 41 La Salle street, Chicago.

MRS. WILLIAM REED.

Mrs. William Reed was born in Baltimore, Maryland. She is the daughter of the late David Telfair McKim and Sarah Beatty his wife. Mrs. Reed has been interested in and actively connected with a number of benevolent and industrial societies in Baltimore.

Immediately after the late war she was prominent in a society which provided work for the destitute women of the South, which did an incalculable amount of good. She was also active in a home for poor working women, and, on account of her acknowledged executive abillty, was chosen president, for several years, of the Charity Ball Association, which did so much to relieve the suffering poor of Baltimore.

She has identified herself with the movement which has been so successful in raising a large endowment for the John Hopkins Hospital, to be used for medical education of women of that institution. Her principal interest, however, has been in the Decorative Art Society of Baltimore, which she was active in founding and to which she, as its president, devotes a great deal of her time. Mrs. Reed was married in Baltimore in 1871, to Mr. William Bradford Reed formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., and now a merchant of Baltimore.

She was appointed a member of the Board of Lady Managers from Maryland.



MRS. WILLIAM REED.
LADY MANAGER FROM MARYLAND.

ELECTRICITY AT THE EXPOSITION.

It was the astonishment of every visitor at the Exposition, to see the great progress that had been made in the line of electrical improvements, machines and appliances.

This world has existed a great many thousand years and electricity, as an element of nature, was old in years when the earth was formed out of the original chaos, but it is comparatively but a few years since the first dynamo was constructed.

Why it should be necessary to manufacture electricity by the spinning at a tremendous speed of such a great circular disk of iron and wire, would require the wisdom of an accomplished electrician to tell.

Whether it will ever be possible to utilize the lightning that can explode a cloud, deluging the country with water, at the same time purifying the air for our lungs and furnishing the life principle of the cereals for our tables, it is certainly true that electricians have succeeded in making light for our eyes, as well as motive power for our machinery, mechanically generating this same force.

THE OBJECT OF SIGHT SEEING.

The Columbian Exposition was a great museum of wonderful things; not an aggregation of stuffed animals and relics of various kinds only, but a great centralization of the products of man from every department of aquired art and industry.

It is perhaps true that many of the exhibits shown were not entirely new in design or workmanship, but it is equally true that many of them were entirely new and it is not too much to say, that the new thoughts which will be the result of the Exposition are likely to greatly benefit the world.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S EXHIBIT.

One of the finest displays at the Exposition is that of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts department. On the east gallery they have a beautiful pavilion in white and gold. The first floor is devoted to an exhibit of the various styles of machines manufactnred by this company while on the second floor are three rooms, a reception room, a room fitted up in the style of the Sixteenth century and one of the Nineteenth century.

The room known as the "King Henry VIII Dining Room" is worth journeying many miles to see. The ceiling, mantle, floor and wainscoting are done in antique oak of a brownish hue, while the chairs, table, sideboard and several side tables are of the same material only of a darker shade. Every piece in the room is highly carved.

The panels of the room are of broadcloth, embroidered in crown and pineapple designs. These panels are framed with velvet borders, the designs carried out in satin applique work. There are thirty-nine shields bearing heraldic designs joining the different strips of velvet bordering the panels, and mitering the four corners of each panel.

In the center of the east and west walls of the room are two pieces of tapestry, each five feet six inches by seven feet four inches in size. Both of these designs are solid machine work, that on the west wall being a scene from English history, "Knighting of the Earl of Warwick," and the other "The Troubadour." The marvelous work done on these two pieces of tapestry, the fidelity with which every light and shade is produced is something remarkable when it is considered that it was all done on one of the Singer Sewing machines, without any attachments whatever, and although there are millions of stitches in this work it was not begun until November, 1892, and was completed before May, 1893.

Over the mantle is a picture of an old English ship in solid machine work, with a frame of applique work to correspond with the velvet borders of the room. At one side of the room is a fire-screen containing a figure of King Henry VIII done in solid machine work on broadcloth. The figure is perfect in every detail and is from the famous Holbein picture of that sovereign. The ermine robe, the pearl necklace, the dagger set in precious stones and all the jewels are reproduced in the natural colors, while the expression of the face is as perfect as the original in oil.

There are two pairs of curtains in this room made of broadcloth with centers of solid embroidery in satin stitch and satin applique borders. The portieres at the entrance are of broadcloth with green velvet borders to correspond with room borders. Over the entrance is an old fashioned vallance in allegorical designs.

The six chairs surrounding the table are cushioned and backed with green velvet and leather applique work. The table-cloth is of linen with center, insertion and border of Battenberg lace. There is an assortment of doilies in Roman and drawn work, while the side tables have tea cloths and tray covers made in different designs.

The other room is fitted up in the style of a lady's boudoir of the Nineteenth century. The ceiling is in cream and gold and the side walls are decorated with satin-finish paper of handsome design. The moldings, mantle, bureau, dressing table and small writing desk are of satin wood. The furnishings of this room are exquisite beyond comparison. The east window of the room is draped with Battenberg lace curtains displaying several handsome designs. At the right of this window is a dressing case draped entirely with Duchesse lace laid over a background of blue satin.

A brass bedstead stands against the north wall, draped in pale blue satin, with an embroidered border of Roman work and scattered leaves. The canopy is of the same material



PHOTOGRAPH OF INTERIOR OF "HENRY VIII DINING ROOM," SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.'S EXHIBIT, MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.

with Roman work border and raised leaves. There is a Brussels net spread and roll cover of linen applique work. A brass bassonette stands near the bed, covered with a white satin spread bordered with wild roses. A white linen pillow, the corners showing assorted styles of stitching, and a hemstitched ruffle with the motto, "Rest thee, my babe," completes this beautiful piece of furniture.

The two west windows are draped in silk bolting cloth, with deep borders of open work and raised roses, over which are blue satin curtains with a border of machine work and scattered chrysanthemums. The satin-wood mantle and mirror are draped in white silk, with border showing several designs of machine work containing yellow primroses and fern leaves embroidered through.

The satin-wood bureau has a blue satin cover with a border of real pointe lace, machine made. A three-fold screen stands at one side of the room, the center panel, a scene, "Farewell," the lake and brook on the other two panels, as well as the foliage, sky and flight of birds all being done in solid machine work with spool silk.

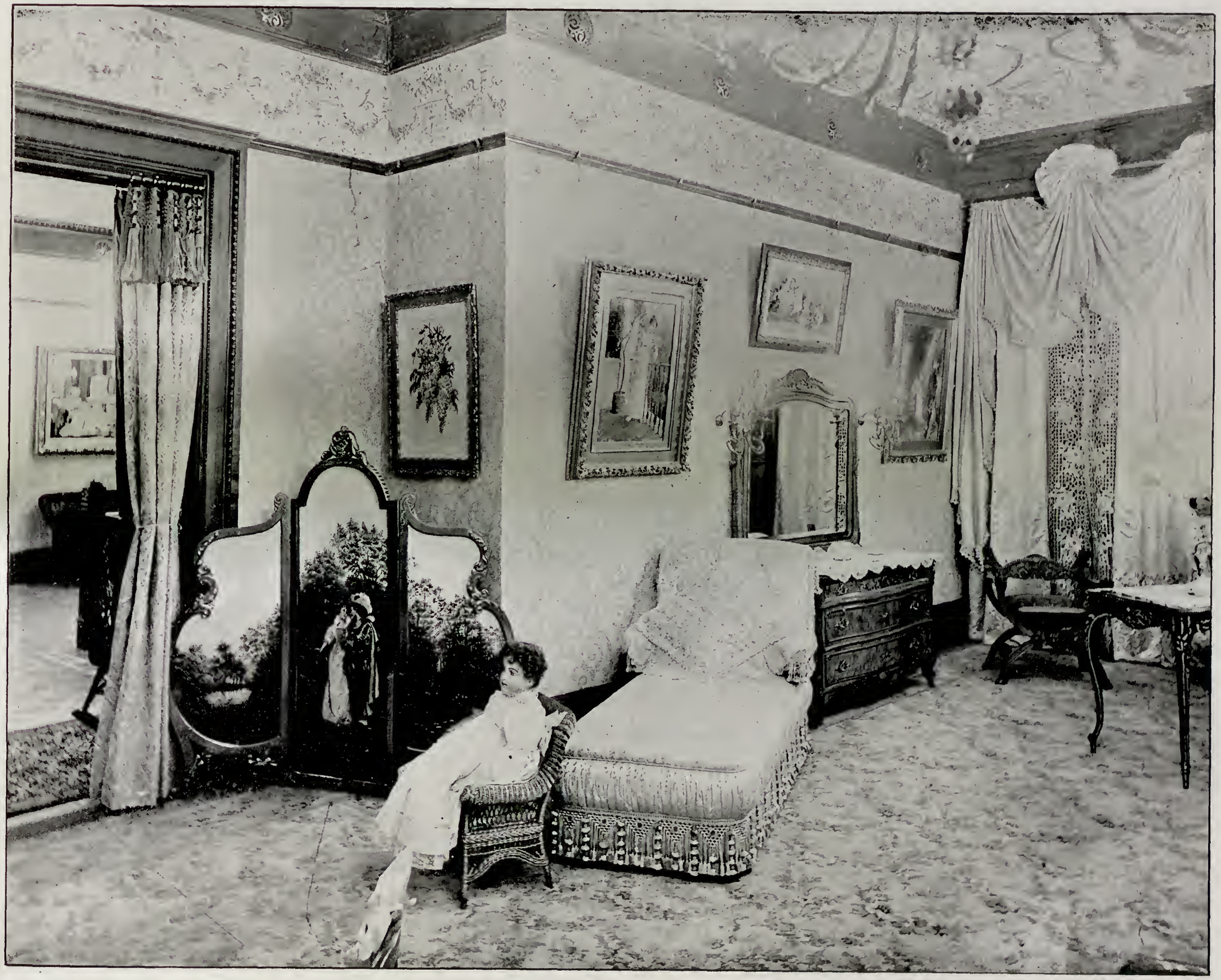
All the furniture in the room is covered with yellow satin brocade, the design being carried out in blue silk. A small gilt fire-screen stands near the mantle containing a bar of roses with eighty different shades of silk. A beautiful Dresden lamp stands on a small satin-wood table covered with a white silk crepe de chine shade, with border done in button hole stitch.

A white brocade satin sofa pillow, the designs carried out in several colors, yellow satin portieres finished in light blue satin, and an endless variety of table covers of silk bolting cloth embroidered in beautiful and elaborate designs, complete the furnishings of the room

There are eight pictures on the walls representing different scenes and figures, all in solid machine work. The two most conspicuous and handsome ones are entitled "German Songster," and "Au revoir." This work was all done in the New York office of the Singer company, by their own workmen, and it must be seen to be justly appreciated.

Besides the elegant display made by the company in this building they have a large exhibit of machines in the Machinery Hall and one in the Shoe and Leather building. They have the largest sewing machine in the world in the Machinery Hall, it being used for sewing leather belting. Over $800,000 has been expended by the company in making their several exhibits at the Exposition.

That their display in the Manufactures department has been the leading attraction in the galleries is proven by the great crowd of visitors daily admiring it.



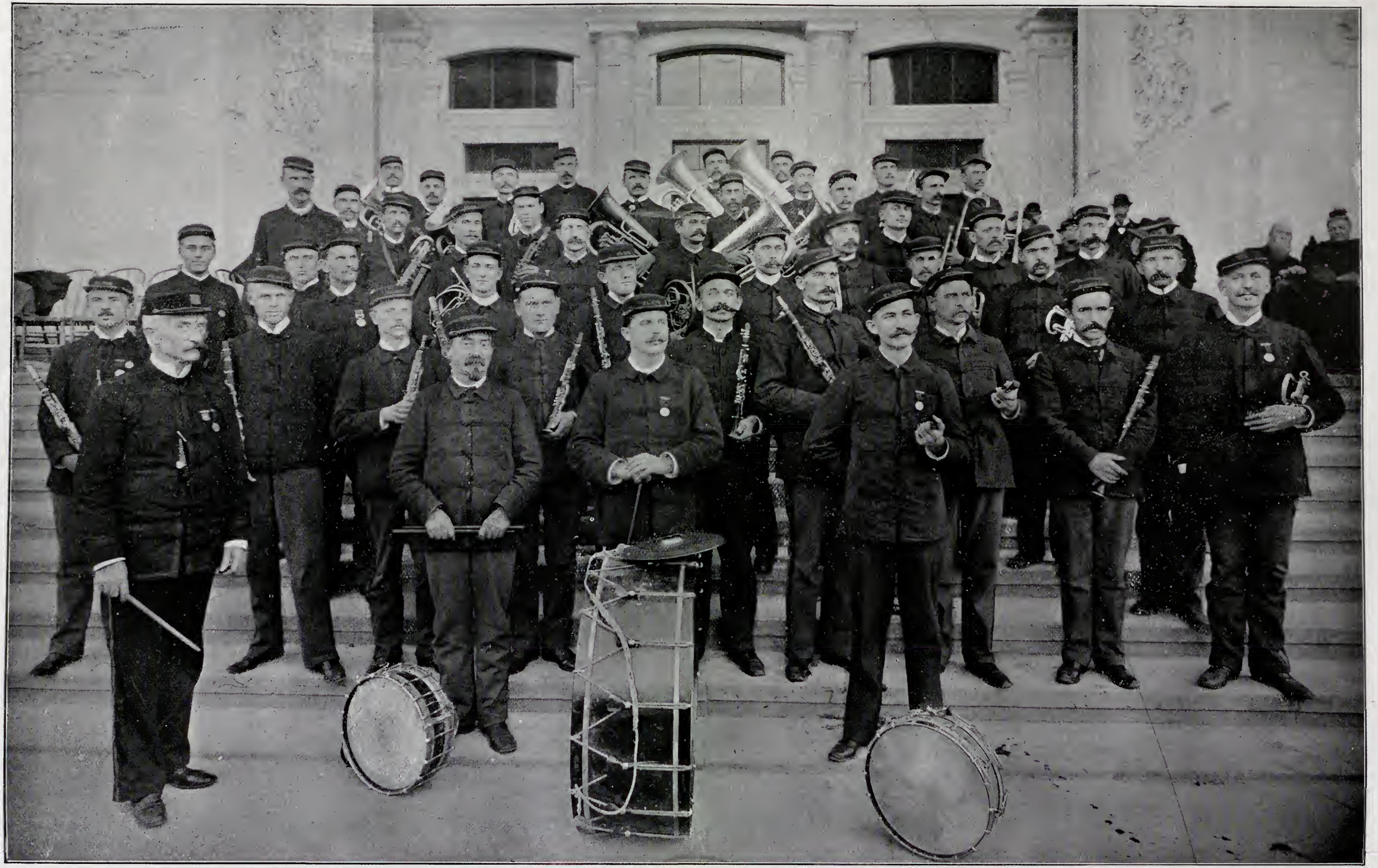
PHOTOGRAPH OF INTERIOR OF NINETEENTH CENTURY LADY'S BOUDOIR, SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.'S EXHIBIT, MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE IN SUGAR CANE.

In the exhibit made by Missouri in the Agricultural building is a piece of architecture made from the stalks of sugar cane. It is a reproduction of the bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. The entire structure is made from the cane, the workmanship being very artistic in all its details. The cane stalks are worked up into all kinds of designs and made to represent columns, arches and railings the whole producing a pleasing architectural effect.

Among the many charming entertainments given in the Woman's building during the past month the musical and dramatic recital of October 10 was the most pleasing. This was especially true of the wonderful work done by Miss Laura McManis, the Indianapolis lady who has whistled herself into favor. Her solo work was excellent, and called forth repeated enchores. The piano solos of her sister, Miss Alice McManis, included a selection from "Trumpeter of Sakkingen" and "Withering Flowers," both of which were rendered with charming effect. The two sisters make a strong team as entertainers.

A great flower show will be given in Horticultural building during November.



THE FAMOUS ELGIN BAND, AT THE EXPOSITION DURING AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

MUSIC HALL, PERISTYLE AND CASINO FROM ROOF OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, SHOWING PIER AND SLIDING SIDEWALK.

PIER AT EAST ENTRANCE TO EXPOSITION GROUNDS, SHOWING FULL VIEW OF SLIDING SIDEWALK.

HOME OF THE WORLD'S CONGRESSES.

As our illustration will show, this is a handsome building on the Lake Front park at the foot of Adams street and cost $600,000; of this amount the Exposition company paid $200,000 for the purpose of securing the building as a meeting place for the World's Congress Auxiliary. Following were the officers:

Charles C. Bonney, president; Thomas B. Bryan, vice-president; Lyman J. Gage, treasurer; Benj. Butterworth and Clarence E. Young, secretaries.

The officers of the Woman's branch of the Auxiliary were Mrs. Potter Palmer, president; Mrs. Charles Henrotin, vice-president.

These Congresses were divided into nineteen grand departments as follows: Woman's progress, public press, medicine, temperance, moral and social reform, commerce and finance, music, literature, education, engineering, art, government, science and philosophy, labor, religion, Sunday rest, public health, agriculture, and a general department for the discussion of subjects not properly belonging to any of the above

According to the official report of Mr. Clarence E. Young secretary, there were 210 working committees a local membership of 1600 and a non-resident membership of 15,000. In preparation for these congresses there were sent out over a million circulars. Twelve hundred and forty-five sessions were held with 5,974 speakers and a total attendance of over 700,000 people. It will require fifty volumes of six hundred pages each to publish all the addresses and proceedings and Congress will be requested to undertake this work in the interest of the people.

To the president, Charles C. Bonney, belongs the credit of having conceived and carried out, with the co-operation of the Exposition management, this wonderful series of congresses and from his closing address, Oct. 28, 1893, we make the following quotations:

The World's Congresses of 1893 were organized to establish fraternal relations among the leaders of mankind; to review the progress already achieved; to state the living problems now awaiting solution, and to suggest the means of future advancement.

To promote these high ends, the World's Congress Auxiliary provided for the presentation of the intellectual and moral progress of mankind, in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, in a series of World's Congresses under the auspices of the Auxilary, with the assistance of the leaders in the various departments of human achievement.

The work of organization commenced in October, 1889, was completed, and the first Congress of the series opened in May, 1893. The last Congress embraced in the great scheme has been held during the present week, and we have now assembled to exchange our congratulations on the magnificent results of the World's Congress work; to express our gratitude for the past, our hopes for the future and our thanks to all whose aid has contributed to the success which we celebrate on this occasion.

That these Congresses have been successful far beyond anticipation; that they have transformed into enduring realities the hopes of those who organized and conducted them, and that they will exercise a benign and potent influence on the welfare of mankind through the coming centuries, has been so often, so emphatically and so eloquently declared by eminent representatives of different countries and peoples, that these statements may be accepted as established facts.

That the material exhibit of the World's Columbian Exposition in Jackson Park is the most complete and magnificent ever presented to human view, is generally agreed, but a multitude of eminent witnesses have declared, after attendance on both, that the Intellectual and Moral Exposition of the Progress of Mankind presented in the World's Congresses of 1893 is greater and more imposing still.

Thus the work of the World's Congress Auxilary of the World's Columbian Exposition takes its enduring place in human history, an imperishable part of the progress of mankind.

The magnificent array of eminent thinkers and leaders who have contributed papers or addresses for the congresses, deserve whatever honors our own and other countries can bestow, for they have made the world their debtor. Those papers and addresses constitute such an encyclopedia of the best thoughts of all countries on the living questions of the age as can not elsewhere be found.

The first attempt to bring all the departments of human progress into harmonious relations in a series of international congresses has triumphed. The World's Congress idea is established among the peoples of the earth. Every participating organization and interest has been exalted by its association with the others.

"Not things but men! Not matter but mind!" will henceforth rank among the commanding watchwords of mankind.

The Parliament of Religion has emancipated the world from bigotry, and henceforth civil and religious liberty will have a larger and easier sway.

Labor has found in religion and social science its strongest allies, and will henceforth advance to victory along the lines of law and order and peace. Woman's progress will secure for her in the larger family of the school, the church and the state, a position perfectly corresponding to that which she rightfully holds in the smaller school and church and state of the family.

Moral and social reform has adopted the methods of science, and charities will henceforth be administered for the prevention as well as for the relief of social evils.

Commerce, finance, production, transportation and distribution have learned that the gilded piracy of destructive competition must be abandoned for the beneficent policy of co-operation, to secure the best results to all concerned.

Science and philosophy have learned the lesson of fraternity and human service; and education, thoroughly humanized and exalted, offers its priceless treasures to "all sorts and conditions of men," while the world applauds the new crusade against the evils of ignorance.

Let this suffice. The progress made in the World's Congresses of 1893 will not be lost. The movement of which they are apart holds the whole world in its embrace, and will not cease till it shall have accomplished the mandate of God to unite all the peoples of the earth in "the bonds of peace and in righteousness of life." It is because we have served His plans that success has crowned our efforts.

The last session of the World's Congress season is now to close. As we say "good bye"—that tenderest form of the invocation, "God be with you"—let us recall, with grateful hearts, a few of the golden expressions in which judgment upon our work has been pronounced by judges competent to pass upon its merits.

"The World's Congresses of 1893 have advaneed the thought of the world fifty years."

"The proceedings of these congresses mark a new era in literature, by their wealth of thought and felicity of expression gathered from all parts of the world."

"These Congresses will exercise a powerful influence on mankind for centuries to come."

"The Parliament of Religions is the most wonderful event since the time of Christ."



ART INSTITUTE, LAKE FRONT, WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY HEADQUARTERS DURING THE EXPOSITION.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

It is an old saying, "that there is nothing new under the sun," but this will answer no longer as a truism, because it has been demonstrated that a great many new things have grown out of the great Columbian Exposition of 1893. It is hardly necessary, in a work of this kind, to attempt any special argument in support of such an assertion, because almost every page of this history shows that there are many things in the world never seen before.

The idea that everything which exists, as the result or planning of man, had its foundation or suggestion from some previous thought would, without question, be true, but it must be conceded that progression is the law of life and progression means that our thoughts must not remain stationary, but constantly improve in essence and quality. If above statement is true, it necessarily proves that there must constantly be a change in our lives and as constantly new thoughts and things in the world.

In different ages of the past there have been gatherings of wise and pure men, who were impressed with the importance and value to the world of the religious doctrines or sacred books in which they beleived, but it remained for this age and year to suggest and bring together the leading thinkers of all religions.

It would be a most difficult task, if not absolutely impossible, to even approximately estimate the beneficial results of this great "Congress of Religions." Great in the character and standing of the representatives, who came as official mouthpieces of the sects they represented; great in the number of these representatives and great in the wide-spread interest their sessions attracted.

Think, if you please, of the many millions of people in the world and then consider that nearly all of these millions of people have some form of religion, and you are ready for this thought, that it is a wonderful thing to bring representatives of all these different religions to the garden city of America, in almost the very center of the country, and here, from a common platform, hear them give what, to each one, seemed to be a good reason for their faith or belief.

It must be conceded by every good thinker that man is by nature a religious being, not that all men are believers in the formulated creeds or dogmas made by man; but rather, that they all believe in a Supreme power and instinctively worship that power or intelligence, in some form or other. The belief in God, is almost, if not quite, universal, and it matters little what name or term may be used to designate this being of unlimited power, omniscience and wisdom, it is the desire of every right-thinking person to name and worship God according to their highest conception.

It has often been said, that every system of religion on earth was an absolute necessity for the people, because it required all the different forms of belief, creeds and dogmas in order that every person might find among them some thought that would suggest the greater thought of God which they contained.

Every person, who attended the parliament of religions, was impressed with this, that, in reality, the people of the world were nearer together in their religious thought than had been believed.

It is no doubt true that no two people in the world think exactly alike on any number of subjects, and if it could be found that even any two people were of the same mind, their expression of the thought would hardly be the same, and hence we have such a widespread unity and variety in the discussion of all questions.

If it was possible to ascertain what the earliest form of religious belief in the world really was, it would probably be found that all systems of religion were in a greater or less degree patterned from it, but antedating history, or tradition, it is generally understood among scholars that some forms of religious belief were in vogue.

When we consider the many forms or systems of religion that now exist and then consult our encyclopœdias for a description of the historical religions that have been supplanted by some of the present existing ones, we are nearly ready for the thought that the leaven of this great Congress of Religions, may so leaven the entire thought of the world, as to result in the readjustment of the present beliefs, so that all people may unite in the simple but all inclusive belief of the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.

It should be stated that the originator of the idea of holding a series of world's congresses, that should embrace the discussion of all scientific and religious beliefs, was first publicly mentioned by Mr. C. C. Bonney, who was afterwards commissioned to arrange for such congresses.

Committees were appointed to have special charge of the various congresses to be represented and Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., of Chicago was made chairman of the committee on religions.

The attendance at these congresses was very large, filling the largest hall in the new Art Institute on the lake front and included many of the representative thinkers of the world.

This Congress of Religions first convened September 11, 1893, and was called to order by President C. C. Bonney, who made an excellent address. Among other things he said:

He who believes that God has revealed himself more fully in his religion than in any other, can not do otherwise than desire to bring that religion to the knowledge of all men, with an abiding conviction that the God who gave it will preserve, protect and advance it, in every expedient way. And hence he will welcome every just opportunity to come into fraternal relations with men of other creeds, that they may see in his upright life the evidence of the truth and beauty of his faith, and be thereby led to learn it and be helped heavenward by it.

When it pleased God to give me the idea of the World's Congress of 1893, there came with that idea a profound conviction that their crowning glory should be a fraternal conference of the world's religions. Accordingly, the original announcement of the World's Congress scheme, which was sent by the government of the United States to all other nations, contained, among other great themes to be considered, "The grounds for fraternal union in the religions of different people."

Dr. Barrows, chairman of the committee, followed with an address of power and eloquence, in which he said:

I should not use the word "if" in speaking of the outcome of this Congress of Religions, since, were it decreed that our sessions should end this day, the truthful historian would say that the idea which has inspired and led this movement; the idea whose beauty and force has drawn you through these many thousand miles of travel, that this idea has been so flashed before the eyes of men that they will not forget it, and that our meeting this morning has become a new, great fact in the historic evolution of the race which will not be obliterated.

Every library in the land will have the complete text of all addresses that followed and it will be impossible to give more than a few extracts from the remarks of foreign delegates.

Most Rev. Dionysios Latas, Archbishop, of Zante:

All men have a common Creator without any distinction between the rich and poor, the ruler and the ruled; all men have a common Creator, without any distinction of clime or race, without distinction of nationality or ancestry, of name or nobility; all men have a common Creator and consequently a common father in God.

P. C. Mozoomdar, representing the Brahmo Somaj, of India:

In prehistoric times our forefathers worshipped the great living Spirit, God, and, after many strange vicissitudes, we Indian theists, led by the light of ages, worship the same living Spirit, God, and none other.

Right Rev. Renchi Shabita, Shinto Bishop of Japan:

In the history of the past we read of repeated and fierce conflicts between different religious creeds, which sometimes ended in war. But that time has passed away and things have changed with advancing civilization. It is a great blessing, not only to the religious themselves, but also to human affairs, that the different religionists can thus gather in a friendly way and exchange their thoughts and opinions on the important problems of the age.

Count Bernstorff, of Germany:

We can not deny that we who meet in this parliament are separated by great and important principles. We admit that these differences can not be bridged over, but we meet, believing everybody has the right to his faith.

Archbishop Redwood, of New Zealand:

We find in all religions a number of truths that are the foundation, the bed rock of all morality, and we see them in the various religions throughout the world. We can surely without sacrificing one point of Catholic morality or of truth admire those truths revealed in some manner by God.

H. Dharmapala, of Ceylon:

I bring to you the good wishes of 475,000,000 of Buddhists, the blessings and peace of the religious founder of that system which has prevailed so many centuries in Asia.

Swami Vivekananda, of Bombay, India;

I fervently hope that the bell that tolled this morning in honor of this convention will be the death knell to all fanaticism, to all persecutions with the sword of the pen, and to all uncharitable feelings between persons wending their way to the same goal.

Dr. Adolf Brodbeck, of Hanover, Germany:

We believe that many things in our civilization are, and will be, imperfect. But it is unwise to change or abolish something as long as we are unable to put something decidedly better instead.

Dr. W. C. Roberts, of New York:

The brotherhood of man is to me a most precious thought. It has been my pleasure to travel over the four quarters of the globe, to mingle with a large number of nationalities, and I have found, in all of them, something to admire, something to emulate, and, among them, many to love. And, therefore, I take great interest in this religious congress, where I have the pleasure of seeing the representatives of different nationalities

Kinza Ringe, M. Harai, Japanese Buddhist:

If any religion teaches injustice to humanity, I will oppose it, as I ever have opposed it, with my blood and soul. I will be the bitterest dissenter from Christianity, or I will be the warmest admirer of its gospels. We, the 40,000,000 souls of Japan, standing firmly and persistently upon the basis of international justice, await still further manifestations as to the morality of Christianity.

Rev. Samuel Warren, Swedenborgian:

Man was created to be a free and willing agent of the Lord to bless his kind; his true happiness comes not in seeking happiness for himself, but in seeking to promote the happiness of others, where all are animated by this desire, all are mutually and reciprocally blest.

Jinanji Jamshodji Modi, of India:

The Parsees are a people who have chosen to relinquish their venerable ancestors' homesteads rather than abandon their ancient religion, the founder of which lived no less than two thousand years ago. A people who, for a thousand years, have formed in the midst of the great Hindu people, not unlike an island in the sea, a quiet, separate and distinct nation, is peculiar and remarkable. As for its race, so for its religions and social life and customs.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore:

We live and move and have our being in the midst of a civilization, which is the legitimate offspring of the Catholic religion. The blessings resulting from our Christian civilization are poured out so regularly and so abundantly on the intellectual, moral and social world, like the sunlight and the air of heaven, and the fruits of the earth, that they have ceased to excite any surprise except to those who visit lands where the religion of Christ is little known.

The quotations above given are only such as would meet with general acceptance, or at least not be considered as objectional, coming from the parties whose names are given. It would be manifestly improper to have given short extracts from the doctrinal parts of the essays read, because a partial statement of doctrine would not be just to any of the large number of speakers.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT THE EXPOSITION.

In a broad sense the entire Exposition was the greatest educational institution ever erected and in a still broader sense it was the most elaborate curriculum of study the world has ever seen; but the purpose of this work is to give each branch or group of exhibits special mention, therefore the department of education should occupy a prominent place.

The main object of holding these periodical displays, illustrating the accomplished possibilities of the human family, is for the increased education of the people in the various lines of applied art, science and manufactures, as well as to show the new developments, successes, cultivation and products of the soil.

The Columbian Exposition will live on the pages of history, as being a great cosmopolitan college, graduating every visitor to a higher, better and more useful life of endeavor for the benefit of the world.

The Liberal Arts department covered a wide field and embraced the various groups of physical development, training and condition, hygiene, instruments and apparatus of medicine and surgery, instruments of precission, experiment, research and photography, civil engineering, public works and constructive architecture, government, law, commerce, trade and banking, social, industrial and co-operative institutions, religious organizations and systems, music and musical instruments, as well as primary, secondary and superior education, literature, books, libraries, journalism, and institutions and organizations for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

It has been said that Plato was the author of the first treatise on the subject of education, but as he died about the year 350 B. C. his followers have had abundant opportunity to increase and improve in all educaticnal lines.

Group 149 of the Liberal Arts department contained thirteen separate classes of exhibits and included elementary instruction, infant schools and kindergartens, with methods of instructions; primary schools, school houses, furniture apparatus and fittings, models and appliances for teaching, text books, diagrams, examples of work, models and apparatus for teaching cookery, housework, needle work, embroidery, dressmaking, artificial flower making, painting on silk, crockery, etc.; industrial training school for girls, handicraft teaching for boys; apparatus and fittings for elementary trade schools; apparatus and models for elementary science instruction, such as chemistry, physics, mechanics etc.; with diagrams, copies, specimens of school work; apparatus, models and fittings for elementary art instruction, with diagrams, copies, text books and specimens of art work, modeling etc.; technical and apprenticeship schools, with models for fitting up industrial schools; elementary instruction of Indians, for the deaf, dumb, blind, feeble minded and illiterate; public schools with methods of instruction; academies, high schools, colleges and universities with descriptive courses of study; professional schools such as theology, law, medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, mining, engineering, agriculture, mechanic arts; art and design, military, naval, normal, commercial and music.

The United States contributed 277 separate exhibits to this group. Austria 11 exhibits showing models, drawings and apparatus for general instruction. Belgium had two exhibitors, Canada eight, Denmark four, Germany fifty-one, Great Britain eight. Italy five, Jamaica four, Japan twenty-three, Norway six, Sweden nine.

These exhibits contained models and pupils work in metal, wood, leather, porcelain, glass and clay, articles in steel, chased, etched and forged, normal school apparatus, needle work, drawings, photographs, with rules and regulations for government of schools, plastic groups and models for school buildings with charts, maps and books of instruction.

The following states made a full educational exhibit appropriating the following sums for the purpose: Arkansas, $300; Colorado, $2,500; California, $5,000; Connecticut, $1,300; Florida, $750; Indiana, $6,000; Iowa, $5,584; Illinois, $30,000; Idaho, $600; Kansas, $1,000; Kentucky, $***; Maine, $2,000; Maryland, $***; Massachusetts, $45,000; Michigan, $15,000; Minnesota, $10,000; Missouri, $6,000; Montana, $2,000; Nebraska, $4,500; New Hampshire, $950; New Jersey, $6,000; New York, $***; New Mexico, $600; North Dakota, $1,250; Ohio, $5,500; Oregon, $4,000; Pennsylvania, $7,500; Rhode Island, $5,100; West Virginia, $2,200; Utah, $500; Wisconsin, $4,800.

In addition to these special and full state exhibits, every prominent private school, college and university in the country was represented, so that many states had in reality several exhibits, among these were the following: Alliance Israelite Universelle, New York showing common, technical and trade school products. Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; photographs, plans, books, etc. Arch-diocese of Chicago, a full educational exhibit. Art Institute of Chicago, drawings, paintings, modeled work and statuary. Art Students League of New York;



MODELS OF THE ANCIENT RACES, ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR.

students' work. Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; industrial work, photographs, charts, etc. Baltimore Manual Training School, Baltimore, Md.; students' work. Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.; photographs, history of college, etc.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine; photographs, drawings and books. Brothers of the Christian Schools; Educational Exhibit from European schools. Brown University, Providence, R. I.; photographs, course of study and specimens of mechanical work. Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; models, publications and photographs. Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, Md.; school work. Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; steller photography, charts, views, etc. Central Church Mission, Chicago; kindergarten work. Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.; students' work. Chautauqua System of Education, Buffalo, N. Y.; showing publications, study papers, photographs, etc.

Deaf schools; collective exhibits from Colorado Springs, Col.; Hartford, Conn.; Washington, D. C.; Englewood, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Olathe, Kan.; Danville, Ky.; Frederick City, Md.; Northhampton, Mass.; Flint, Mich.; Faribault, Minn ; Omaha, Neb.; Trenton, N J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Fordham, N. Y.; Washington Heights, N. Y.; Cincinnati, O.; Edgewood Park, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Cedar Springs, S. C.; Delevan, Wis.; Salt Lake City, Utah.

De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; books, charts, etc. Drexel Institute of Arts, Science and Industry, Philadelphia; photographs, drawing, instruction, etc. Feeble-minded Schools, collective exhibits from schools at Glen Ellen, Cal.; Lakeville, Conn.; Lincoln, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Glenwood, Ia.; Frankfort, Ky.; Font Hill, Md.; Barre, Mass.; Waverly, Mass.; Faribault, Minn.; Beatrice. Neb.; Vineland, N. J.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Columbus, O.; Elwyn, Pa.; Vancouver, Wash.; Orilla, Ont. Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.; manuscripts, apparatus, etc. Girls' Classical School, Indianapolis, Ind.; school work.

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia; anatomical specimens, views of college, etc. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; books, astronomical charts, etc. Hamlin University, St. Paul, Minn.; photographs, charts, written work, books, etc. Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.; educational and technological work of colored and Indian students. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; charts, photographs, publications, etc. Indiana State Normal School, Valparaiso, Ind.; maps, charts, etc. Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.; work, photographs, courses of study, etc.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; maps, charts, books, etc. Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Ia.; school exhibit. Jewish Training School, Chicago, Ill.; shop work, drawing, literary work, etc. John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; books, photographs, drawings. etc., illustrating its work. Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; students work, views, drawings, etc. Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.; students' work. Maine State College, Orono, Me.; collections, analyses, shop work, etc.

Manual Training School of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; drawings and shop work. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; books, theses, apparatus, shop work, etc. Massachusetts State Normal Schools; collective exhibit from schools at Bridgewater, Framingham, Salem, Westfield and Worcester. Michigan State Normal School, Ypsilanti, Mich.; students' work.



EXHIBIT OF ORNAMENTAL LAWN DESIGNS IN THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT THE EXPOSITION.

Chicago Manual Training School, students work. Chicago College of Pharmacy, materia medica, apparatus and literature. Chicago Free Kindergarten Association, work of children and normal class. Cincinnati Technical School, Cincinnati, O.; students' work. Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; showing university work, publications, etc.

Colorado State Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Col.; drawings, manual and laboratory work. Colorado State Normal School, Greeley, Col.; manuscripts, charts, sloyd work, etc. Colorado State School of Mines, Golden, Col.; drawings, publications, photographs, etc. College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.; books, manuscripts, models and photographs. Columbia College, New York; publications, statistics, etc.

Michigan Agricultural College, Mich.; products of fields, shops, laboratories, class-rooms, etc. Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass.; kindergarten materials, manual training materials, scientific materials, drawing materials. Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, Minneapolis, Minn.; students' work. Minnesota State Normal Schools, collective exhibit from schools at Mankato, Moorhead, St. Cloud and Winona. Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; history, photographs, students' work, etc.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; students' work. National Catholic Educational Exhibit. National Eclectic Medical Association, Chicago, books, diplomas, medicines, etc. National Kindergarten Normal Institute, Washington, D. C.; children's work Nebraska State University, Lincoln, Neb.; laboratory exhibit, views, charts, etc. New York College for the training

of teachers, New York; graduated course in manual training. New York State Normal Schools, collective exhibit from schools at Cortland, Fredonia, Oneonta, Oswego and Plattsburg.

New York Trade Schools, New York; students' work, courses of instruction, etc. Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.; views, diagrams, books, etc. Ogontz School, Ogontz, Pa.; pictures, casts, specimens, schedules, etc. Ohio Normal University, Ada, O.; students' work. Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; students' work. Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; students' work. Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia; students' work. Pennsylvania State College, Penn.; history, maps, apparatus, students' work, etc.

Pennsylvania State Normal Schools; collective exhibit from schools of Bloomsburg, Indiana, Kutztown, Slippery Rock and West Chester. Philadelphia School of Design for women, Philadelphia students work. Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn N. Y.; drawings, photographs, manuscripts etc. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; manual work, science teaching, industrial and fine art, technical and trade work, literary work.

Pardue University, La Fayette, Ind.; shopwork, models, apparatus, theses, etc. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; work of students and graduates. Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.; photographs, students work, catalogues, etc. Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, Rochester N. Y.; drawings, paintings, modeling, etc. School of Fine Art, Jacksonville, Ill.; students' work. School of industrial art and technical design for women, New York.

Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; pictures and pamphlets. Spring Garden, Institute, Philadelphia; drawings, paintings, wood and metal work, etc. St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.; student's work, photographs, catalogues, etc. Toledo Manual Training School, Toledo, Ohio; shop work, exercises, sewing, drawings, photographs, etc. Tufts College, Mass.; photographs, charts, etc. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; plans, photographs, publication works, etc. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; photographs, charts, students' work, etc.

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; photographs of buildings. University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.; catalogues, photographs, diagrams, etc. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; maps, publications, collections, etc. University of the City of New York, New York; maps, apparatus, models, photographs, etc. University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; students' work. University of the State of New York; system of incorporation and supervision. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; photographs, books, methods, etc.

Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; photographs, charts, etc. Western University of Pennsylvania, Allegheny, Pa.; photographs and publications. Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; model of university building containing literary and industrial exhibit. Willamette University, Salem, Ore.; student's work. Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; photographs, books, instuments. etc. Wisconsin State Normal Schools; collective exhibit from shcools at Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls and Whitewater. Wisconsin State University, Madison, Wis.; work of students and graduates, photographs, etc.

Woman's Art School of Cooper Union, New York; students' work. Woman's College of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.; art collection, chemical preparations, models, views, etc. Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; photographs, etc. Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; maps, photographs, books, models, etc.

It has been well said that "the student is to read history actively and not passively, to esteem his own life the text, and books the commentary. Thus compelled the muse of history will utter oracles, as never to those who do not respect themselves. I have no expectation that any man will read history aright, who thinks that what was done in a remote age by men whose names have resounded far, has any deeper sense than what he is doing to-day."

THE TWO LIBERTY BELLS.

To the patriotic people of the United States



MEETING OF THE OLD AND THE NEW LIBERTY BELLS AT THE EXPOSITION.

the two Liberty Bells at the Exposition were of great interest. The old bell, brought from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, for the purpose of being exhibited at the Exposition, was the center of attraction at all times. Then the idea of a new bell, which should also proclaim liberty to all the inhabitants of the earth, was conceived and carried out by the patriotic citizens of the country.

The new bell, which occupied a position on the plaza near the Administration building, was rung on all special occasions, and on one occasion, both bells were to be seen there and were symbolical of the new interest the country and the whole civilized world was taking in liberty and progress.

At the close of the Exposition the old bell was returned to its home in Philadelphia, while the new bell began a tour around the world.



A MIDSUMMER AFTERNOON SCENE LOOKING NORTH FROM LOGGIA OF THE STOCK PAVILION, SHOWING OBELISK, MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURES AND ELECTRICITY BUILDINGS.

LIVE STOCK AT THE EXPOSITION.

August, September and October were specially interesting months at the Exposition, because it was then that the farmers and breeders were having their exposition days of live stock. For years it has been customary to have an annual show of the products of the farm and stock ranches at state, county or district fairs: so it was decided to have an exhibition surpassing any ever before held, to form an important part of the Columbian Exposition. In addition to the comfortable and commodious sheds for the housing of stock, a large pavilion was constructed in amphitheater form at a cost of $50,000. It was 300x440 feet, covered over three acres of ground, and seated 6,000 people.

The statement need hardly be made that this pavilion was a very popular place, because it would be hard to find any person who does not admire the imported horse with his beautifully proportioned limbs, flowing mane, smooth coat and sparkling eyes. Never before in the history of the world has there been so many fine horses from France, Russia, England, Canada and every state of the union. Side by side could be seen the famous Percherons, Clydesdales, Normans, Russian thoroughbreds and Shetland ponies.

The "cattle from a thousand hills" were not all there, but the number was very large and their excellent points were fully noted by visitors as well as the specially selected judges. They included the Herfords, Shorthorns, Durhams, Jerseys, Aberdeen-Angus. One Shorthorn bull was exhibited weighing 3,000 pounds, and several others ranging from 2,000 to 2,800. The exhibit of swine was very large, including every variety known to breeders, varying in size from the small shoat to that monster hog from Minnesota, weighing 1,350 pounds, the largest ever exhibited. The display of sheep as to number, variety and excellence, was in every way the best every made. Chickens, ducks, geese, pheasants, pigeons, guinea fowls, swans and turkeys were endless in variety and very attractive.

It was freely claimed by the farmers, breeders and fanciers of fine horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, that this great international exhibition would give a new interest and impetus to this important industry. The large display of American-bred stock, in all the various lines, clearly proved that this country could produce as fine specimens as could be raised in any country. The real wealth of a country being estimated by its productions, not only from the soil direct, but the necessary live stock for food and use, it becomes a matter for general congratulation, that the position of America as a stock raising country is so well established. The entire live stock exhibit will be long remembered as the greatest display ever brought together, and between $150,000 and $200,000 was distributed among the prize winners.

To show the importance of the live stock interests at the Exposition, the fact that the number of exhibits was 4,636 is sufficient. This large number included everything coming under the head of live stock, necessary to every well regulated farm. Allowing an average of $100 to each of these exhibits, the total value of this exhibit would foot up to almost one-half million of dollars.

The value of this exhibit to the future stock raiser far exceeds that sum, as this collection of all the best breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, as well as fowls, served to educate the farmer to the superiority of fine stock and convinced him that it did not cost any more in the end to raise the best than it did a mediocre class, the result from a commercial standpoint being far in excess of what he obtains from stock of inferior breed.

LOGGER'S EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of a "Logger's Camp" and load of Michigan pine logs in connection with the saw mill exhibit at the Exposition, was an attractive feature, from the fact that it represented a phase of life unfamiliar to a large majority of those in attendance.

The camp was built of logs, in exact reproduction of those in use in the pineries of that state and other northern lumbering states. The interior contained the cooking utensils, and other paraphernalia so familiar to all loggers, who spend their winters in the woods. The load of logs was a sample of the way in which they carry them from the woods where they are cut and trimmed, to the streams into which they are put for floating down to the mill in the spring. These immense loads are built up by rolling the logs up on skids, using oxen or horses to do the heavy work. The load at the Exposition weighed several tons, and similiar loads in the pineries are moved by the combined power of several yoke of oxen or spans of horses, it only being possible to do so with sleds and at times when there is plenty of snow. Such immense loads would be impossible to move on bare ground or wagons, and could hardly be loaded on anything but sleds.



ARENA FOR EXHIBITING PRIZE STOCK, LIVE STOCK PAVILION, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

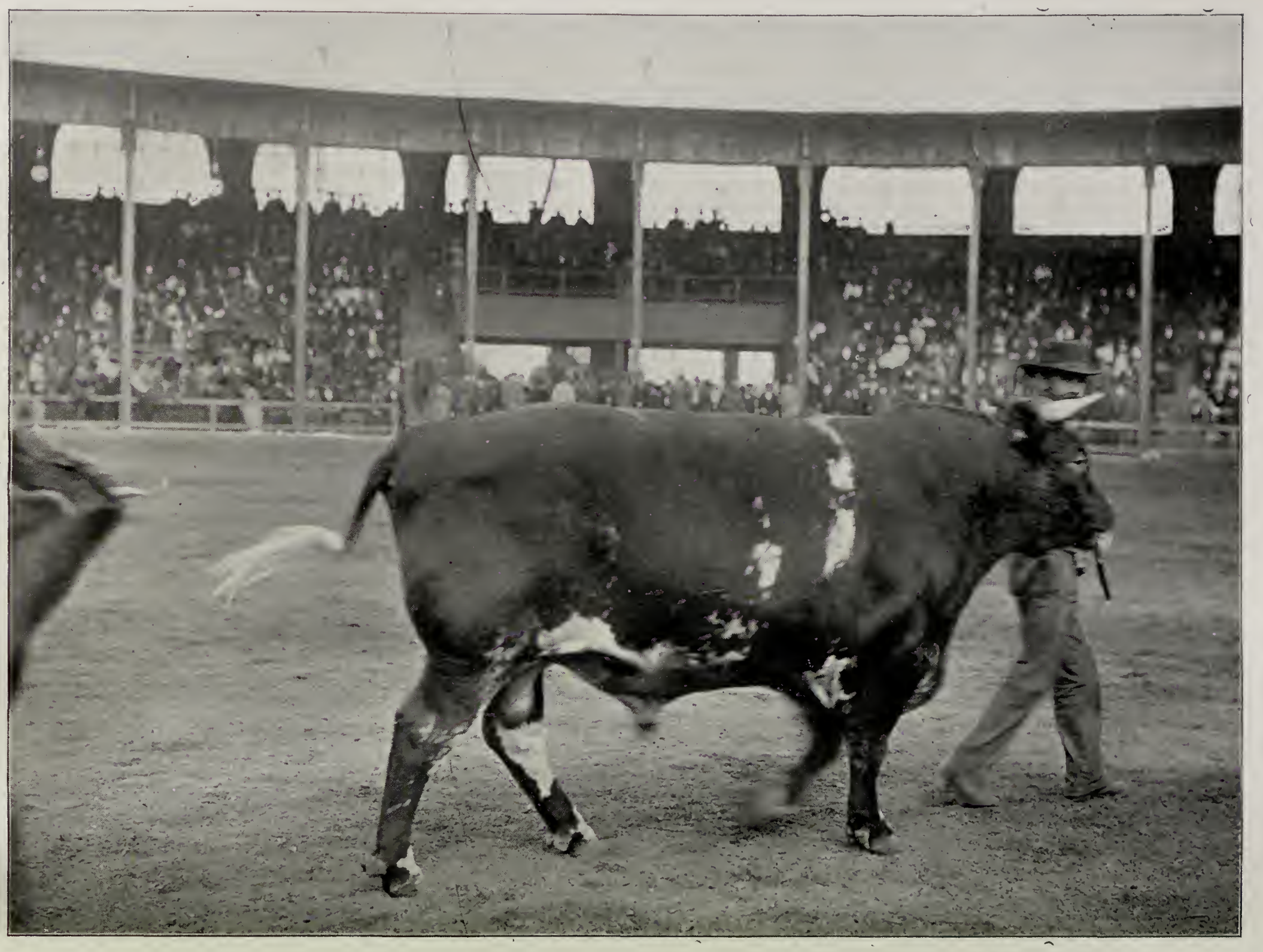


EXHIBIT OF PRIZE CATTLE IN THE STOCK PAVILION. WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

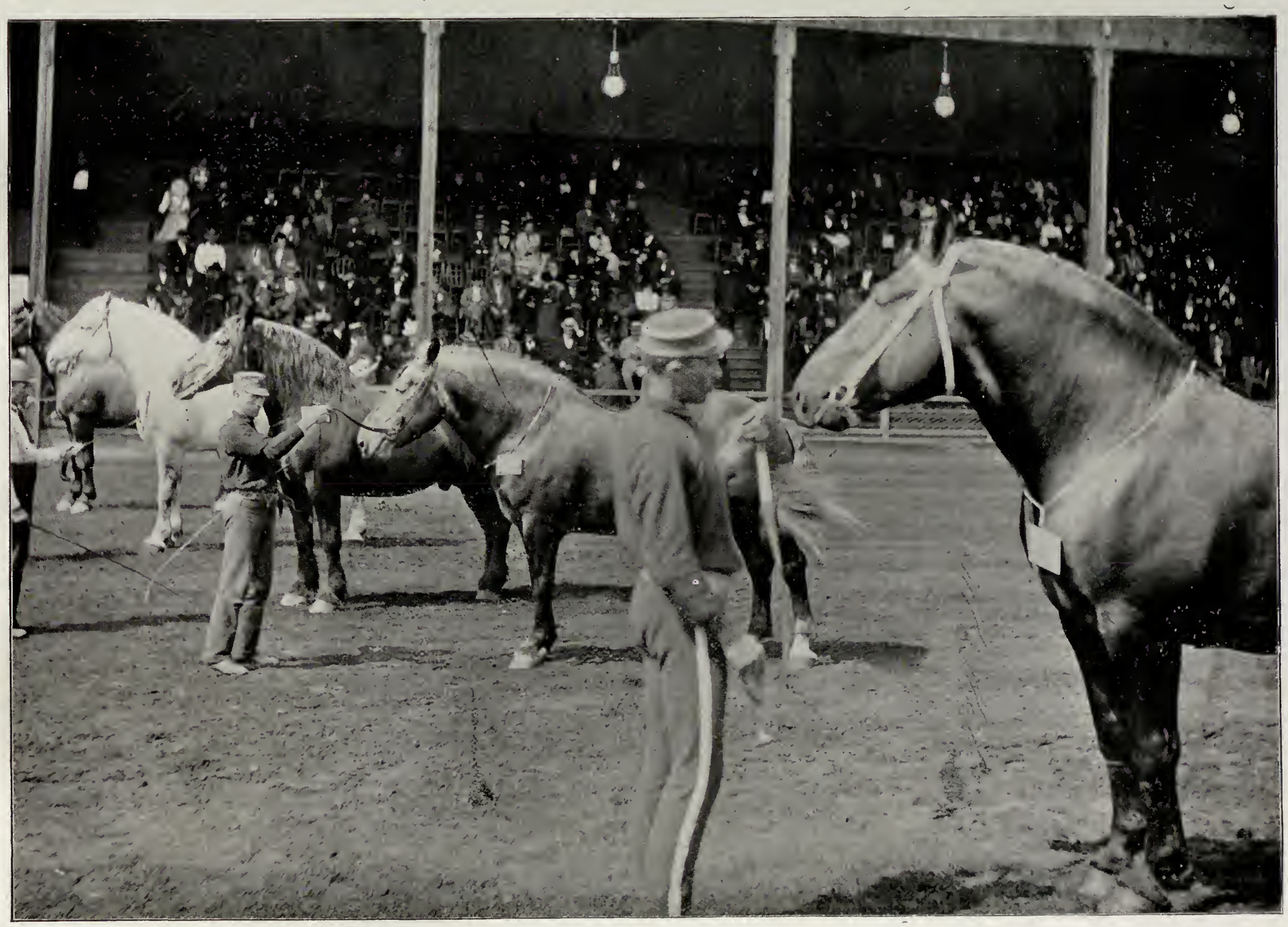


EXHIBIT OF PRIZE HORSES IN THE STOCK PAVILION, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



ELECTRICITY BUILDING, FACING SOUTH AND EAST, AS IT APPEARED DURING MID-SUMMER DAYS. MACMONNIES' FOUNTAIN AND MINING BUILDING AT THE LEFT.



AN EXTENDED VIEW OF THE MACHINERY HALL, SHOWING THE GRAND ENTRANCES AT THE NORTH AND THE EAST SIDES OF THE BUILDING.



ALFRED BENNEDICT KING,

COMMISSIONER FROM LIBERIA TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ALFRED BENNEDICT KING.

Mr. Alfred Bennedict King is really one of the most remarkable men of the age. Although a native of America, for he was born in Augusta, Georgia, in 1851, and surrounded by those conditions and environments which tend to reduce man to a humble and degraded position, he has risen superior and is now a living example of ennobled manhood and successful prominence. When but a child of seven, his family removed to Liberia, and it was there that he was filled with thoughts of freedom and liberty, and as the years grew on, his dream for his down-trodden race became a reality. He became an intelligent, cultured gentleman; was given the best of educational advantages, and when he had arrived at manhood's estate, became principal of the Clay-Ashland high school.

He began to search for a broader and more extended field of thought, which was realized in the newspaper world, and the *Observer*, of Monrovia, knows him as its able editor.

In 1891, Mr. King was elected national senator of Liberia, which office he holds for four years. His official work has been very satisfactory, and for the remainder of his term much is looked for.

When the Exposition was definitely arranged Liberia appointed Mr. King as her senior commissioner and he at once set about arousing an interest, and from that time on began collecting and securing the large and interesting exhibit which is now located in the Agricultural building at the World's Fair. He has carefully selected his extensive and instructive exhibit, and its arrangement is artistic and complete.

Mr. King talks enthusiastically of the country, and prophesies a glorious future for his people.

He has one of the finest residences in Clay-Ashland city where he resides with his family.

Mr. King married Miss Lane, of Cape Palmas, in the southern extremity of the country. She is a lady of culture and a native of Liberia. In speaking of her he says there are no nobler or more gentle and refined women in the world than his wife.

Mr. King will remain at the Exposition until its close, and the visitor will always find him courteous and graciously attentive. He hopes to bring Liberia in touch with the American people by a personal supervision of the instructive exhibit made at the Exposition of the natural products of the country.

WILLIAM ELMENDORF ROTHERY.

Mr. William Elmendorf Rothery, a gentleman well-known in business circles of this county and Europe, represents Liberia at the World's Fair. Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Rothery has had connections with some of the largest firms in the United States. He was born in New York City and received a careful and extensive collegiate education, but upon emerging from college he preferred an active business life, and almost immediately began his commercial career.

Mr Rothery, on the maternal side, is a direct descendant of Captain Lawrence, of "Chesapeake" fame, and numbers in his ancestry many influential American families. After some years of residence in New York City he went to Philadelphia where he established the large and successful house of Rothery, Randolph & Co., having connections all over the world. Mr. Rothery has taken an enthusiastic interest in the Liberian exhibit, and will spend the entire term of the Columbian Exposition at the Fair grounds, devoting his time and attention to to the interests of that country.

In 1887 Mr. Rothery was appointed consul of Liberia, at Philadelphia, which office he still holds, having performed his duties most thoroughly and acceptable. In 1892 he was appointed commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, since which time he has given much attention to the far-reaching and extensively practical exhibit from both the civilized and savage people of Liberia.

Mr. Rothery is a bachelor and a gentleman of courtly bearing and is kindly attentive to all who pause to examine this interesting exhibit.

LIBERIAN EXHIBIT.

In the northwest corner of Agricultural building is the exhibit from Liberia. It consists of both raw and manufactured articles, native implements and utensils of all kinds. Its coffee exhibit is first and foremost. By cultivation the original berry has developed a new species, called by experts "Coffea Liberica." It is shown in all stages, the object being to introduce it to the world. Being a stronger coffee than any other kind grown, it is used as a mixture for the weaker coffees. The trade in this product will receive a great stimulation by the splendid exhibit made, and the manner in which its superiority over other coffees is shown.

The cocoa display is next in importance, in which this country takes the lead. An extensive exhibit of palm oil is made, and an enormous trade is done with Europe in this oil. As a salad oil it is superior to olive oil. Liberia ranks among the first countries in the world in this industry. Many specimens of dye-woods are shown, chief among which is camwood, from which a brilliant scarlet dye is obtained. Rubber is also a new product of this country and is shown in its crude state. Seven kinds of fibers are shown, the piassova, palm, bamboo, manilla, beach, banana and pineapple, from which brushes, baskets and hats are made and exhibited.

The walls of the pavilion are covered with skins of various animals, native to the country, among them being tigers, leopards, tiger-cats, monkeys, baboons, rhinosceros, and many others. The skins of two huge snakes are also seen, one a boa-constrictor, the other a cassada, the only venomous snake in Liberia.

Houses, utensils, weapons and other curios of the natives are seen in abundance, all making an attractive and interesting exhibit. There are specimens of corn, peanuts, dates, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, black gum, piasava palm, which is said to be the shittim-wood of the scripture, specimens of gold ore and soil, iron ore, stuffed birds, rubies, emeralds, and a fine class of crystals, and also a large collection of ornaments, once worn by natives of royal birth and the common peasant.

In the background of the exhibit is shown a hut made of bamboo and thatched with poplar leaves; a rude door is the only opening. It demonstrates the abode of the native in his savage state. In the foreground is seen a tasty and commodious dwelling house which is soon adopted and built by the native after he has become civilized.



WILLIAM ELMENDORF ROTHERY,

LIBERIAN COMMISSIONER TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD AS SHOWN AT THE EXPOSITION.

It is not the intention or purpose in this article to mention a great many things that will readily occur to the mind of any reader as indicating the world's march to the tune of progress, but a few things require mention simply for the purpose of suggesting the thought.

The history of all past ages proves that each succeeding epoch of time has been an improvement over the years preceding, and it is because of this evidence of constant improvement that all philosophers now agree that the life of man is progressive in its nature and character.

It would be comparatively easy to show that all men are not living up to their highest privileges and do not, in their lives, show the progression which is their birthright; this, however, does not necessarily alter or qualify the statement that the people of the world, as a whole, are constantly progressing in every line of improvement.

When Columbus discovered America, or rather a few small islands, lying off the southern coast of this great continent, he found them inhabited by bands of naked and ignorant savages, and it is perhaps true that the descendants of that people have not shown very much improvement over their ancestors; but, even in their case, it might be claimed that a slight advance in the line of civilization can be seen. Coming down to the first settlement of this country and remembering the life of the sturdy farmers, who settled from the Mayflower, on the rocky hillsides of New England, we have historical examples of the most industrious, brave and frugal people that ever lived, but we also have examples of bigotry, superstition and cruelty, such as the pages of history would be searched in vain to equal.

The final separation of the United States from the Mother Country by the war of independence developed a great many thousand men, and so brought them into prominence, as to show ability and characteristics which they were not conscious of possessing, and when the war was finally ended, after a series of trials, disappointments and privations almost inconceivable, these men were returned to their several homes, after having passed through such a fiery furnace of discipline, fully prepared to battle with any succeeding trial they might have.

It may be properly claimed that the real progress of America dates from the ringing of that Liberty Bell in Philadelphia in 1776, every note of which indicated that a new era had been inaugurated that would in all future time have an important bearing, not only on the people of this country, but of the world.

Since the promulgation of that masterpiece of state documents, the Declaration of Independence, in which it was declared that "all men were created free and equal," the car of universal progress has been moving with increased speed, and it is not too much to claim that the moving of this chariot in America has been heard and imitated around the world.

The Columbian Exposition has demonstrated that the people of all countries are in the moving tide of progressive improvement and the world will realize that America has, by exploiting this great Exposition, added greatly to the wealth of knowledge, the result of which will give increased impetus to every line of improvement.

It is not too much to claim that the Columbian Exposition has demonstrated and shown the accomplishments of man, from the earliest day of recorded history to the present time, and it is only by such periodical expositions that the skill and cunning of man is brought to the attention of the people of the world, in such a way as to serve as educators of all.

CHILDREN AT THE EXPOSITION.

After five months' discussion, deliberation and procrastination the World's Fair management finally passed a rule permitting children to enter the Exposition grounds, after October 10th, for ten cents.



EXHIBIT MADE BY LIBERIA IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The rule whereby all children in charitable institutions were permitted to go into the grounds free when accompanied by guardians was another victory for the friends of the little ones. After that rule went into effect the lives of many poor and unfortunate boys and girls in this land were made brighter by a glimpse of that fairy land to be seen inside the gates of the great "White City."

In future years there will be many noble men and women who will date their desire to make something of themselves and attain a position in this world from the time they were able to visit the Columbian Exposition and view the wonderful creations of nature and man. They were there fired with a childish ambition to emulate the example of men who had achieved success and honor.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERIOR OF MACHINERY HALL, LOOKING WEST, SHOWING A SECTION OF THE GERMAN EXHIBIT.

SECCION MEXICANA EN EL PALACIO DE MAGUINARIA. (EXHIBIT MADE BY MEXICO IN THE MACHINERY HALL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.)

NEW SOUTH WALES AT THE EXPOSITION.

The New South Wales building occupied a ground space of 4,320 square feet; was 60x60 feet in size having a commodious porch, 12 feet wide across the front. The roof of the portico was supported by six doric columns. The building was constructed of wood and covered with staff. The offices and other rooms for use of the legation were conveniently arranged. The five courts were used for exhibition purposes. Here were shown stuffed specimens of all Australian birds with their beautiful plumage, a fine exhibit by the technical College of Sydney; model of an Australian newspaper. The Ethnological exhibit was very fine and might be called a history of the aboriginals of the South Sea Islands.

A large number of photographs were shown which gave an intelligent idea to all visitors of Sidney and her surroundings. All the animals of Australia were shown in a fine collection of water color paintings.

The progressive spirit shown by this country was wonderful. In almost every department at the Exposition it was represented in some form. The exhibits made in the Agricultural and Mining departments was the best evidences of their enterprise.

In Agricultural building were 305 exhibiters showing wheat, oats, barley, rye, flour, maize, sugar cane, honey, preserved meats, tobacco, and a magnificent display of fine wool.

In Horticultural building were 41 exhibiters showing various wines and dried fruits.

In Fisheries building were 10 collective exhibits of canned fish, oysters, etc., also mounted aquatic birds and mammals.

In Mines and Mining building were 91 exhibiters of minerals, ores, native gems, crystals, building stone, clays, limestone and cements.

In Machinery Hall were 6 exhibiters of fire apparatus, printing machinery, lithography and miscellaneous hand tools.

In Transportation building were 13 exhibiters showing a fine collection of photographs illustrating the transportation facilities of New South Wales.

In Manufactures building were 38 exhibiters showing chemicals, colors, dyes, stationery, furniture, carvings, clothing, furs, leather, metal, hardware and sanitary materials.

In Art Gallery were 20 exhibiters of paintings in oil and water colors.

In Liberal Arts department were 91 exhibiters illustrating education, literature, photography, civil engineering, law, commerce, knowledge, associations, statistics, music and musical instruments.

In Anthropological building were 24 exhibitits of Ethnological subjects and specimens.

In Forestry building were 12 exhibiters showing the native woods of Australia.

In Woman's building were 113 exhibiters showing a great variety of woman's work.

Dr. Arthur Renwick, executive commissioner; Herbert J. Renwick, private secretary; Robert Hudson, general superintendent; Thomas Pugh, assistant general superintendent; Alexander Bruce, superintendent Stock department; Joseph E. Carne, superintendent Mines; W. Fitzwilliam Terry, superintendent Liberal Arts; Joseph F. McGuinness, assistant private secretaay; James Martin, C. C. Skarratt, Carl F. Fisher, members of the commission.



NEW SOUTH WALES BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

NEWSPAPER MEN AT THE FAIR.

The number of newspaper correspondents and reporters at the Columbian Exposition was large beyond all precedent. At no previous World's Fair was the press represented by a fifth, or even a tenth, as many special writers; and in no country except the United States, would the public demand for information concerning the Exposition keep busy so great an army of newsgatherers.

Foreign periodicals were numerously represented. Germany had one hundred and twenty-five accredited correspondents; England forty; France twenty-five; and Italy twenty. Austria and Australia sent six each; and there were twenty-five others, from Sweden, Norway, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Russia, Japan, Turkey, Mexico and a few other countries.

But the numbers from abroad sink into insignificance when compared with those from the United States. Fully two thousand persons, men and women, in the employ not only of the great dalies, weeklies and magazines of the large cities, but of rural newspapers and school monthlies, from Maine to New Mexico.

On the afternoon of the opening day of the Fair, the foreign correspondents sent home to Europe, by telegraph and cable, fully twenty thousand words, or abont fifteen columns of matter. Most of the foreign press, however, correspondents and artists, made use of the mails for transmitting news and pictures.

THE CLIMAX OF SUCCESS.

It has been said that most all enterprises finally fail ot success, and in some respects it is no doubt true that all large undertakings must fail, because they are the ideals of men, and it seems to be impossible for any man or set of men to reach in practice their highest ideal.

The Columbian Exposition was such a combination of ideals that it would have been simply impossible to have closed its gates and be able to say that in every way it had proved successful.

When considering the educational advantages of the Exposition, as more than compensating the stockholders for the money invested, which is undoubtedly the proper way to look at it, then indeed we have the very climax of success in this Exposition.

If the entire fund had been subscribed by the city of Chicago, or the government of the United States, it would be regarded as in every particular successful, because the benefits to the city as a whole, or to the nation, was far more than sufficient to fully balance the expenditure.

The only unfortunate feature of the whole matter, was the inability of the management to return the advances made by the thirty thousand stockholders, many of whom have not been in the least benefitted.

It could not be expected that the results of holding such a great International Exposition could be secured without cost, but it would certainly have been proper that this expense should be distributed over the entire taxable property of the city, or if Congress should appropriate the amount, the per capita expense would be so infinitesimally small as not to be noticed and it would have been an equitable thing to do.

AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL EXHIBIT.

An interesting exhibit in the Agricultural department was that made by the Eucalyptus Oil Company, of Queensland, Australia. One of the attractive features of the exhibit was the large display of animals and birds, native to Australia, which were grouped in the pavilion.

The Eucalyptus trees are indigenous to Australia, and are commonly called "gum-trees" or "stringy-bark trees" from the gummy or resinous product obtained from them. The exhibit made was the product of this tree, manufactured into a remedial agent for the cure of many diseases of the throat.



AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL EXHIBIT, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIDGE OVER LAGOON AT SOUTH END OF ELECTRICITY AND MANUFACTURES BUILDING. ADMINISTRATION DOME IN CENTER,



MIDSUMMER SCENE IN AND AROUND THE GRAND BASIN. MACMONNIES' AND ELECTRIC FOUNTAINS IN ACTION. EXTENSIVE VIEW OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

SUCCESS OF THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

For the first time in the history of expositions the children received especial recognition at the World's Fair. The building, erected and maintained for them during the continuance of the Fair, was visited by more people than any other building of its size on the grounds. The structure was the product of the enterprise and energy of the resident members of the Board of Lady Managers. The Exposition company had allotted money to build great structures in which to exhibit all the products of man and Nature. The women had been recognized and they were to have a building all their own. But the children were apparently left out in the cold.

It was suggested by some of the Lady Managers that a children's building would be a great feature of the Exposition. The suggestion was acted upon at once. Investigation disclosed the fact that it would require $25,000 to erect such a building and the same amount to maintain it. Owing to an increase in the anticipated expenditures of the Exposition company it did not deem it to be advisable to assume an added obligation in the erection of such a building. The ladies were not to be turned from their purpose by such an obstacle, but at once applied for a suitable location and undertook the task of raising the necessary money to build, equip and maintain it. A committee was formed, of which Mrs. George L. Dunlap, of Chicago, was appointed chairman.

From its very inception the idea of a children's building was popular. The children themselves were enthusiastic over the prospect of a building to be dedicated exclusively to their use. The committee gave out the information as to what the cost would be, and in a short time contributions began to roll in. Society ladies opened their homes and gave bazaars, fetes and other forms of entertainment in order to raise the necessary funds. It is needless to elaborate on this part of the work, sufficient to say that all financial difficulties were soon surmounted, and the building brought to a successful completion.

The idea of the committee was first to represent only child life, its toys, its books, its plays and work, but when the success of the enterprise was assured, it was determined to illustrate the most approved methods of rearing children from the cradle to man and womanhood. In following out this plan several departments were necessary. This condition of things was met by the ladies in their usual versatile manner. First there was organized the Day Nursery, followed by the Kindergarten, Kitchen Garden, Sewing and Cutting, Physical Culture, Sloyd and Clay Modeling, Oral Instruction for Deaf Children, an Assembly Hall and a Library.

Undoubtedly the two most interesting departments to the thousands of visitors who daily thronged this building, were the Day Nursery and Physical Culture, as these two departments were so located as to be of easy access by all who entered the building. The nursery was the tired mother's paradise. Here she could leave her little ones, feeling that they were as safe and well cared for as they would be at home, while she viewed the sights at the Fair.

It was crowded every day during the continuance of the Exposition, and at times children were turned away for a lack of room. Before the windows in front of this department a constant stream of visitors passed or stood during the day, watching the gambols of the little ones inside.

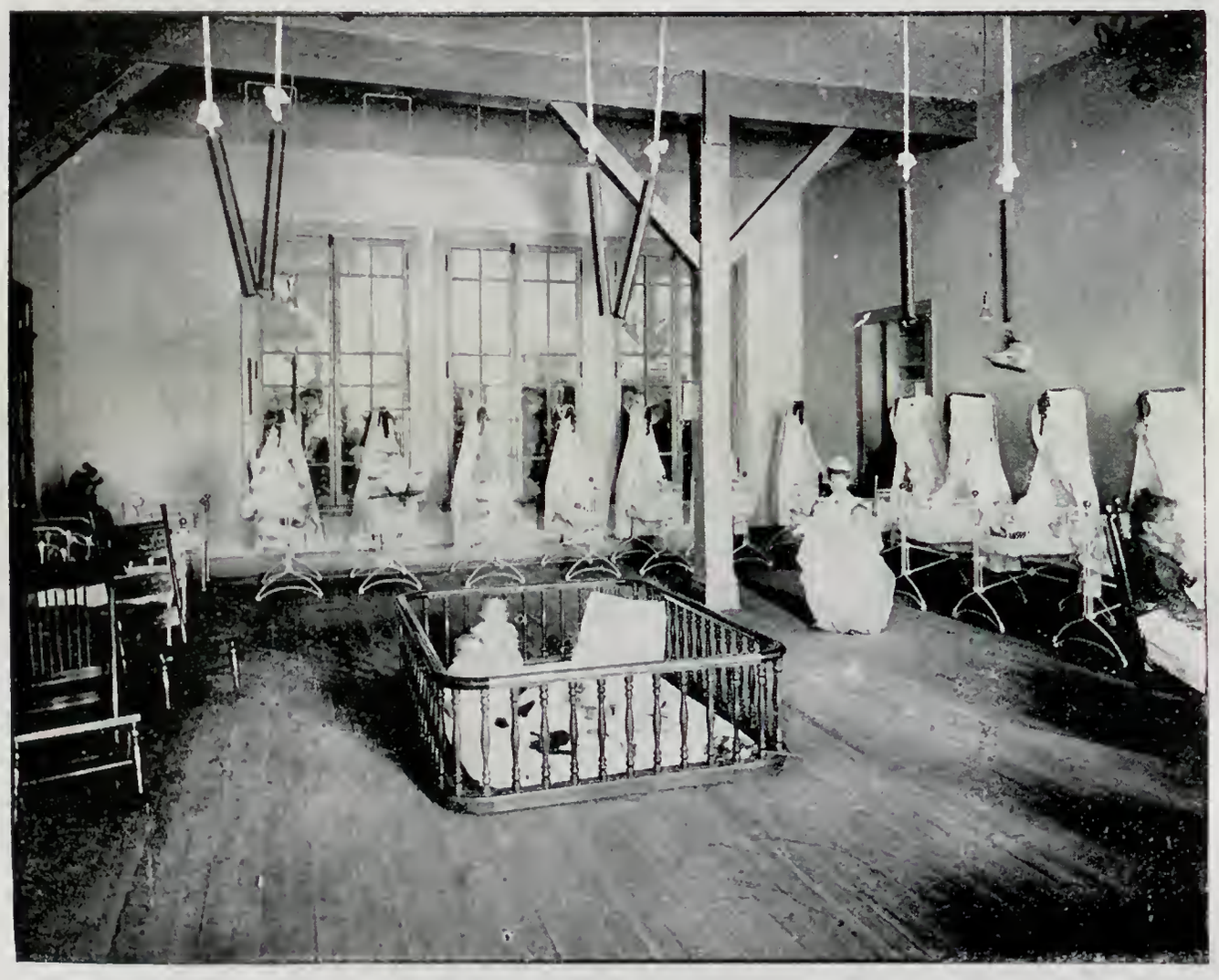
The first three months the exhibit was an exposition of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Fitch Creche and Training School for Nursery Maids, and was under the supervision of Miss Maria M. Love. During the last three months the Day Nurseries of New York city and state, with the first training school for nursery maids connected with the Babies' Hospital, were represented, under the supervision of Mrs. Arthur Dodge, with Miss Margary Hale as matron. The system used for the identification of children consisted of three checks, one pinned on the baby, one on its outside wraps and one given to the parents. The charge of twenty-five cents covered the expenses of the child from eight o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, with suitable food during that time. The nursery consisted of eight rooms, an office, mother's room, bathroom, infant's wards, room for larger children, dining room, kitchen and laundry.

During the six months over 10,000 babies were cared for in the nursery, not a single incident occurring to mar the work of the department, or a baby failing to be returned to its parents, until almost the last day of the Fair Saturday, October 28, a woman left a baby boy about three months old, saying she desired to go to the Emergency hospital for treatment. She never returned for the child. The Fair ended and the child was taken by the Children's Aid Society. Miss Margaret Burnham, the young daughter of Director of Works D. H. Burnham, became the patroness of the little waif, and it has secured a good home. At the Paris exposition hundreds of children were left in the nurseries and never claimed. The record for the Children's building is certainly a splendid one.

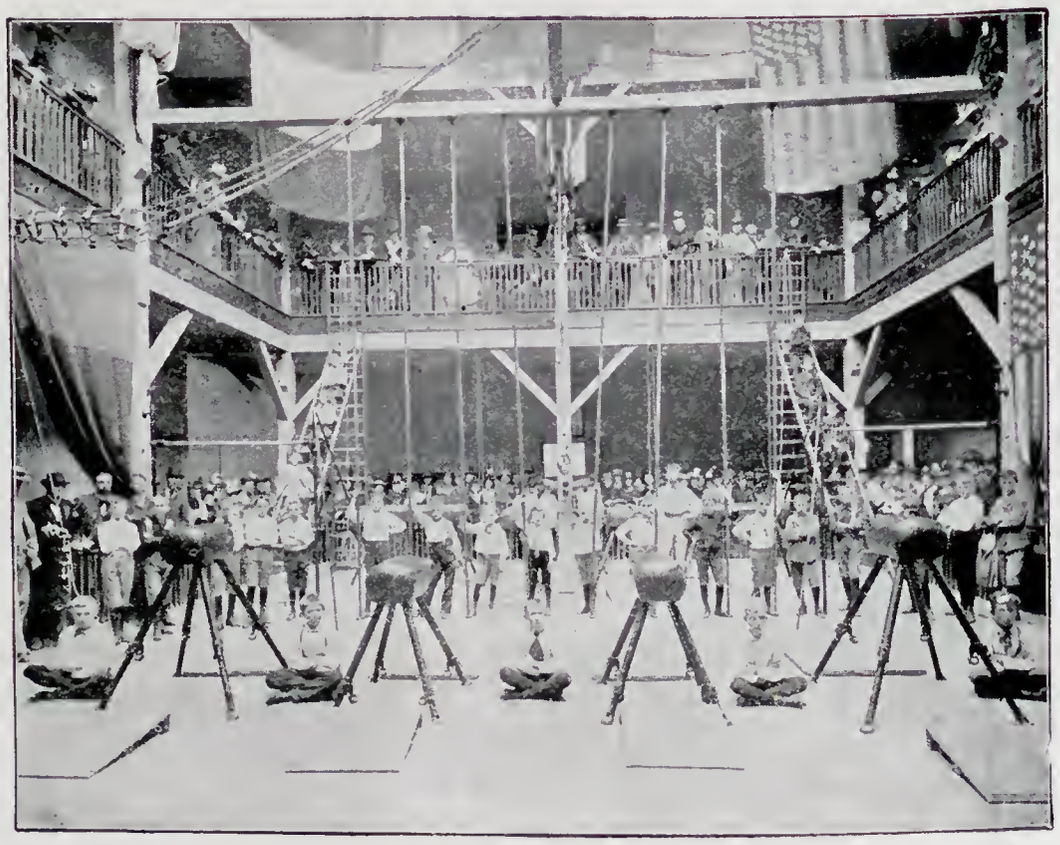
The Department of Physical Culture was under the supervision of Prof. Henry Hartung, who represented the North American Turnerbund at the Fair. This department was free to the children and



CHILDREN'S BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



DAY NURSERY FOR CHILDREN.



THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.



ORAL INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.

was always full during the day. The instruction was thorough, and the system taught was known as the German system, founded by "Turnvater Jahn," a renowned German educator. The gymnasium was fitted up with all the appliances in use at the present day.

The department for the Oral Instruction of deaf children had for its object the illustrating of the best method of teaching deaf children speech. This department was in charge of Miss Mary S. Garrett, principal of the Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children, of Philadelphia. During the summer classes of deaf children gave illustrations of the lip method, and showed a proficiency in talking equal to those who can hear. The work attracted much interest, and it was proven conclusively that deaf children could be taken before they are of school age and taught to talk with the same fluency of unafflicted children. The method employed was the lip, children soon being able to catch each word by watching the movements of the lips in producing the word, and also learning to articulate by the same method.

The Kitchen Garden exhibit had for its object the illustration of the manner in which young children may be taught to do neatly and well the necessary duties of a household, including sweeping, dusting, bedmaking and many other little arts of housekeeping, in a way that such duties would be a pleasure for the little ones, instead of an irksome task. The department was in charge of Miss Emily Huntington of New York, assisted by Miss Mary Larabee. The system not only taught children the little mysteries of housekeeping, but included instruction for older girls in the best manner of arranging and caring for a home. By means of amusing toys and tiny housekeeping outfits the little ones were taught many lessons of use to them when they grew older.

The Sloyd and Clay Modeling department was under the supervision of Mr. Gustaf Larsson, of Boston, and the aim of the work was to give each child an opportunity of displaying its natural tendencies in any line, by giving it perfect freedom in the choice of its occupation. It was to allow the creative genius or instinct of each child to develop in its natural course by a general training. They were allowed to do free hand work or modeling with knife, the eye, ear and hand were given equal training, and a cultivation of habits of accuracy and thorough honesty by the pupils correcting their own mistakes.

The Kindergarten department was in connection with the Creche and Day Nursery, and was more a place where young children left for care during the day might be entertained and instructed during a part of the time. It did not aim to demonstrate regular organized Kindergarten work, such as could be seen in classes in a regular system of training, but showed the good that could be accomplished by those methods in classes in which the pupils were constantly changing. This department was in charge of Miss Emma VanVorhis.



KITCHEN GARDEN DEPARTMENT.



SLOYD AND CLAY MODELING DEPARTMENT.

The Sewing and Cutting exhibit, under the supervision of Mrs. Willet Cornwall, was one of practical application and results. She conducted a class in sewing and cutting three afternoons in a week, the children ranging from four years up. The system she taught was so simple and the work made so pleasant to the little ones that they soon became proficient in the use of the needle in plain sewing, and were also able to cut garments in a very creditable and practical manner.

The Assembly Hall was in charge of Col. Francis Parker, of the Cook County Normal School, and during the Fair interesting lectures and stereoscopic illustrations were given, by noted men and women. The Library was filled with books, manuscripts, artists' drawings and many other interesting things for the children, and was in charge of Mrs. Clara Doty Bates.

The work done by the institution as a whole was of the most commendable kind. To the board of management, consisting of Mrs. Geo. L. Dunlap, Director; Mrs. Solomon Thacher, Jr., Chairman of Installation; Mrs. L. Bruce Shattuck, Secretary; Mrs. W. W. Kimball, and Mrs. Leander Stone, is due much credit for their untiring zeal and labor in the cause of childhood.

The wisdom of such an institution as an adjunct to the Woman's Department at the Fair has been proven by the results obtained. A great advancement in the work of educating children has been made. "The hope of the world is in the children," and if they can in any way be aided in developing higher perceptions of life and its duties, and be put on the right track, the results will more than repay those interested in their welfare for their time and trouble. The fact that "Men are but children of a larger growth" is proven every day. The little men and women who took an active part in the exhibit made in the Children's building will some day fill the positions in life now occupied by their fathers and mothers. The seeds sown at this time will spring up and bear a rich fruitage in years to come.

The benefits to be derived from the exhibit made in the Day Nursery will be numerous, if every city in the country would take steps to provide such an institution.

FRANCE AT THE EXPOSITION.

The French building, situated near the Lake, cost about $100,000 and was in every way adapted for the purpose intended. it was historically interesting, because of being a reproduction on a reduced scale of Apollo Hall of the Celebrated Castle of Versailles. It was in this Castle that King Louis XVI officially received Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, delegates to France from America's thirteen original states.

All the exhibits from this hall, tapestries, furniture, relics, curios, etc., were from old Revolutionary war times. Among these was a sword presented to Lafayette in 1779 by Congress, with a bureau from his library. Busts of Washington, Franklin and a series of historical portraits were very interesting.

The Educational exhibits shown by the City of Paris were instructive and admired by all. Dr. Bertillon illustrated his system of detecting criminals and demonstrated the impossibility of any two people being exactly alike in their body measurements. The views and paintings on and in the building presented a good idea of Paris and France to all visitors.

France was assigned 450,000 square feet of space in the various buildings and her exhibits were valued at $10,000,000.

In Agricultural building were 969 exhibiters showing wheat, corn, flower, oats, seeds, bread, biscuits, sugar, confectionery, choclates, potatoes, sugar 'beets, canned food of various kinds, condensed and sterilized milk, cheeses, vegetable fibres and products, wool, liqueurs, agricultural publications, glass, gelatins, olive oil, rice, vermicella, coffe, pepper, snuff, cocoa, tobacco, tea, cotton, beans, mushrooms, etc.

In Horticultural building were 228 exhibiters showing large collections of French wines.

In Mines and Mining building were 32 exhibiters with collections of various ores, nickel steel, cast steel, sheet iron, aluminum, lead, etc.,

In Machinery department were 77 exhibiters showing machines and their products of various kind.

In Transportation building were 51 exhibiters with locomotives, carriages,wagons, drays, boats, carriage hardware, etc.

In Manufactures building were 602 exhibiters with collections of almost everything in the way of manufactured goods; a bride's outfit was shown worth $25,000; a cradle made of lace worth $3,000 and elaborate exhibits of every kind.

In Electricity building were 137 exhibiters of dynomos, batteries, electric signals, fire alarms, telegraph instruments, cables, etc.

In Fine Arts building were 1198 exhibits of sculpture, paintings in oil, water colors, pastels, etchings, engravings, lithographs, decorative pottery, etc. France occupied almost the entire east annex of Fine Arts Palace, besides space in the courts for statuary.

In Liberal Arts department were 465 exhibiters illustrating hygiene, medicine, education, literature, instruments of pricision, experiment, research and photography, civil engineering, commerce, social, industrial and co-operative associations, music and musical instruments, etc.

In Woman's building were 472 exhibiters showing the skill of women in both hand and machine made goods of every kind.

France was officially represented at the Exposition by the following gentlemen: M. Camille Krantz, Commissioner General; M. Edmond Bruwaert, Consul General, Deputy Commissioner General; M. Monthiers, Secretary General; M. Verstraete, Vice-Consul, Secretary; M. Heilmann; Treasurer; M. Mascart, Chief of Installation; M. de la Touanne, Electrical Engineer; M. Vassilliere, Special Commissioner for Agriculture; M. Roger-Martin, Assistant Special Commissioner for Agriculture; M. Mesnier, Assistant Special Commissioner for Agriculture; M. Montiels, Special Commissioner for Algeria; M. Scherer, Secretary for Colonies; M. Roger Ballu, Principal Commissioner for Fine Arts; M. Giudicelli, Assistant Commissioner for Fine Arts; M. Maurice de Vilmorin, Horticulture; M. D. Astric, Secretary for Fine Arts; M. H. L. Guerin, Secretary of Fine Arts Committee; M. T. Bilbaut, Special Commissioner for Colonies; Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, Special Commissioner for the World's Congress Auxiliary.



SECTION OF THE FRENCH BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION, SHOWING DECORATIVE WORK.



FULL VIEW OF FRENCH BUILDING, SHOWING COURT AND BEACH OF THE LAKE.



EXHIBIT OF THE NICHOLAS TRADE SCHOOL OF PARIS, FRANCE, IN THE LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE FRENCH SECTION IN THE LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.



PHOTOGRAPH OF EXHIBIT OF GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, INLAID AND ENAMELED WORK MADE BY LEBLANC-BARBEDIENNE, PARIS, IN THE FRENCH SECTION, LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.



QUAND MEME. "EVEN SO."

FRENCH SCULPTURE AT THE EXPOSITION.

That the French are essentially an art-producing and an art-loving people was demonstrated to a great degree in the display made by that country in the Palace of Fine Arts at the Exposition. In the amount of space occupied and the number of exhibits made, France stands at the head of all foreign nations. The catalogue credits her with twelve hundred subjects in the different classes, of which about two hundred and thirty represent the different subjects in sculpture.

In this department the ideas which find shape are from history, mythology and modern life, and include works in plaster, bronze and marble. The subjects treated are by the leading sculptors of that country, and as none but the best were accepted by the jury of admissions, it follows that the work exhibited exemplifies French sculpture.

Among the many exhibits a few are reproduced on these pages. The plaster piece, "Even So," by Antonin Mercie, is a masterpiece of plastic art, the heroism of the wife and her devotion to her country being depicted in every line of her face and attitude, as she grasps the musket which falls from the hands of her husband, as if determined to fill his place in the ranks. "David, the Victor," by the same sculptor, is another piece which demands attention. The young shepherd boy has slain the Philistine giant, Goliath, with the pebble from the brook. He has rushed up to the dead man, unsheathed his ponderous sword with which he severs the head from the body. The artist has taken for his inspiration the moment of triumph for the young hero. With one foot resting on the earth and the other on the ghastly head of the slain giant, he calmly sheaths the sword, seemingly unconscious of his power and his heroism.

The limbs and muscles stand out in prominence in the figure of the man straining every nerve to lift the great weight at the end of the spade. This piece of plastic work is by Alfred Boucher, and is called "On the Ground." The significance of this subject will be best understood when it is known that the artist intended to represent the lowest class of life, the toiler, the man who tills the earth for his daily bread. "The Harlequin," by Rene de Saint-Merceaux, shows the clown in every expression of the face and attitude, as well as the dress. The bronze piece, "Mozart as a Child," by Louis Ernest Barrias, depicts the celebrated composer with his violin in an attitude of tuning. The attentive ear of the young musician is strained to catch the harmonious blending of the strings. The attitude is one familiar to the violinist. "Fortune," by Augustin-Jean Moreau-Vanthier, portrays the fickle goodness in all her glory. Other and more elaborate works in plaster and bronze have been spoken of in previous articles.



THE HARLEQUIN.



DAVID AND GOLIATH.

SOME FRENCH DISPLAYS.

In its exhibit of artistic enameled, gilt and bronze furnishings and bric-a-brac the French were among the leaders at the World's Fair. Almost the entire section occupied by this country on the main floor of the Liberal Arts building was devoted to an exhibit of artistic ware.

One of the leading exhibiters in this department was Barbedeinne, of Paris. The exquisite workmanship displayed in the exhibits made by the gentleman called forth the highest praise from visitors. The display contained gems of art worth their weight in gold.

One of the most valuable and artistic of the many handsome things to be seen was an ebony cabinet, covered with gilt bronze and enameled panels, valued at $20,000. Another ebony cabinet, gilt bronze, Renaissance style, was valued at $10,000.

An exact reproduction of a statue of Augustine Cæsar, found near Rome in 1864, was shown, valued at $3,500; another of a Neapolitan Dancing Girl was valued at $1,900. A great antique vase, valued at $1,500, occupied a conspicuous place. A beautiful casket of gold and silver, inlaid in bronze, which took a year to complete, was valued at $5,000. A chandelier of gilt bronze and crystals, valued at $3,000, and a gilt bronze aquarium at $1,400. Besides all these there were numerous smaller articles in gold, silver, bronze and enameled work, the whole making one of most costly exhibits in the French department.



THE SIREN.

MRS. ANITA HORTENSE McKEE.

A woman prominent among those connected with the work of the World's Fair is the subject of this sketch, Anita Hortense McKee. She was born in New York city of distinguished parentage. Her father, Benj. F. Camp, a Marylander, came to New York in his boyhood, and later assisted Horace Greely in founding the New York *Tribune*. He was one of the largest stockholders of that paper in its infancy, and held a place of prominence in state politics. Her mother, Mary Etta Smith, was a woman of rare beauty and culture, and remarkable business ability.

The pleasantest recollections of Mrs. McKee's childhood are indissolubly connected with the family of Horace Greely, where she frequently spent Saturday, Mr. Greely's holiday, with his daughters Ida and Gabriel, at Chapagua. The three little girls played together among the rocks and waterfalls, while the great journalist rested from the busy hurly-burly of public life.

Mrs. McKee was educated at Vassar, receiving there the training that fitted her for the duties she afterwards so successfully filled. While visiting Washington, she met Gen. Geo C. McKee, congressman from Mississippi, and on April 22, 1873, they were married and went South. General McKee was a man of great prominence in state and national politics, having a war record as brilliant as ever shed lustre over memory of man He was associated with Grant and Sherman, proving his allegiance to the former by being one of the famous "306" in that never-to-be-forgotten convention, as a trophy of which Mrs. McKee now holds the medal of the "Old Guard." He was also much interested in Grand Army work.

At the time of Mr. McKee's death, Nov. 17, 1890, Mrs. McKee assumed entire control of his extensive business interests, managing two plantations with a skill that has gained for her a recognition among bankers and men of prominence as a woman of great business tact and a successful co-worker. At the same time she received her appointment from the hands of President Harrison as Receiver of Public Moneys for the state of Mississippi as her husband's successor, being the only woman upon whom that honor was ever conferred She was confirmed unanimously by the Senate, numbering among her friends such statesmen as Hon. James G. Blaine, Senator George F. Hoar, and General Cyrus Bussey, besides Senators Walthall and George, democratic members from Mississippi. Secretary Noble was also valiant in his support. Assuming the responsibilities of the office, she proved herself worthy of the flattering endorsements of her friends, receiving from the entire state, with whom her business brought her in contact, expressions of universal approval.



ON THE EARTH.

At the Republican National convention held at Minneapolis June 7, 1892, Mrs. McKee was invited by the delegates to attend. They desired to confer upon her the distinction of an "honorary member." Thus for the second time she was the first woman to receive a compliment of that nature. They presented a resolution, embossed on parchment, indorsing General McKee's political course in the state and conveying to Mrs. McKee the sincere regard which prompted their unprecedented action.

During the late canvass for President Harrison her advice and judgment were sought by by the better element of the Republican party in the state, her influence with the administration being conceded. She endeavored to carry out the political plans and views of her husband. The unexpected results brought to the party new complications in her office. However a good official record awaited her in Washington, and commended her to the incoming secretary. His good judgment was shown on the occasion in his appreciation of individual merit, irrespective of political party, by retaining her in the office. On April 8, Mrs. McKee tendered her resignation to take effect July 1, an unexpected as well as a gracious and commendable action on her part.

In January, 1893, she was appointed President of the Columbian Club of Mississippi, as successor to Mrs. Gov. Stone, and took charge of the work of representing the state at the World's Columbian Exposition. The exhibit was given a place of prominence at the World's Fair, and received four awards, thus securing to her the gratitude of her state.

Her character is a harmonious blending of all the gentle attributes that constitute a gracious woman, strengthened by the firmer characteristics of mind, which are essential in an active and successful business life. Her friendship for the working women has ever been notable, she taking an interest in all questions pertaining to their improvement. During the past few years her influence has been exerted in their behalf at all times. She believes that when women perform the same labor as men they should be compensated accordingly, no discrimination being made on account or sex, which idea proves her allegiance to their cause.

DISPOSITION OF WORKS OF ART.

During the continuance of the Exposition foreign works of art in the Palace of Fine Arts did not seem to find many admirers among the wealthy citizens. At least it looked that way, as very few pieces were purchased by private individuals, Since the Fair closed, however, it has been found that during the continuance of the Exposition Chicago citizens held back in order to give those from outside the city an opportunity to select from the great display made.

As soon as the Fair closed they held back no longer. Since that time the different foreign countries having exhibits are well pleased by the large number of sales they have made to citizens of Chicago and other cities. In fact all the best works from each country have been gathered up by art-lovers who have the wealth to gratify their desires.



MOZART AS A CHILD.



FORTUNE.



IN IMMINENT PERIL, GROUP OF STATUARY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



STATUE OF "LEONIDAS, THE SPARTAN," LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.



MRS. ANITA HORTENSE McKEE.
PRESIDENT MISSISSIPPI COLUMBIAN CLUB.

MRS. MYRA BRADWELL.

Myra Bradwell, daughter of Eben and Abigail Willey Colby, of Manchester. Vermont, was one of the earliest settlers, and honored of Chicago's citizens.

A thoroughly educated woman, she entered with earnestness, and under the tuition of her husband, upon the study of law. Her application for admission to the bar, which, by the way, was the first by any woman in the United States, was denied because she was a woman, and on appeal from the Supreme Court of Illinois to the United State Supreme Court, was again rejected.

She began the editorship, as well as the publication, of the *Chicago Legal News*—which she has since published. The Illinois Legislature granted a special charter for the *Chicago Legal News*, and by several enactments made it evidence in courts and a valid medium for the publication of legal notices.

She was one of the founders, and long the treasurer, of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, and one of the Board of Lady Managers, and chairman of the Committee of Law Reform of the World's Columbian Exposition



MRS. MYRA BRADWELL,
LADY MANAGER FROM CHICAGO.

MRS. MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD

Among the many prominent women of national reputation on the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition, few had a more marked personality than Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood. She is physically strong, though rather below the middle height. She has firmness, strength and executive ability of a high order, and, as the accompanying photograph would indicate, is a woman of extraordinary intellectual endowments.

The county of Chantauqua, N. Y., claims the honor of being her birthplace At the age of four years she suffered an almost irreparable loss in the death of her mother.

Mrs. Lockwood is one of the foremost women in the "Woman's Suffrage Club" in the District of Columbia. The members of the Woman's National Press Association naturally felt complimented that a representative of their association should be chosen to act in the important position of commissioner for the Exposition.



MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
LADY MANAGER FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

MISSISSIPPI COLUMBIAN CLUB AT THE FAIR.

Among a few of the Southern states no appropriation was made to instal and care for an exhibit at the World's Fair. Mississippi was one of those states, which, for some reason, failed to appreciate the opportunity offered for showing the resources of her section. Owing to the demand for an unusual outlay of money, caused, in part, by the burning of the State Asylum at Jackson, and other requirements, the legislature refused to make an appropriation to aid in the work of being properly represented at the Exposition.

But Mississippi was not to be left out. It was at this crisis that the women of the state came to the front and showed what they could accomplish when they once set to work. An organization was perfected in the spring of 1892, under the title of the "Mississippi Columbian Club." The members appointed Mrs. Stone as president and established headquarters at Jackson. Smaller clubs were formed in all parts of the state to work in connection with the central organization.

The plan followed out by the ladies in making their exhibit was to represent one of the leading industries of the state—cotton. In a handsome little pavilion, made from Mississippi pine, framed in its native home, before being brought to the Fair, where it was put together, they demonstrated the culture and use of cotton from the seed to finished cloth. There were cotton plants in all stages of growth from the buds to the great stocks filled with bolls.

In connection with the exhibit was a display of cotton seed oil, made by the Capitol City Oil Company, of Jackson, and one of hoisery, cases of yarns, twine and rope by the Mississippi Mills, of Wesson. There was also an exhibit of rosin and turpentine as representative of the pine industry.

A feature of the pavilion was the great seal of the state, the center of which was composed of cotton batting with crest painted thereon. The lettering on the seal was all done in cotton seeds, the whole being framed in seeds with an open boll of cotton for each state in the Union.

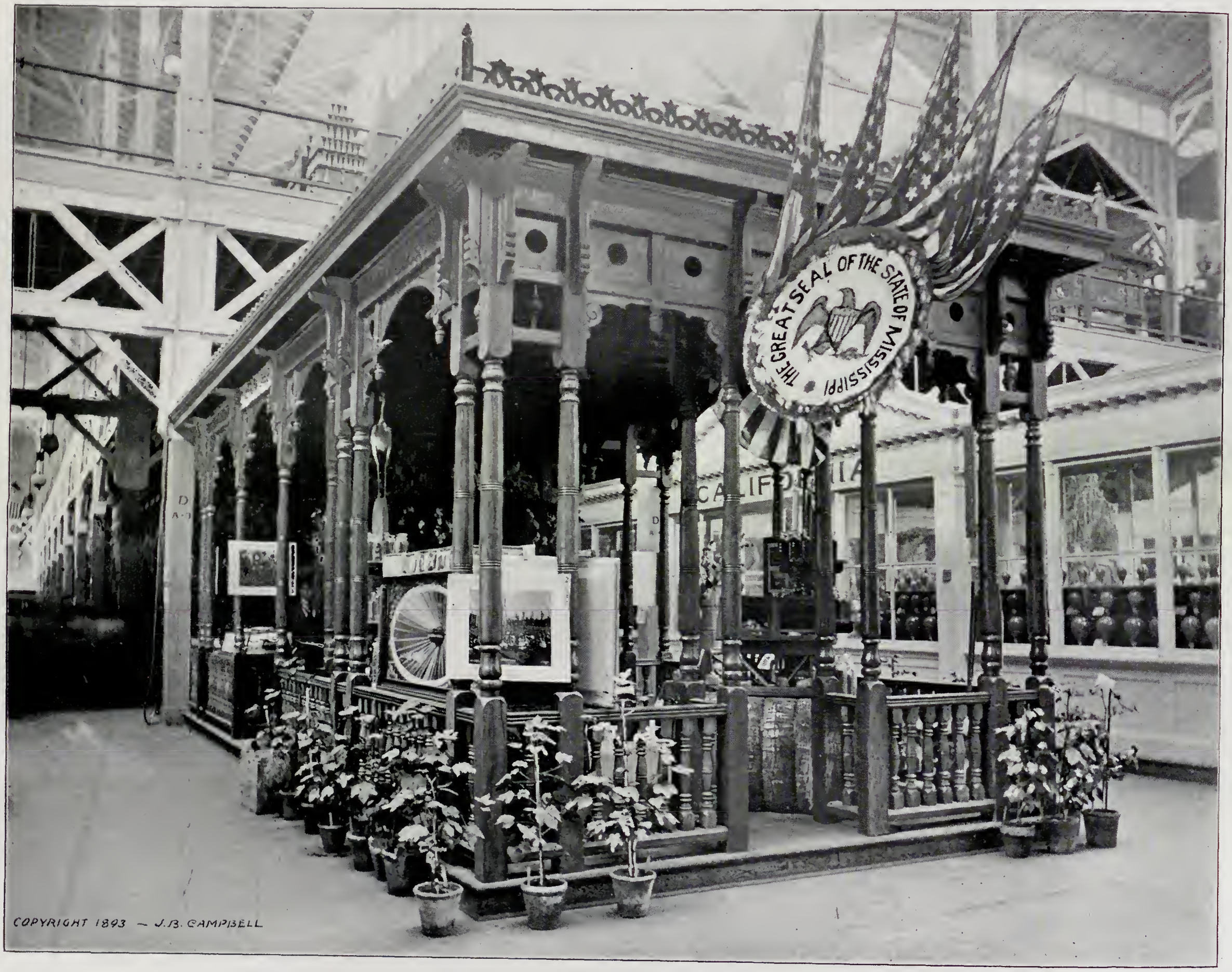
A unique feature of the exhibit, and one that attracted thousands of visitors, was the design of a cotton plantation, with an old cabin near in which could be seen the figure of a typical "Aunt Dinah" busily engaged in filling her basket with the fluffy article. Other pictures of Southern life were represented, among them being the Tougaloo plantation, the home of Mrs. McKee, the permanent president of the Columbain Club. A model of a cotton gin and a press was also shown.

Although cotton was given precedence in the exhibit, still other resources of the state were not forgotten. This included a display of grains, fruits and other natural products.

It is only due the ladies interested in the work of representing Mississippi at the World's Fair to say that in no other state were so many obstacles overcome in an effort to adequately show the resources of their state. When it is taken into consideration that they only had a few months in which to prepare and instal their exhibit, it is wonderful how they succeeded in making such a complete display. The energy displayed by this little band of heroic women, whom nothing seemed to daunt, and who met and pushed to one side all that interfered with their success, seems almost phenomenal.

The exhibit received four awards: for Short Staple Lint; for Long Staple Lint; Collective Exhibit of Cotton and Cotton Seed. A medal was awarded Mrs. A. H. McKee for bale of Short Staple Cotton from her Tougaloo plantation.

The ladies were assisted in a measure by the generosity and enterprise of a few gentlemen and leading firms in the state. Mr. Hampton Davis, of Warren county, furnished some of the cotton, while Mr. John Baird, of Baird Station, furnished cotton on stalk to decorate the pavilion and furnish souvenirs for visitors. J. J. White, of McComb City, furnished the flooring for the pavilion, Messrs. Morton & Helm, of Brookhaven, and the Isabella Lumber Company furnished the lumber.



PAVILION AND EXHIBIT OF THE MISSISSIPPI COLUMBIAN CLUB, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

HALSEY C. IVES.

Professor Halsey C. Ives, the Art Director of the Columbian Exposition, was born in Havana, New York, in the year 1847, making him just forty-seven years old.

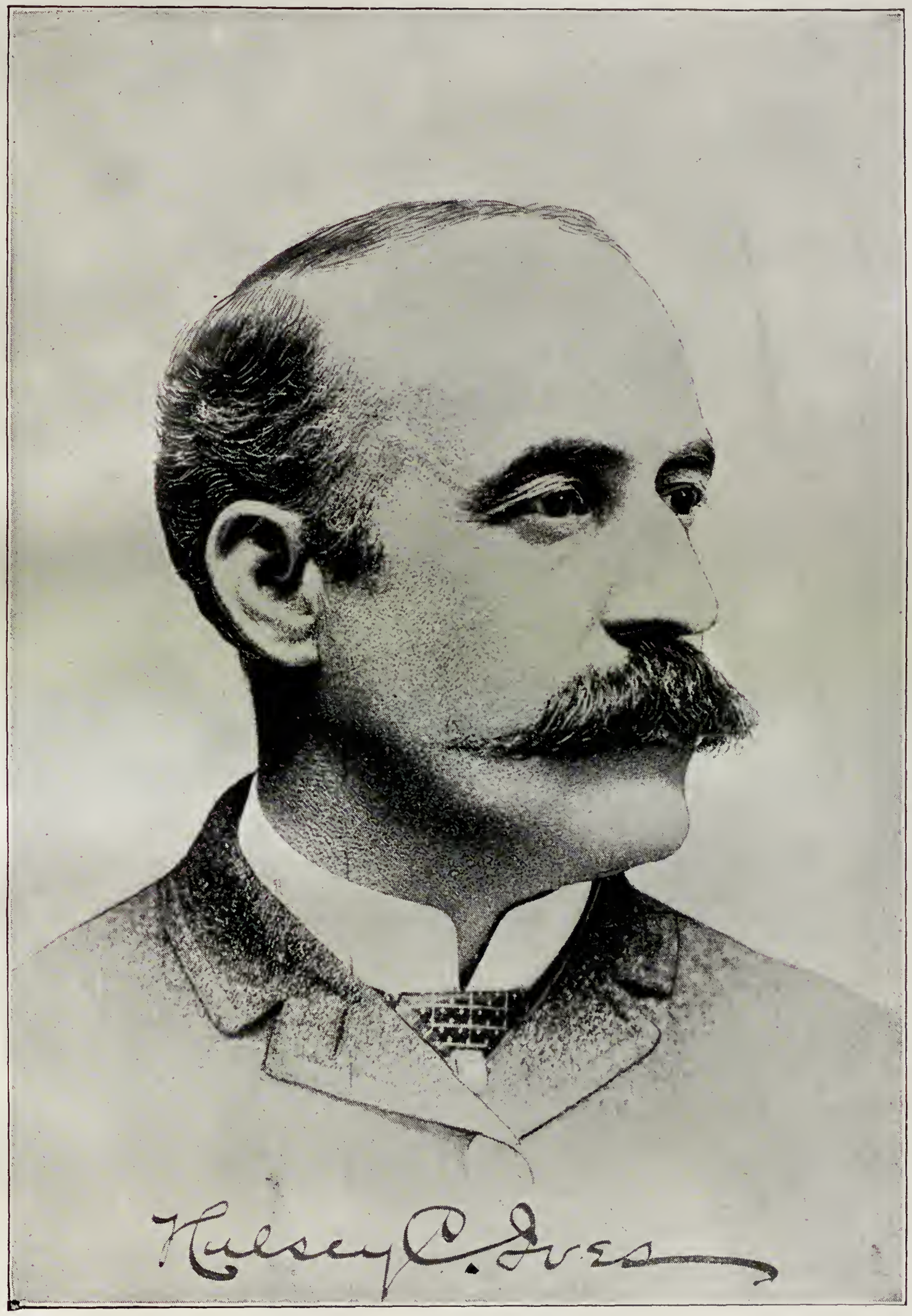
The first foundation of his life-long course of study was laid in the Union Academy of his native town. In the dark days of 1861, his father died and he began to realize the responsibilities of life. A year later he turned from inclination to the work of draughtsman, and, in 1863, in this capacity he entered the Government service. The autumn of 1864 found him in Tennessee. At a time when the military situation demanded active service from every able-bodied man, pencil and pen where put aside for musket and spade. In November of the same year he received an injury which incapaciated him for active work and so sent him back to New York in retirement.

He resumed the study of art under the direction of Alexander Piatowski, a Polish refugee and a man of remarkable mental and spiritual gifts combined with an equally rare enthusiasm for nature and art.

In 1869 he began the work of a designer and decorator and traveled in the West and South for the next three years, visiting Mexico in 1872. In 1874 he entered the Polytechnic School of St. Louis. On the expiration of the year he went abroad for the purpose of study in the schools of Europe. Upon his return he was made a member of the Faculty of Washington University, a position which he has continued to hold until the present time. In 1879 he was appointed Director of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. Two years later on the completion of the Museum of Fine Arts building and its presentation to the school, by the late Wayman Crow, he was made Director of the Museum of Fine Arts.

During the last seventeen years Professor Ives has spent much time in study in the museums of Europe, going abroad each summer and being recognized as a welcome visitor in many studios. His personal acquaintance with European artists, as well as with their works, made his selection a peculiarly happy one for the interest of the Columbian Exposition. American painters were not less pleased, knowing him to be an appreciative critic and especially symphathetic and helpful toward struggling beginners.

Mr. Ives' work in connection with the Fine Arts department at the Exposition was such as to place him among the leaders on all questions of art. The vast number of exhibits handled by this department, their delicate nature and, in some instances, priceless value, made the duties of its chief very onerous. The taste and judgment of Mr. Ives was amply shown in the hanging of all the pictures and the grouping of statuary in order that the most harmonious effects might be produced. The interest in the exhibit never seemed to abate from the opening of the Exposition to its close, and it was owing to the broad and liberal views of its chief that this building was thrown open to the public during those Sundays when other buildings and exhibits were closed, and made it one of the most popular departments at the Exposition. Mr. Ives relations with foreign representatives were always of the most harmonious kind, considering the various interests represented by them in the department.



HALSEY C. IVES,
CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE "WHITE CITY."

After a great deal of discussion between the directors of the Exposition company and the board of park commissioners as to what should be done with the "White City" at Jackson Park, an arrangement was finally made December 8, 1893, or rather confirmed by the directors, in passing unanimously the following resolution:

That the compromise offer of settlement of the South Park commissioners, of all damages and claims against this corporation, connected with or resulting from the occupancy of Jackson park and Midway plaisance by the World's Columbian Exposition, under ordinance of said South Park commissioners, be, and the same is hereby accepted; and for the purpose of concluding such settlement the president is hereby authorized to transfer and deliver to said South Park commissioners, by proper bill of sale or other writing, all the buildings and other property of this Exposition situated in Jackson park or Midway plaisance, and particularly described in a schedule of said property heretofore prepared and delivered to said South Park commissioners by the president of this corporation; also to pay said South Park commissioners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), which said sum and delivery of property shall be in full payment, settlement and discharge of all liabilities and obligations of every kind and character resting upon this corporation by reason of the occupancy of the above described park and plaisance under the ordinance, hereinbefore referred to; and the president is authorized and directed to accept such discharge, quittance or receipt as may be necessary to effectuate the purpose of said settlement, together with the bond in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) heretofore executed by this corporation to said South Park commissioners; possession of all of said property and every part thereof to be given said South Park commissioners as soon as the exhibits now installed in such buildings shall be removed therefrom.

Said sale and transfer of buildings subject, however, to the further condition that, if the city of Chicago shall elect to purchase of this corporation the Liberal Arts and Manufactures building, the title of said building may be transferred by this corporation to said city of Chicago, and such sale and transfer shall in no wise affect or impair this settlement; but if said city shall not elect to purchase said building within——months, then the title hereto shall pass to said South Park commissioners.

There were thirty-two directors of the Exposition present and every one of them voted to settle with the park commissioners on the terms that had been agreed upon. Those present were:

Messrs. Higinbotham, Peck, Waller, Billings, Bryan, Camp, Chalmers, Chappell, Crawford, Davis, Dixon, Gage, Hutchinson, Henrotin, Keith, Kirk, Lawrence, Lefens, Nathan, Odell, Phelps, Porter, Revell, Ripley, Rothschild, Scott, Schwab, Wacker, Walker, Welling, Wheeler, Young.

President Higinbotham explained that the park board agreed to give Manufactures Hall to the city of Chicago if the scheme to move it uptown was realized. The suggestion had been made that they would yield to popular demand and allow the model city to stand one year more at least.

This impression was corrected by a letter from Director Ellsworth, who is also a member of the park board, and who was authorized to inform the Exposition directors of the policy of guardians of the park. He wrote:

I would desire that it be understood by the board and the public, who are all direct parties in interest, that on account of the temporary manner of all construction in connection with the Exposition, it was necessary to keep men strengthening and patching all parts of the construction after it was finished and until the very last month of the Exposition period, as, for instance, the support of the Peristyle—whenever there was any commotion of the water, men were kept shoring up the structure to prevent its collapse. The staff and plaster in the buildings has compelled careful watching and will now disintegrate so rapidly that only by the expenditure of large sums of money could the structures be kept so as to prove in any way presentable to visitors—amounts that would bankrupt any private corporation and discourage even a municipality.

It has bene suggested by many that even if these buildings should go to ruin they would be interesting to sight-seers. This would apply if the construction was composed of masonry, but under the present conditions it would prove as distasteful and unsightly to the public, as soon as the decay commences in earnest (which, while it has already taken place, yet it will not be really observable until a few weeks hence), as the retention of the remains of a brilliant man who has commanded the admiration of the world, but whose spirit has flown.

I would, therefore, wish it to be positively understood by the board of directors of the Columbian Exposition that it is impossible for the park board to make an agreement, directly or indirectly, toward any retention of the buildings as an attraction to sight-seers, and the public must, under no consideration, hold the park board responsible if it is decided best (should this property be placed in their possession) to commence at once the demolition of the same.

The exact date of the transfer was not agreed upon, but it will be made as soon as all exhibits have been packed up and moved from the park, which will probably be in February or March of 1894.

"After its over—its majesty shorn,
After Destruction's harsh talons have torn
The gems from the matchless mosaic,
After the temples and statues are gone,
And the proud, shining City's deserted and lone.
What of life's duties prosaic?
What then?"

A HISTORY OF EVENTS.

Any history must be a history of events that have actually occurred, but not necessarily of every event. This work has to do solely with the Columbian Exposition and will not admit any matter extraneous to this subject.

Before the foundation for the first building was laid, our work of preparing for this history commenced by having access to the original plans, and the willing ear and information of the Exposition management, so that when the work at Jackson Park really commenced our artists and editors were on the ground with instructions to preserve every feature of the great Fair.

Consider if you please, the magnitude of the work we had in hand and you will at the same time be considering the greater magnitude of the Exposition, the events and incidents of which we were aiming to perpetuate on the pages of a history that should be a credit to the enterprise and an honor to Chicago.

During the entire period of the Exposition we have had every facility offered us and constant encouragement to carry forward to completion the plan of producing an illustrated history surpassing in artistic excellence any ever published and that we have succeeded all will admit.



VIEW OF FINE ARTS PALACE, SOUTH ENTRANCE, FRONTING ON THE LAGOON.



STATUARY AND ORNAMENTAL WORK IN ARCHITECTURAL COURT, FINE ARTS PALACE.

GREECE AT THE EXPOSITION.

By royal decree on the twenty-fifth of August, 1892, a committee named the "Committee of Olympia" was appointed to prepare and install an exhibit for Greece, at the World's Columbian Exposition.

That this committee performed their duty with satisfaction to themselves, credit to the government they represented and with much favor to the lovers of ancient art, will be gladly conceded by all.

The exhibits of Greece in honey, tobacco, cigarettes, silk, silk cocoons, soap, olives, oil, Corinthian currants, sponges, minerals and metals were all good, but the principal and most interesting exhibit was in the Art department.

Hellenic art was represented by a collection of plaster casts, made by the Greek government especially for this Exposition and contained casts of many antiquities never before reproduced.

In reliefs, statuettes, gronps and monuments, this valuable collection consisted of 112 different peices, all worthy of careful examination, but our space will only permit mention of a few of the most important.

A relief from the "Lion Gate" at Mycenae, the original of which is still in position over the lintel of the principal gate of the citadel in that city, is said to be the most ancient work of sculpture in Greece.

A grave monument fonnd in Attica is executed with admirable care and mimnteness, a fine specimen of the sculpture of the period, being made by Aristocles in the 6th century B. C.

A large bas-relief, found at Elensis and representing the goddesses especially worshipped there, was executed abont the middle of the 5th century and regarded as especially noteworthy because of its religious character.

A statuette of Athena (Minerva), found at Athens in 1880. It is a copy made in the Roman period, of the gold and ivory statue of Athena by Phidias.

The Temple of Athena Alea was built in the year 395 B. C. in Arcadia and from this temple are casts of three heads which were probably made by Scopas.

From the temple of Asclepins at Epidanrus, are several sculptnres from the 4th century B. C., battle of Greek and Amazons, battle of Centaurs and Lapiths, monnted Amazon, wounded Amazon, horse's head, Centaurs head, Amazon's head and woman veiled.

A square pedestal having an inscription which being translated seems to show that the object which was supported by it and probably the pedestal itself as the work of the artist Bryaxis (360 B. C.); on the three sides were three horsemen who had been successful competitors in a cavalry exercise.

Hermes (Mercnry) with the infant Dionysus (Bacchns), an original work of Praxiteles, fonnd at Olympia and now in the museum there. This is the only authenticated original sculpture of the above artist in existence and is a fine specimen of the Greek art in the 4th century B. C.

A number of interesting grave reliefs from Thespia, Ægina, Dipylon, Athens and Attica, also colossal statnes of great antiquity such as the western world has never before had an opportunity of examining.

ART ATTRACTIONS.

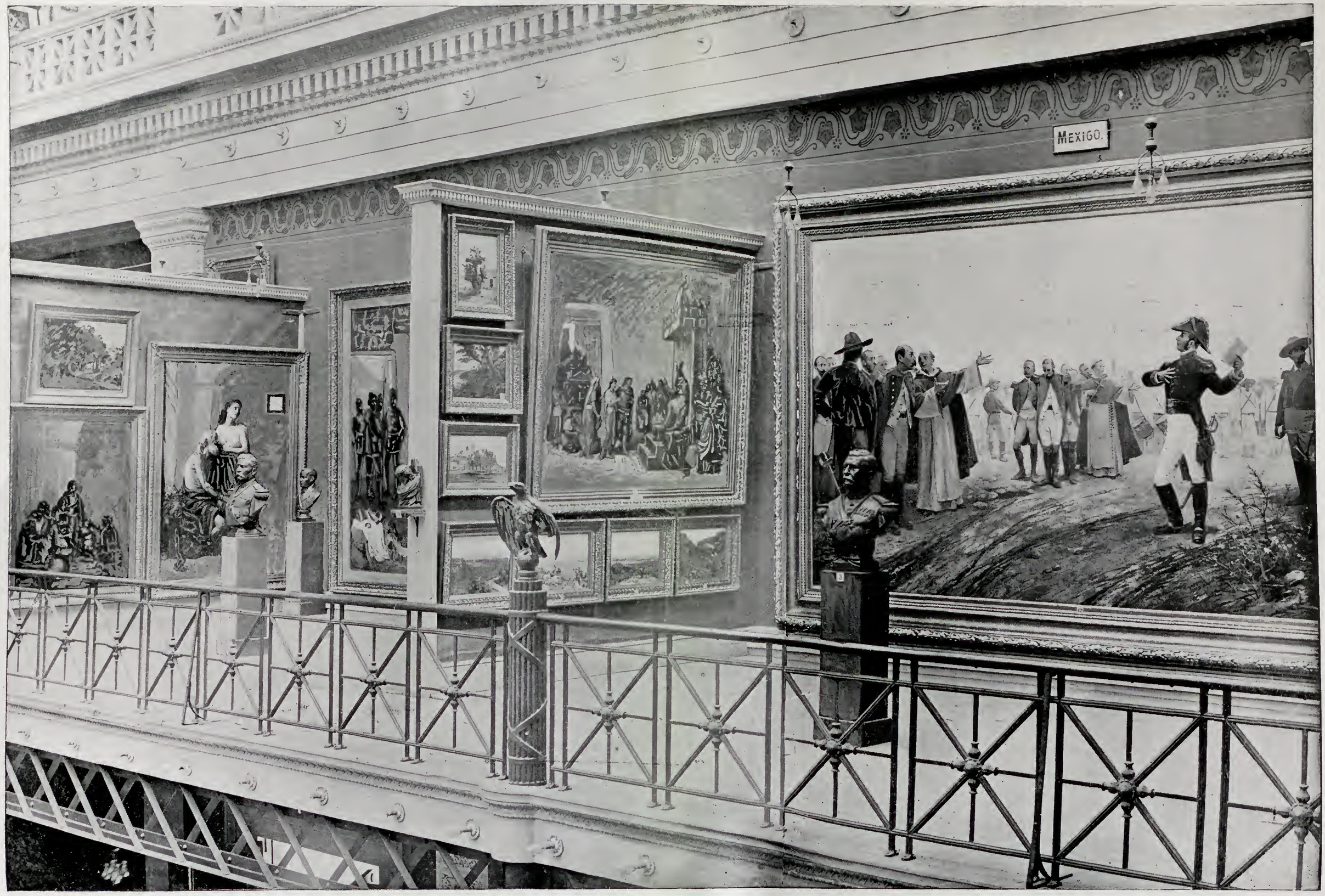
The love for the beautifnl in both nature and art was never more fully demonstrated than at the Exposition. It was this feature that drew the attention and secured the admiration of the millions who attended. Giant and intricate machinery and other handiwork of man was oftimes passed with very little notice, while some little souvenir card with artistic decorations or stamping upon its surface would call forth expressions of delight.

Wherever paintings and sculpture abounded there were to be found the most eager and delighted crowds. It mattered not who the artist or sculptor might be, the work was admired for its beauty and the snbject it might illnstrate. The exterior and interior decorations on the different buildings all came in for their share of admiration, the mnral paintings receiving especial attention from the visitor.

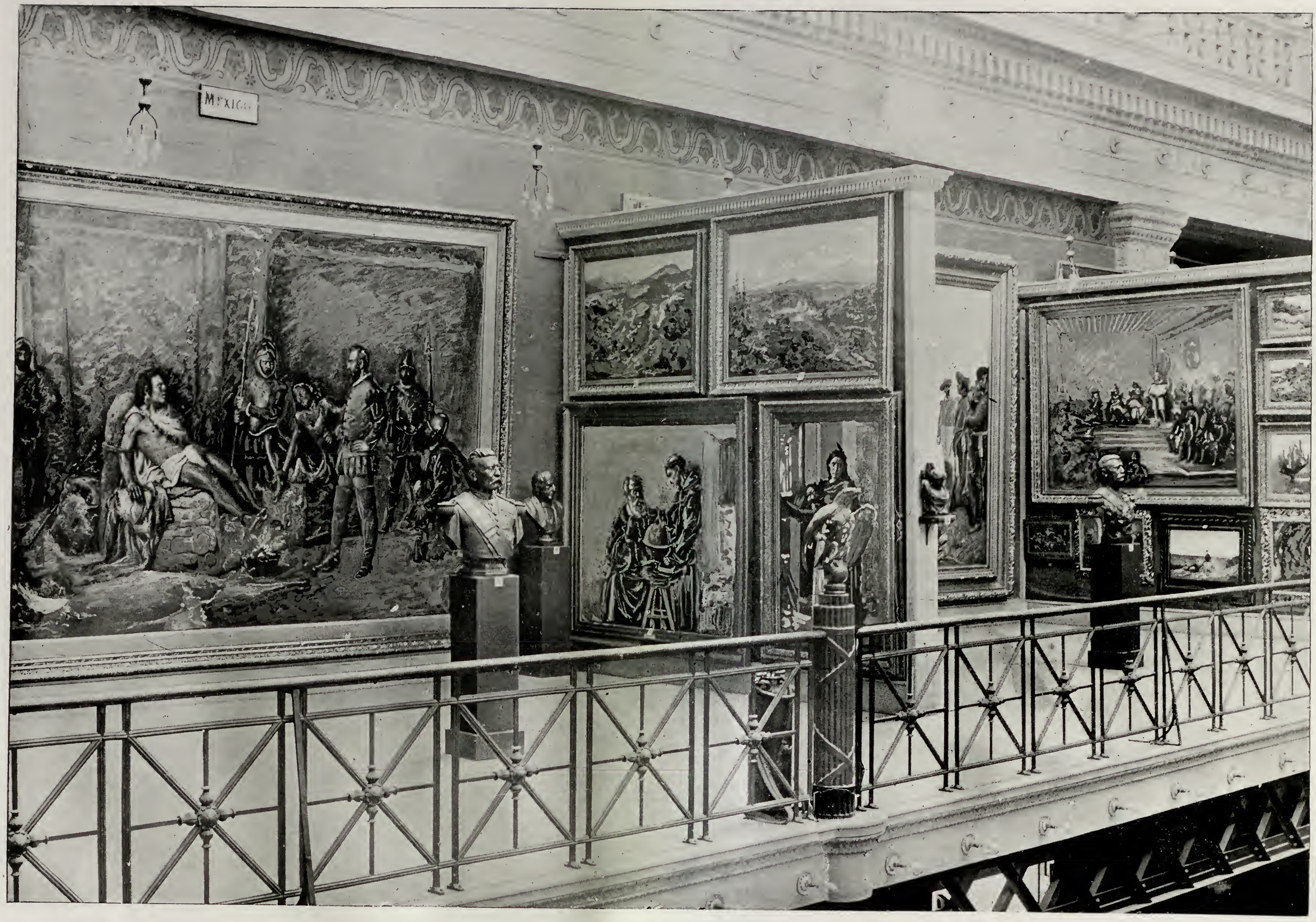
In the different state and foreign bnildings art work always received more attention than what nature produced.



GROUP OF STATUARY IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE FINE ARTS PALACE.



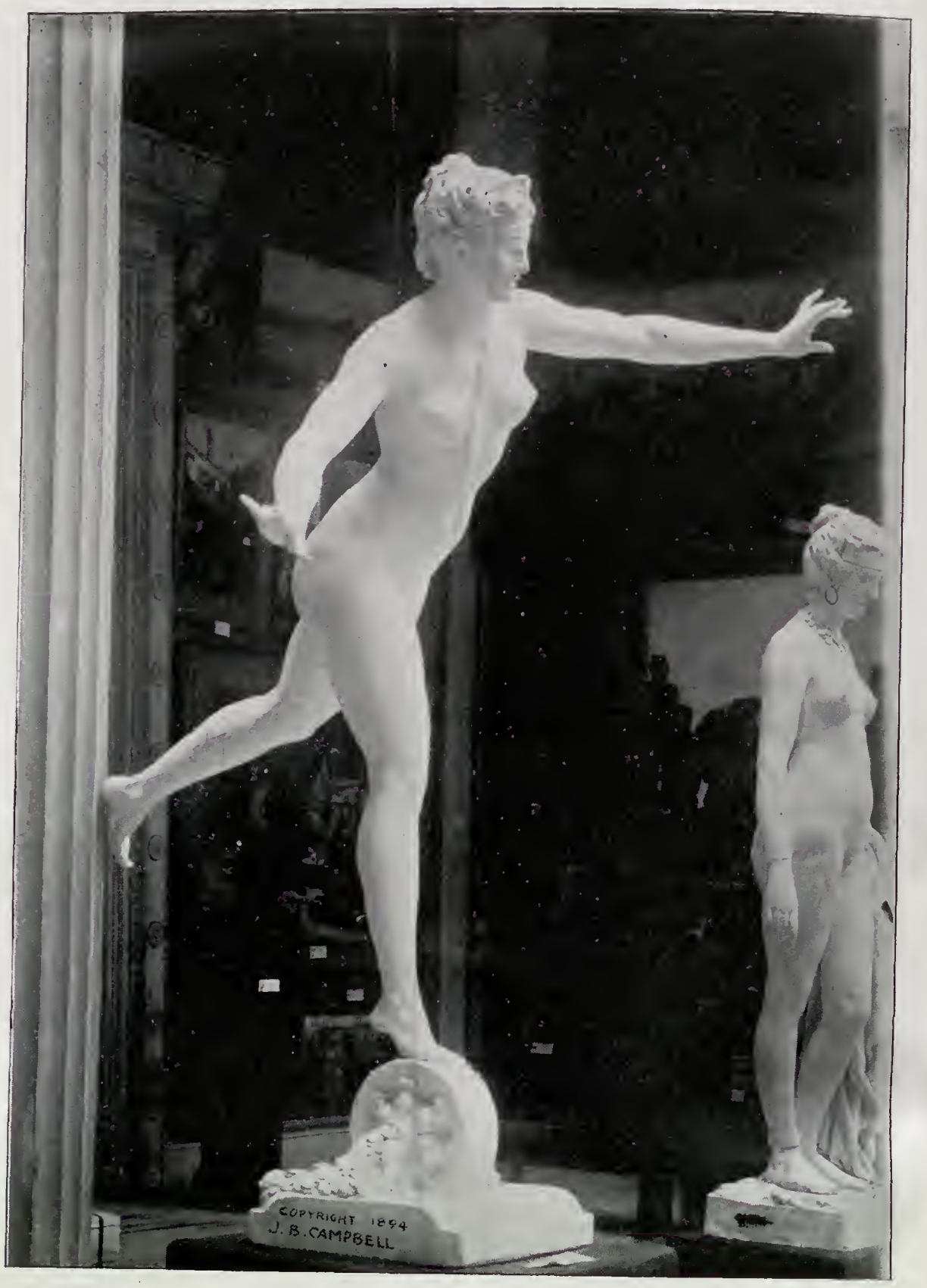
SECCION MEXICANA EN EL PALACIO DE BELLAS ARTES. (SECTION OF MEXICO'S EXHIBIT IN PALACE OF FINE ARTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.)



SECCION MEXICANA EN EL PALACIO DE BELLAS ARTES. (SECTION OF MEXICO'S EXHIBIT IN PALACE OF FINE ARTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.)



STATUE OF ARCHITECTURE, FINE ARTS PALACE.



GODDESS OF FORTUNE, FINE ARTS PALACE.



"THE COSSACK'S REPLY" PAINTING IN RUSSIAN SECTION, FINE ARTS. LOANED BY THE EMPEROR.



GROUP OF STATUARY CENTRAL COURT FINE ARTS PALACE. DICKENS AND "LITTLE NELL" IN FOREGROUND.



GROUP OF STATUARY IN THE WEST COURT OF THE FINE ARTS BUILDING.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL

[See Page 9 of Introductory.]

James B. Campbell, the author and publisher of this work, was born at Inverness, Megantic county, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1858. His father, John Campbell, was born in Ireland. His parents came to America when he was four years of age and settled in Inverness. His mother was born in Kingston, Ontario, her maiden name being Esther Ann Bailey. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claudius Bailey, were born in Ireland. Coming to America they first settled at Kingston, and afterwards in Madoc, Ont. From the age of four to thirteen years he attended school and then for three years continued his studies at home while working on the farm.

Being ambitious to acquire a college education, rather than remain at home and become heir to the "old homestead," he chose to go among strangers and endeavor to accomplish the wish of his life, and at the age of sixteen he went to Vermont. Here he worked on the farm in summer, and in a mill or lumbering woods in the winter. When an opportunity was afforded he would renew his studies by a few terms at school.

In addition to having paid his own expenses at school, he had, by hard work and endeavor, managed to save a considerable sum of money, but the panic of 1873 and '74 carried it all away and left him again penniless.

His ambition for an education could not be daunted, and during the next three years he was alternately occupied with going to school and hard work. In 1877 he entered Stanstead Wesleyan college, where for the next four years he devoted himself entirely to the college studies, giving special attention to literature and mathematics. The college reports show that he took the highest prizes of his class and was during his last year selected as class orator.

To say he "paid his own way" while attending college is stating it moderately. He supported himself by teaching evening schools near the college and in adjacent towns, and so exacting were his duties at times that when the other students were making the campus ring with victorious shouts during a game of baseball, he could be found alone in his room preparing a lesson or endeavoring to see more clearly through the misty labyrinths of some geometrical problem.

For several years after leaving college he was engaged in teaching, during which time he had charge of some of the most successful and largest institutions in the Eastern states. Being anxious to cast his lot with the busy West, he came to Chicago in 1886. Here for four years he had charge of and built up the largest business educational institution in America.

Besides completing a course in the study of law, he always found time to devote some of his energy to journalism, and in 1890 established the World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated, known since March, 1894, as Campbell's Illustrated Monthly. Under Mr. Campbell's enterprising management, the marked success of this publication, owing chiefly to its rich illustrations and interesting text, never has been equalled.

Among the works which he has contributed to general literature is "Grant's Memorium," (a poem) "A Summer at Saratoga," "Ireland, the Past and the Present," "How the old Farmer Spent his Christmas," etc. His "Illustrated History of the World's Columbian Exposition" is his last and greatest work. And he trusts, by perusing its pages, the world will be able to form a fair conception of the greatest event of the nineteenth century.



SOUTH VIEW OF MACMONNIES' FOUNTAIN, SHOWING THE VARIOUS FIGURES IN DETAIL.

WHAT IS STAFF?

The architectural beauty of the buildings and statuary at the Columbian Exposition was made possible by the use of the material called staff. This material is composed of powered gypsum, alumnia, glycerine, dextrine and hemp, or similar fibre.

It is formed into any shape by the use of gelatine molds, is very light in weight, capable of being tinted to any color desired, and for the purpose of temporary buildings is equal to granite or marble, at one-tenth the expense.

In some parts of the world, notably in South America, it has been used for covering buildings for more than a hundred years.

Over two thousand carloads were used on the statuary and buildings at Jackson Park.

FOUNTAINS AT THE EXPOSITION.

Water in action always has an attraction that is irresistible to every human being. The power of water when unconfined has been demonstrated ever since the days of Noah and his wonderful ark, and the swiftness with which it engulfed the enemies of the Children of Israel after the latter had crossed the Red Sea in safety.

At the Exposition water did not enter into the general plans of the directors, only as a means of accommodation, with the exception of the displays made in the different fountains. These included the MacMonnies' and the two Electric fountains in the Grand Basin and the several fountains in the different department and the state and foreign buildings.

Perhaps the one thing that attracted more attention at the Exposition and was the center of interest for the hundreds of thousands of visitors was the displays of water made in these different fountains. This was especially true with the Electric fountains. But very few people had ever seen the beautiful effects which could be produced with water by the aid of electricity before the advent of the Exposition.

The MacMonnies' fountain was a beautiful piece of architectural work combined with the embellishments of the sculptor. The design was original and unique, and the whole was a thing of beauty even though there never had been a drop of water flow from its sides. Bnt when the streams of liquid were seen shooting up on all sides of the beautiful central figures, filling the air with spray and causing one rainbow to follow another in rapid succession then it was a sight that brought forth exclamations of admiration from those who saw it. The majestic figure of Father Time was symbolical of the fact that water always was and always will be as long as the world shall last.

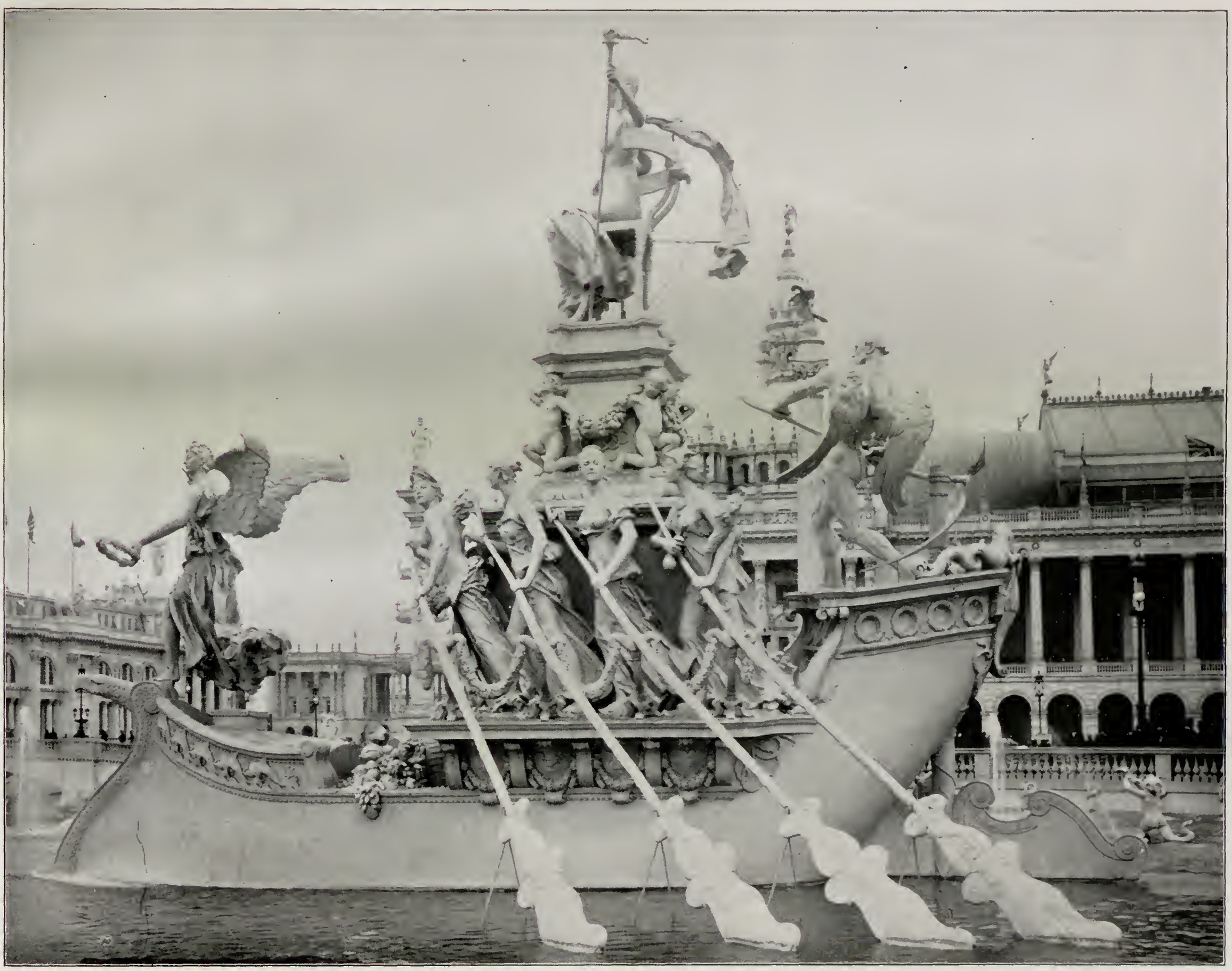
While this fountain was the center of attraction by day it was at night that the Electric fountains were to be seen in all their glory. When not in action these fountains did not present a very attractive appearance, looking more like a series of huge jars turned upside down. Even when the water was turned on them during the day they were very prosaic. But at night when the Court of Honor and the Grand Basin had been darkened by turning out the numerous electric lights these fountains were seen in all their beauty.

The force that propelled the streams of water through the different pipes in these fountains was such as to throw the streams into the air to the height of one hundred feet, if those in charge desired to do so. There was nothing in the fountain or the water that was different from any ordinary fountain. All water is colorless unless being colored by some addition of chemicals or other substance. This fact did not seem to be realized by many who saw the different hues and shades of water which spouted forth from the fountain.

Electricity made those fountains possible. Without the aid of this wonderful element in nature there could have been no electric fountains at the Exposition. The process of coloring the water was very simple, and consisted in the use of different colored electric light globes. That is the water came forth from the fountain in all its virgin purity, and by a system of electric lights beneath, a reflection was cast on the water which colored it to any shade desired by simply turning on the lights in the different globes, that is if any one effect was desired it was made by turning off the rest.

The different colors shown at one time was done by turning on all lights in the different globes at one time. What seemed to the onlooker as different colored water was only the reflection of the different colored lights as they were alternately turned off and on by the operators in charge of the work.

The impressions made upon the thonsands of people who saw these fountains in action was such as to last a lifetime, and were considered the most wonderful displays of what the genius of man can accomplish that was made at the Exposition, and demonstrated his wonderful power in controlling the element that made such an exhibit possible.



NORTH VIEW OF MACMONNIES' FOUNTAIN, SHOWING THE VARIOUS FIGURES IN DETAIL.

COST AND COMPENSATION OF THE FAIR.

The figures given below will show the cost of the great Columbian Exposition, so far as the money paid by the treasurer of the corporation can give it.

It would be impossible to name the real cost of time and money which has been required from hundreds of patriotic citizens, in order to exploit this great undertaking, because no charge was made for their services and no bill of expenses was rendered by them.

The large amount of money expended by foreign governments and the different states in the Union should also be added to these figures in order to complete the grand total of actual cost. But time and money are but means to an end, and the important inquiry is and should be as to the compensation for all these months and years of work added to the millions of dollars expended.

The report of Mr. A. F. Seeberger, treasurer of the Exposition, made Dec. 8, 1893, showed $1,756,745.43 in bank. After making the payment to the park commissioners he had more than $1,500,000. It was estimated that no more than $500,000 would be needed to meet all pay rolls to the time of finally closing the books and paying all damage suits brought against the company. That would leave an even million for the stockholders or almost 10 per cent on their stock. Treasurer Seeberger's report shows the following receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.

From sales of tickets	$10,583,407.96
Concessions	3,425,789.22
Miscellaneous receipts	1,826,472.83
From stock subscriptions	5,514,034.20
City of Chicago bonds	5,003,726.06
World's Fair bonds	4,444,500.00
Interest on bonds	30,976.52
Interest on deposits	68,706.47
Souvenir coins	578,792.00
Premium on souvenir coins	519,393.78
Special souvenir coin fund	1,435,000.00
Souvenir coins on hand	158,356.59
Received from temporary organization	4,252.64
Total	$33,594,147.87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on vouchers	$31,679,045.94
Balance in bank	1,756,745.43
Souvenir coins on hand	38,356.50
Souvenir coins in bank	120,000.00
Total	$33,594,147.87

The following table shows the size, cost and materials used in the principal buildings:

BUILDINGS.	DIMENSIONS.	COST.	LUMBER, FEET.	IRON, LBS.
Fine arts	320x500	$ 758,628	3,000,000	1,359,000
Woman's building	190x388	138,397	1,600,000	173,900
Horticulture	250x998	319,489	2,500,000	1,138,338
Transportation	250x960	554,341	3,500,000	1,100,000
Mines and Mining	350x700	292,910	4,360,000	STEEL. 1,800,000
Electricity	345x690	447,681	5,000,000	STEEL. 1 100,000
Music Hall	140x246	314,396	. . . .	. . . .
Casino	140x260			
Peristyle	60x600			
Forestry	208x528	82,708	2,400,000	. . . .
Agriculture	800x500	698,162	7,500,000	2,000,000
(Annex)	550x300		2,000,000	
Machinery Hall	492x846			STEEL.
(Annex)	490x550	1,235,401	10,500,000	11,000,000
Administration	262x262	476,307	3,250,000	1,562,607
				Iron & Steel.
Manufactures	1,687x787	1,802,759	17,000,000	14,000,000
Fish and Fisheries	165x365	235,008	2,000,000	600,000
Choral Building		89,271	. . . .	. .
Shoe and Leather	150x575	93,243	. . . .	. .
Anthropological	415x255	87,612	. . . .	. .

The above figures will give the reader an adequate idea of the gigantic buildings.



MACMONNIES' FOUNTAIN FACING THE ADMINISTRATION PLAZA, REAR VIEW.



PHOTOGRAPH OF SECTION IN GALLERY FINE ARTS FROM NORTH COURT, LOOKING SOUTH, SHOWING PROMINENT GROUPS OF STATUARY.



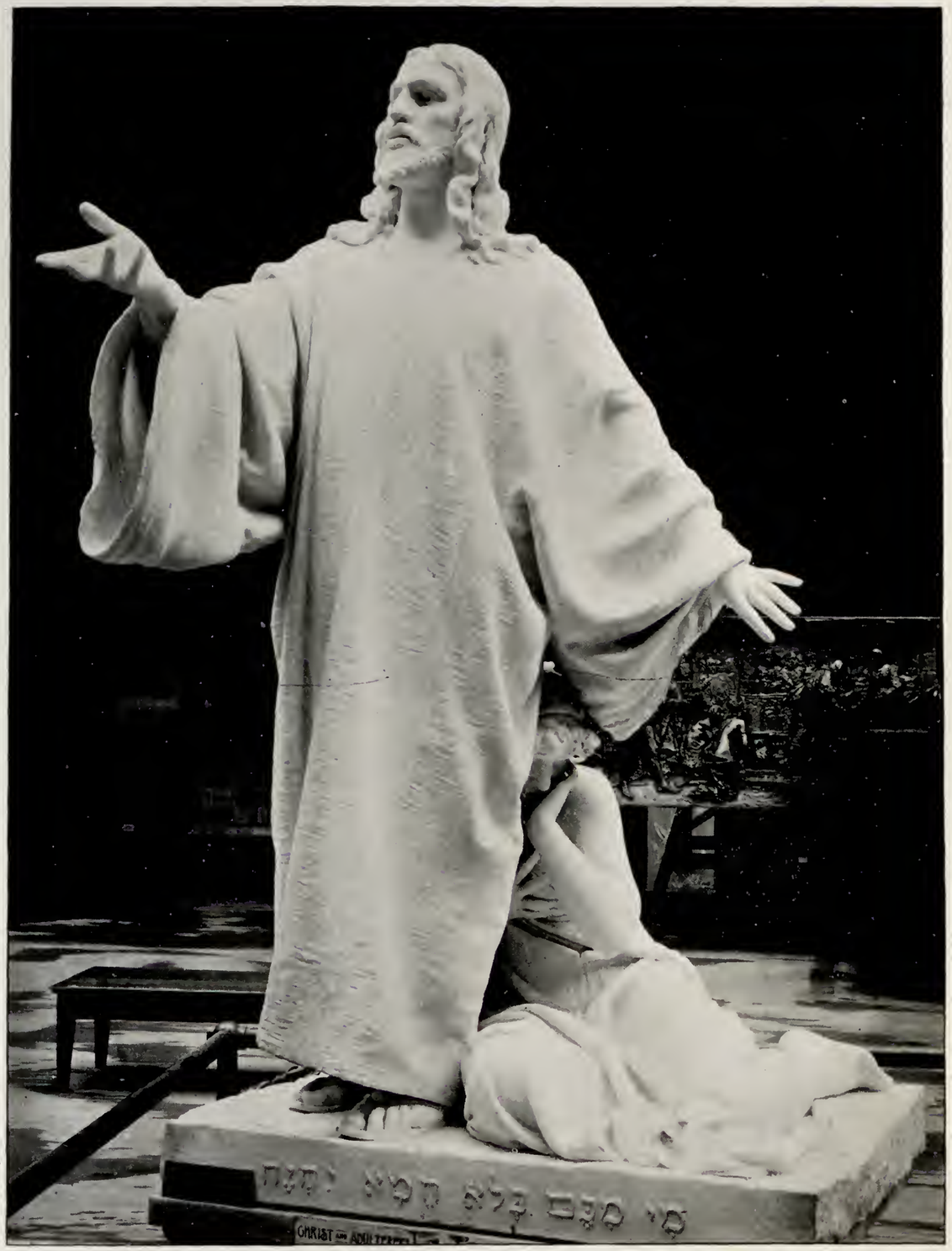
THE FIRST PAIR OF EARRINGS, STATUARY IN SPANISH SECTION, FINE ARTS.



THE FISHERS CAUGHT, STATUARY IN SPANISH SECTION, FINE ARTS.



STATUE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.



"CHRIST AND THE ADULTERESS," STATUARY IN BRAZIL'S SECTION, FINE ARTS PALACE.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It was the intention of the Exposition officials to have the Fair go out of existence in a blaze of glory, the same as it was inaugurated May 1. The sad death of Chicago's mayor, Carter H. Harrison, two days before the time to close, turned the closing scenes into grief instead of joyousness.

The exercises were held in Festival Hall, and consisted of a short address by President Thos. W. Palmer, of the National Commission; prayer by Rev. J. W. Barrows and reading of resolutions on the memory of Mayor Harrison by President H. N. Higinbotham of the local Directory. Everything partook of the solemnity of death. There were no demonstrations, and the program as planned was entirely ignored.

The Festival Hall was well filled, but the occasion was one that called forth feelings of sorrow and regret, rather than rejoicing and triumph. After the resolutions were read and adopted President Palmer spoke as follows:

"As all present know it had been the intention to follow out in every detail the elaborate and impressive programme of exercises that has been prepared. It would have been enhanced and enriched with music, with festivities and by the firing of cannon. It had been intended to bring these exercises to a close at sunset by the fall of the gavel simultaneously with the salute of artillery, but all this has been changed. Only the firing of the gun and the lowering of the flag will signalize the end of the World's Columbian Exposition this evening at sunset. And now, for then, in obedience to the provision of the act of congress creating this Exposition, I declare the World's Columbian Exposition officially closed.

When Dr. Barrows stepped forward to pronounce the benediction he asked permission to read the closing address prepared by President Higinbotham before the sad occurrence. It was as follows:

"This is not the time for oratory. A duty calls us together which we must perform, though it fills us with sadness. The hour is at hand when our festival must close and when the material things of which it is composed must turn back to the four quarters of the globe, and the structures which sheltered them to the elements out of which they were created.

"I come to the duty of that hour with a heart filled with emotions I cannot express in words. I come with a full measure of gratitude to Almighty God for His great goodness to us; thankful to Him that He has permitted me to be a humble instrument in helping to prosecute to a successful issue this magnificent enterprise; thankful for the men who have conceived; thankful for the men who have planned, as well as for those who patiently toiled, that this blossom of the ages might ripen and shed its luster and disseminate its fragrance; thankful for all the agencies here employed to establish in the world conditions that will harmonize the people of the earth and bring them into closer and more intimate relationship; thankful that He has given us the almost continuous smile of His sunshine and stayed the hand of pestilence and storm.

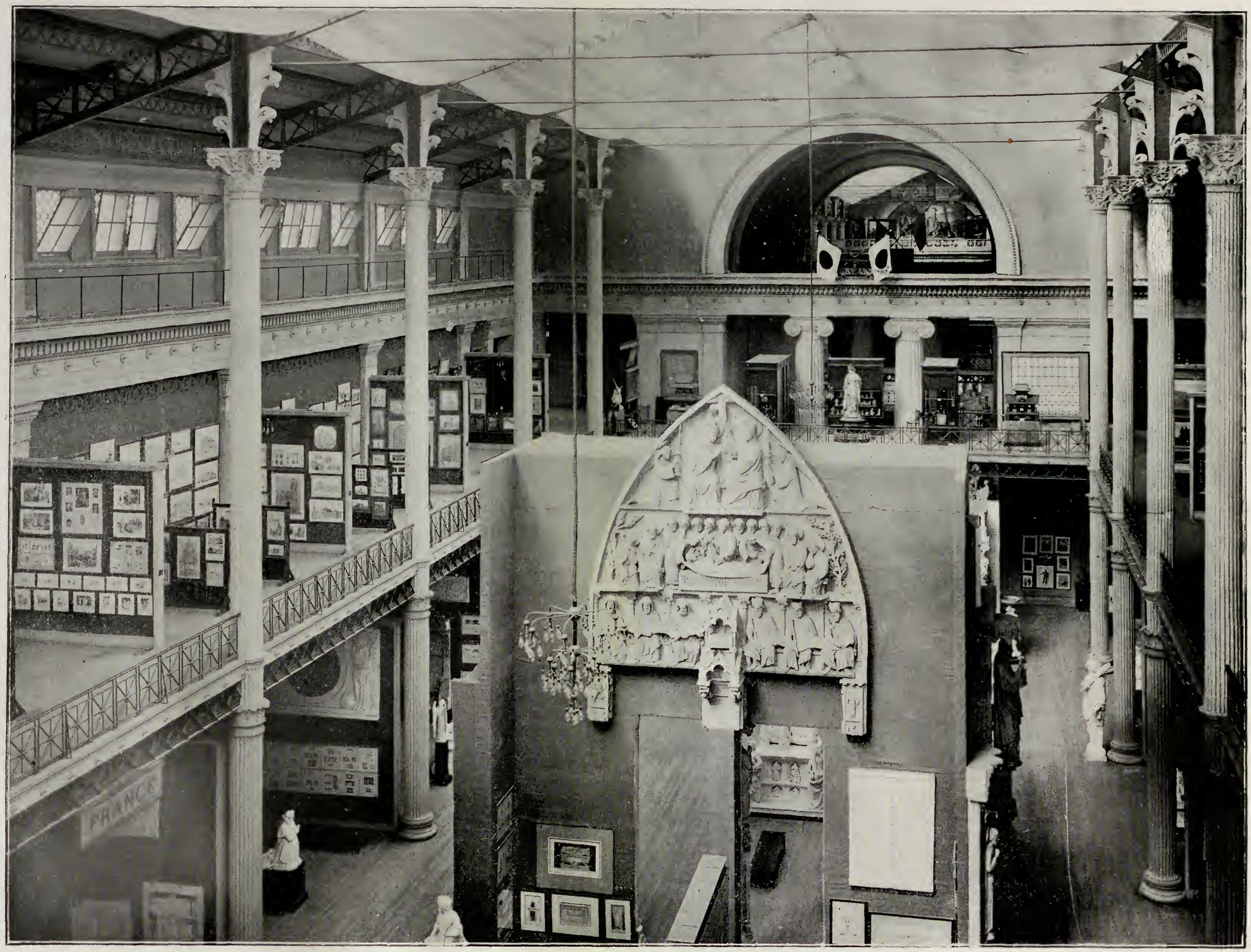
"This is not the time for exultation over our victory except in so far as to recognize that without the favor of the God that guided the frail craft of the voyager four hundred years ago to this land it could not have been achieved. Exultation would be undignified. Gratitude to the Almighty is the only feeling that I can harbor in my breast except the sorrow which this closing hour evokes. We are turning our backs upon the fairest dream of civilization and are about to consign it to the dust. It is like the death of a dear friend. It is like bidding farewell to one's youth. It is like all those times in the life of a man when the thoughts of the present are choked with the emotions of the past. At such times the call of duty alone can uplift the heart and arouse it to meet the things that are to come. That call is upon each one of us now. It echoes in the hearts of all that have been touched by these wonders which God has brought to pass. It bids us learn the lessons of the last season to the everlasting benefit of ourselves and our children. It bids us appropriate to ourselves the imperishable parts of this high feast of the arts, industries and sciences, and so embalm them in memory's treasure house that they may be best preserved and produce the largest fruits in the generations to come. Let us go forward to meet the duties of the future without fear, sustained by the faith that what we have wrought will endure and forever stand as a beacon light, guiding others to loftier heights and greater achievements."

Thus closed one of the greatest events of modern times. Through trials and disappointments, successes and reverses, hopes, fears, and triumphs; through it all the World's Columbian Exposition had passed successfully It had fulfilled its mission. It had gathered together the largest number of people ever congregated to celebrate a peaceful event on any single occasion since the dawn of creation. Although secretly rejoicing over the successful termination of the great Exposition, the officials refrained from demonstrations, out of respect to the memory of a distinguished citizen.



PHOTOGRAPH OF VIEW IN WEST COURT OF FINE ARTS BUILDING, SHOWING REPRODUCTION OF GERMAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

It is surprising to the visitor to note the rapidity with which the World's Fair has been torn down. Some of the buildings were practically empty before the middle of November, and many in Midway razed to the ground.



PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW FROM BALCONY OF EAST COURT, GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, LOOKING WEST, SHOWING A PORTION OF FRENCH EXHIBIT.

EXHIBITS AT THE EXPOSITION.

That the Columbian Exposition was a great International event is plainly shown by the number of exhibiters from foreign countries and including almost every country in the world. It will be interesting to note the separate exhibiters in the various departments from each of the following countries:

Argentine Republic,	2,102	Italy,	1,164
Austria,	619	Jamaica,	407
Africa,	3	Japan,	3,297
Algeria,	334	Korea,	47
Australia,	11	Liberia,	39
Belgium,	578	Latin America,	11
Brazil,	681	Mexico,	4,344
Bulgaria,	259	Monaco,	41
British Guiana,	259	Netherlands,	82
Bolivia,	2	New South Wales,	864
British India,	14	Norway,	471
Canada,	1,517	Orange Free States,	18
Cape Colony,	73	Porto Rico,	191
Ceylon,	225	Poland,	125
China,	17	Peru,	1
Costa Rica,	362	Portugal,	42
Cuba,	85	Persia,	6
Curacas,	103	Paraguay,	28
Chili,	6	Russia,	850
Denmark,	429	Spain,	1,985
Ecuador,	133	Syria,	3
France,	3,594	Siam,	57
Germany,	3,580	Switzerland,	121
Great Britain,	2,833	Sweden,	537
Greece,	208	Trinidad,	64
Guatemala,	126	Tunis,	10
Honduras,	2	Turkey,	477
Holland,	343	West Indies,	5
India,	138		

Including the Krupp Gun exhibits, there was a total of Foreign exhibiters,	36,629
Total number of American exhibiters,	32,863
Making a grand total of	69,492
Medals awarded to Foreign exhibiters,	15,076
Medals awarded to American exhibiters,	8,631

As illustrative of the labor performed by the juries of award over 250,000 separate exhibits were examined and reported upon, out of which accrued the ultimate total of 23,757 medals awarded.

It is proper to say that the number of American exhibiters, 32,863, does not in reality show the correct number, for the reason that there were a good many collective exhibits from a great many different people, but catalogued under one heading.



SOUTH ENTRANCE TO ILLINOIS BUILDING. BRAZIL IN DISTANCE.

Both foreign and American exhibiters were distributed in the various buildings and departments as follows:

Agricultural,	16,117	Ethnology,	714
Manufactures,	9,859	Leather,	587
Fine Arts,	9,388	Krupp,	85
Horticultural,	4,827	Live Stock,	4,636
Mines and Mining,	6,974	Machinery,	1,290
Woman's	4,653	Forestry,	797
Liberal Arts,	3,390	Electricity,	631
Transportation,	1,190	Fisheries,	505
Exhibits in Government building,			2,421

A comparative showing as to departments would be as follows:

	AMERICAN EXHIBITERS.	FOREIGN EXHIBITERS
Agricultural,	8792	7325
Manufactures,	1513	8346
Fine Arts,	2991	6397
Liberal Arts,	973	2417
Woman's,	1848	2805
Transportation,	796	544
Machinery,	772	518
Electricity,	484	147
Forestry,	396	401
Ethnology,	374	340
Horticultural,	2105	2722
Mines & Mining,	6704	1526
Leather Building,	293	294
Fisheries,	142	363
Live Stock,	4636	
Govt. Building,	2421	

The total number of exhibits would be greatly increased by adding those in Foreign buildings and State buildings that were not mentioned in catalogue, also the great number of displays made by the various concessionaires. The approximate value of all exhibits would be about $60,000,000.



EXPOSITION GROUNDS, LOOKING SOUTH FROM WOMAN'S BUILDING.

EXHIBITERS IN WOMAN'S BUILDING.

It is a matter for universal congratulation that the women, for the first time in the history of expositions, should have had a separate department in the Columbian Exposition and that they should have been able to secure such a large number of exhibiters, speaks volumes in favor of the mothers, aunts, daughters and sisters of this great republic.

The number of United States exhibiters was 4,848; exhibits from other countries, 2,802; making total number, 4,650. In reality this does not properly cover the number because there were several collective exhibits.

We give names of foreign countries, with number of exhibiters: Austria, 66; Belgium, 54; Cape of Good Hope, 23; Cuba, 58; Denmark, 35; France, 472; Germany, 139; Great Britain, 643; Guatemala, 30; India, 17; Japan, 76; Mexico, 722; New South Wales, 113; Norway, 63; Portugal, 3; Russia collective exhibit, 1; Siam, 15; Spain, 238; Sweden, 34. About fifteen hundred medals and diplomas were awarded to the women exhibiters.

CARTER HENRY HARRISON.

Carter Henry Harrison, World's Fair Mayor of Chicago, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1825. His ancestors were among the early settlers in this country, two of the family having been presidents of the United States.

His father died while he was very young, leaving his mother in comfortable circumstances. To the wisdom and gentleness of his mother he never tired of bearing devoted tribute. To the love and care with which she sought to instil in his mind the spirit of truth, he frequently referred, and sought to convey it is a precious heirloom to his own children.

He was prepared for college under the tutelage of Dr. Marshall, of Lexington, a brother of the Chief Justice of the U. S. He entered the sophomore class at Yale in 1842 and gradnated in 1845, and then studied law at Lexington for a year. From 1847 to 1851 he devoted himself to the care of the large plantation his father had left him as his patrimony.

In 1851 he went abroad. He visited London, Edinburgh and Paris. He ascended the Rhine and traversed the Alps. He spent several months in cities of Germany and Austria. It was while abroad that he perfected a linguistic ability which was such an adornment of his culture and factor in his political life. He traveled a number of months in Syria, Palestine and Asia Minor in company with Bayard Taylor, who was then gathering material for his book, "The Land of the Saracen." Bayard Taylor refers to him in the preface to his work, as "My traveling companion, Mr. Carter Henry Harrison of Clifton, Ky."

He returned to Kentucky in 1852, completed his law studies, was admitted to the bar, but resumed the care of his plantation. It was about this time that he was chosen a delegate to the Kentucky anti-slavery convention, but he did not take a prominent part in its deliberations.

In 1855 he married Miss Sophonisba Preston of Henderson, Ky., and to them were born their four living children—Lina, wife of Heaton Owsley, Carter H. Harrison Jr., William Preston Harrison, and Sophie G. Harrison.

Soon after his marriage he came to Chicago. Its young, vigorous progress captivated him, and two years later he sold his Kentucky property for $30,000, invested the sum in real estate in Chicago, and became identified with the city's life as a citizen.

He began the practice of law, but he experienced such a diffidence in addressing courts and juries and so little taste for his profession that he relinquished it and devoted himself to the real estate business in which he was highly successful.

His political career began in 1871, after the great fire, when the disorganized state of public affairs called for active efforts of public spirited citizens. He was elected a county commissioner that fall on what was called the "fireproof" or citizen's ticket. In 1872 he ran for congress in the second district against Jaspar D. Ward but was defeated by a plurality of 700 votes. Two years later he was again a candidate, his opponent this time also being Ward. The contest was close and Mr. Harrison was elected by the slender majority of eight votes. He was re-elected by a larger majority two years later against George R. Davis.

In 1879 he was first nominated for the mayorship. He was elected by a plurality, but as there was a socialistic ticket in the field which polled 11,000 votes he did not receive a majority. In 1881 he was re-elected, this time receiving a majority of all the votes cast. In 1883 he was again elected by a larger majority still, and again in 1885, though in this campaign the entire daily press of the city opposed him. It was in this campaign that his wonderful presence and personal influence with the people was shown. In 1887 he was offered a fifth nomination but declined it. The convention, however, would not accept his letter of declination, but by acclamation, unanimously and with the great-



HON. CARTER HENRY HARRISON,
WORLD'S FAIR MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

est enthusiasm insisted on his becoming its candidate. Mr. Harrison accepted only on condition that every delegate pledge himself by uplifted hand to support his candidacy. The pledge was given with royal enthusiasm. The illness of his wife who died four weeks later, coupled with vicious attacks by the local Democratic press and the reported opposition of the Democratic administration at Washington, forced him to withdraw, and John A. Roche was elected, defeating Robert Nelson.

The campaign of the spring of 1891 was a most astounding proof of his universal popularity. Believing that he had been defrauded of the nomination at the primaries, he yielded to the demands of his party friends, and submitted his candidacy to the people. A most stirring and marvelous campaign followed. He made addresses in every ward and district of the city. In the original twenty-four wards which comprised the city when he was mayor before, he received a plurality of the votes cast. The districts which had been annexed since his previous administration turned the scale and elected Hempstead Washburne, the Republican candidate, by a small plurality.

He was nominated in 1893 and triumphantly elected by more than 20,000 majority over Samuel W. Allerton the citizen's candidate, endorsed by the republicans.

Of the magnificent manner in which he acquitted himself of the duties of World's Fair mayor, the press of the entire country has borne evidence. In welcoming and entertaining the guests of the city and of the country he displayed the dignified courtsey and superb appreciation of the canons and principles of true gentility which follow inborn and cultivated gentlemanliness.

It was on his return from an occasion when he had extended the welcome and hospitality of the city to the visiting mayors and municipal officers of other cities, that he was shot down, assassinated in his own house, on the evening of Oct. 28, 1893, by Joseph Patrick Eugene Prendergast.

His assassination shocked the country and the world as it has not been shocked since the assassination of President Garfield. Letters and telegrams of condolence and sympathy, poured in to the stricken family from representatives of every government in the world. The President of the United States spoke of his death as a national calamity. Political and social organizations of every shade of thought adopted resolutions of respect and regret. Notice was taken of it in nearly every pulpit in the land. Throughout the city on both public and private buildings emblems of mourning were displayed.

Carter H. Harrison had a conquering presence. It disarmed antagonism. It dissolved prejudice. It commanded respect. It awakened admiration. No opponent of his who came to know him personally became other than a respectful opponent. Personal enemies he had none, except those whose enmity was a tribute to his character. Political enemies he had, even in his own party, as every masterful man in the domain of politics must have where ambitions clash, and present success—not promises for the future—is the only coin that the wise man will accept. But as he cherished no resentments, bore no malice, conceived no vindictiveness, he did not arouse these passions in others. The way was always clear so far as he was concerned, for a re-establishment of amity with his political opponents, if they had formerly been his partisans, or for them to come into amity with him, if they had always been his opponent. Nor was there in this characteristic anything sinister. But his was a genial, expansive nature. Hatred, ill-will, contention merely for the sake of contention, were all alien to his disposition. Besides he loved applause as does every honest man that courts fame.

Yet for worthy ends or laudable ambitions, he hesitated at no struggle, however bitter, no controversy however acrimonious, nor allowed detraction to deter him from his purpose.

MEDICAL BUREAU.

Although the Exposition was not formally opened until May 1, 1893, as early as June 1, 1891 it became necessary to establish a medical bureau that should have charge of all cases of personal injury and sudden illness, as well as all sanitary and hygienic matters on the grounds and in the various buildings.

Before the Exposition was fully organized the service of this department was found to be valuable in properly caring for the injured workmen, who were engaged on the grounds, and after the visitors were admitted, in great numbers, the ambulances could be seen almost any hour in the day, carrying patients to the emergency hospitals.

Counting the two substations the hospital had forty-nine beds apportioned between the male and female wards, fifty invalid chairs, four two-horse ambulances, one hundred and fifty stretchers and one electric launch, so that sudden cases of illness or injury could be quickly cared for.

During the service of this bureau there were 2,860 surgical and 2,164 medical cases; the medical director had a full corps of able physicians and trained nurses so that all cases were as scientifically and carefully cared for as they would have been in any city hospital. Every facility was accorded by the Exposition management to this bureau which was to look after the health and bodily comfort of emergency cases. The expense of the department was $44,983.03.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS AS SHOWN AT THE EXPOSITION.

The consideration of any subject, should be with a view of ascertaining its relations to the progressive improvement of the world and this thought has a particular bearing on the results that may be expected from holding such a great Exposition of the accomplished possibilities of man.

Object lessons are the greatest educators of any people and when it is known that a great display of the works of man are to be exhibited the people are ready and anxious to attend, because they have come to believe that the mind of man is fertile with new ideas and can show an elasticity and improvement every day.

The World's Columbian Exposition was in effect a combination of all the expositions ever held; because of its magnitude and completeness in every department.

If all the expositions antedating the great World's Fair of 1893 could have been transplanted to Chicago, each showing the best improvements up to the day such expositions were held, the entire display would not have equalled what was seen at the White City in Jackson Park.

When the final and last history of the world is written, the results of the Columbian Exposition will be plainly discernable on almost every page, because it will be seen that the prominent thoughts then uppermost in the minds of artists and inventors were directly traceable to this day and age.

It is not a wild or foolish statement to say that the future life and happiness of man, will be greatly benefitted and increased because of the educational advantages growing out of this great display of object lessons and such a statement can be logically proven true in advance of its full fruition.

How many minds have been enlarged in their field of vision by seeing the materialized thought of other minds it would be impossible to definitely determine, but we may confidently believe that the mysterious process of generating new thoughts is going on in the minds of thousands of people, that will in the future benefit the world.

The inventive genius of man is not so much an acquired faculty as it is inherent in some people, and it is not too much to affirm that the civilization of this day and age is the natural sequence of the attainments of former ages and people.

A thought, design, or invention of to-day may not reach the popular mind so as to be of any practical benefit at once, but as the clock of time measures off its hours, weeks, months or years the desirable thoughts of former years are gathered up and take their proper places in the general literature and text books of the future.

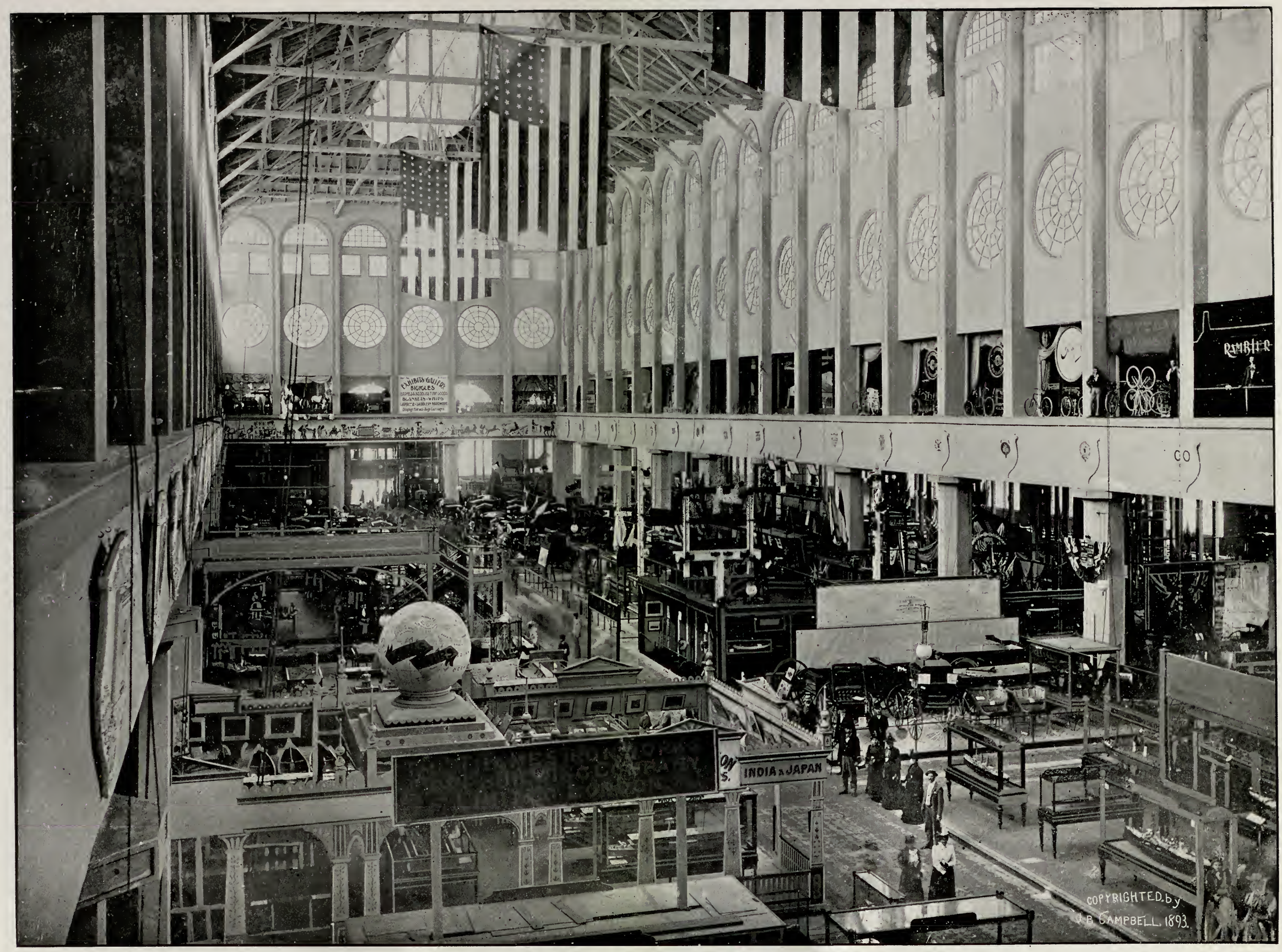
It is frequently the case that some of the best thinkers of the world have not commenced their lives of usefulness until they have ceased to live. In other words, their thoughts and inventions have not been adopted until they have passed beyond their ability to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

In the economy of nature it seems to be true, that a person can not materially benefit himself without conferring equivalent benefit on the human family and nowhere has this thought been more plainly manifest than at the great Columbian Exposition.



VIEW OF THE CASINO, QUADRIGA ON THE PERISTYLE AND THE MUSIC HALL.

Relics hunters are as bold in their work of vandalism in Jackson Park that nothing escapes their hands. Buildings and pavilions were looted of everything that could be carried away, from a nail to a door or a window. Nothing that could possibly be taken as a relic was left in Midway plaisance by the crowds.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERIOR OF TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, SHOWING CARRIAGE AND BICYCLE EXHIBITS AND OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES.

GERMANY'S POSITION AT THE EXPOSITION.

The leading part taken by Germany in the World's Fair classes her and her business men among the most progressive of any European country. She was one of the first of foreign nations to respond to the invitation sent out by this country asking the world to take part in the great exhibition.

The building erected by that country on the shore of Lake Michigan was one of the most imposing structures among the foreign buildings and fully represented the architecture of the Fatherland. The interior of the structure was fitted up after the style of houses in Germany and contained an exhibit that was both unique and interesting. The grounds were also made attractive, a handsome fountain adding to the beauty of the surroundings.

There was not a department at the Exposition in which she did not have exhibits. The space occupied in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts department far exceeded that of any other foreign nation and the extent and value of the exhibit was in excess of other countries. In the Mining department one of the finest exhibits made came from a firm in Germany.

In all the different departments there were about 6,000 exhibiters and the total value of all the exhibits was over $10,000,000. The reproduction of the German wine cellar in the Horticultural department was one of the features of that exhibit that attracted more attention than any other one thing in the building. In the Machinery hall some of the finest and most intricate machinery was shown by representatives of that country.

In the Agricultural department Germany made a great variety of exhibits, showing all the different products of the country, malt and beer taking a prominent place. In this department many of the private exhibits were marvels of beauty and attractiveness.

In the department of Electricity Germany made many exhibits of some of the latest inventions of her countrymen. The huge search lights so popular during the Exposition can claim that country as their birthplace, they being used very extensively in Germany.



PHOTOGRAPH OF GERMAN AND SPANISH BUILDINGS, WORLD'S FAIR.



PHOTOGRAPH OF FOUNTAIN NEAR GERMAN BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

The Fine Arts department contained some of the finest work of German artists, and the space occupied was one of the largest. Over 600 exhibits came from that country, containing works of both artist and sculptor. The Imperial Parliament building at Berlin was a reproduction that attracted much attention.

In the educational department of Liberal Arts Germany was ably represented, the kindergarten system receiving special attention.

Besides the exhibit made in the different departments, the Krupp Company made by far the largest and most complete, as well as the most expensive exhibit of any private firm in this or any other country. The special building they erected in the south part of the grounds and which was devoted entirely to the exhibit of this firm was one of the attractive points for all visitors. All who were privileged to view the ponderous armament, ranging from small field pieces to the huge 120-ton gun, were a unit in calling it the greatest exhibit at the Fair. This firm expended over a million dollars in the exhibit and deserved the credit they received from all.



PHOTOGRAPH OF KRUPP GUN BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

GREAT STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The largest statue ever made in America is the one designed by Mr. D. C. French, "The Republic." The pedestal on which the statue stood was built in the grand basin immediately in front of the Peristyle fronting the Administration building in the distance, and was one of the crowning features of the Court of Honor. It was thirty-five feet high to the base of the statue, so that from a height of about one hundred feet, the representative of freedom looked out on the Exposition buildings. If, as some of our great scientists of the day are endeavoring to prove, our Mother Eve was two hundred feet in height, one can get a fair idea of her supremely beautiful and imposing stature by a look at this magnificent statue. It was not so high as they are trying to maintain Eve was, but it was high enough to give a good idea of what she looked like.

Imagine a woman sixty-five feet tall, with a figure that is absolutely perfect in its symmetry. Every line and curve, every measurement of length and girth in accordance with the ideas of the old Grecian sculptors. In a word, a Venus, though a modestly draped one, twelve or fifteen times the stature of the most beautiful women that adorn the earth. The arms and hands were upraised toward the head. In her right hand she held a globe, on which an eagle rested with outspread wings. The left hand grasped a pole, on top of which was a liberty cap. The symbol of the globe and eagle was that Liberty invites the nations of the earth to live under the form of government which our eagle symbolizes. The globe was invitingly held forth, under the fostering shelter of the eagle's wing.

The left arm and hand was stretched upward to its utmost length and lifted the pole and liberty cap high above the head to imply that the Republic holds liberty paramount to everything else.

The features of the statue had a look of proud contentment and happiness, as if there was nothing left to be desired in her existence. A laurel wreath rested on the head, with the topmost leaves approaching nearly to a point above her forehead. The hair was arranged in a heap at the back of the head after the fashion of the Grecian models. The drapery of the statue lay in heavy folds on the arms and shoulders and fell in graceful curves on the sides.

The bust was covered with armored shields and on the bosom rested an eagle with wings outstretched. A corsage enveloped the waist, and from it depended a chain which held a sword on the right side of the figure. The drapery hung in close folds from the corsage to the feet. The statue had a diadem of electric lights.

From the chin to the top of the head was fifteen feet, and the arms were thirty feet long. It takes a measurement about twenty-four feet long to go around the head and hair. The nose was thirty inches long. It was possible for four men to find sitting room on the hand of the statue and it would take a wedding ring ten and one half inches in dimeter to fit her finger. The length of the forefinger was forty-five inches.

There was a stairway through the inside of the figure, and the man who attended to the electric lights in the diadem would clamber up a ladder in the lady's neck and out through a doorway in the crown of her head.

The entire figure was covered with gold leaf.



STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC, LOOKING WEST, GRAND BASIN.

CONVENT OF LA RABIDA.

If it had not been for the fact that Columbus was at one time sorely pressed for food and shelter, an exact representation of the Convent La Rabida would not have occupied a very important page in history, but it was at this convent that he applied for shelter and his stay was made so welcome that he there worked out his theory of a western world, which later was realized in the discovery of America. It was proper to reproduce this convent and show all the important Columbus documents and manuscripts that have been preserved. Among these invaluable documents can be found the original commission to Columbus appointing him grand admiral of the ocean seas, and vice king of all the lands he should discover, dated April 30, 1492, and signed by Ferdinand and Isabella. Royal letters commanding the inhabitants of Palos to furnish him two caravals. Royal letters authorizing him to take without charge anything needed for his voyage dated May 15, 1492. Letters allowing him to pass freely through all ports, cities, towns and villages.

May 23, 1493, as appears by a royal letter, the sovereigns of Spain commanded Columbus to prepare for a second voyage and another letter commanding captains and masters of vessels to recognize Admiral Christopher Columbus as Captain General.

Manuscripts of instructions given to Columbus for his second voyage by Ferdinand and Isabella.

The original memoranda written by Columbus to the sovereigns of Spain concerning the money required to compensate and subsist the three hundred people who were to sail with him on the second voyage.

Bill of Pope Alexander V. granting to Spain all lands discovered by Columbus.

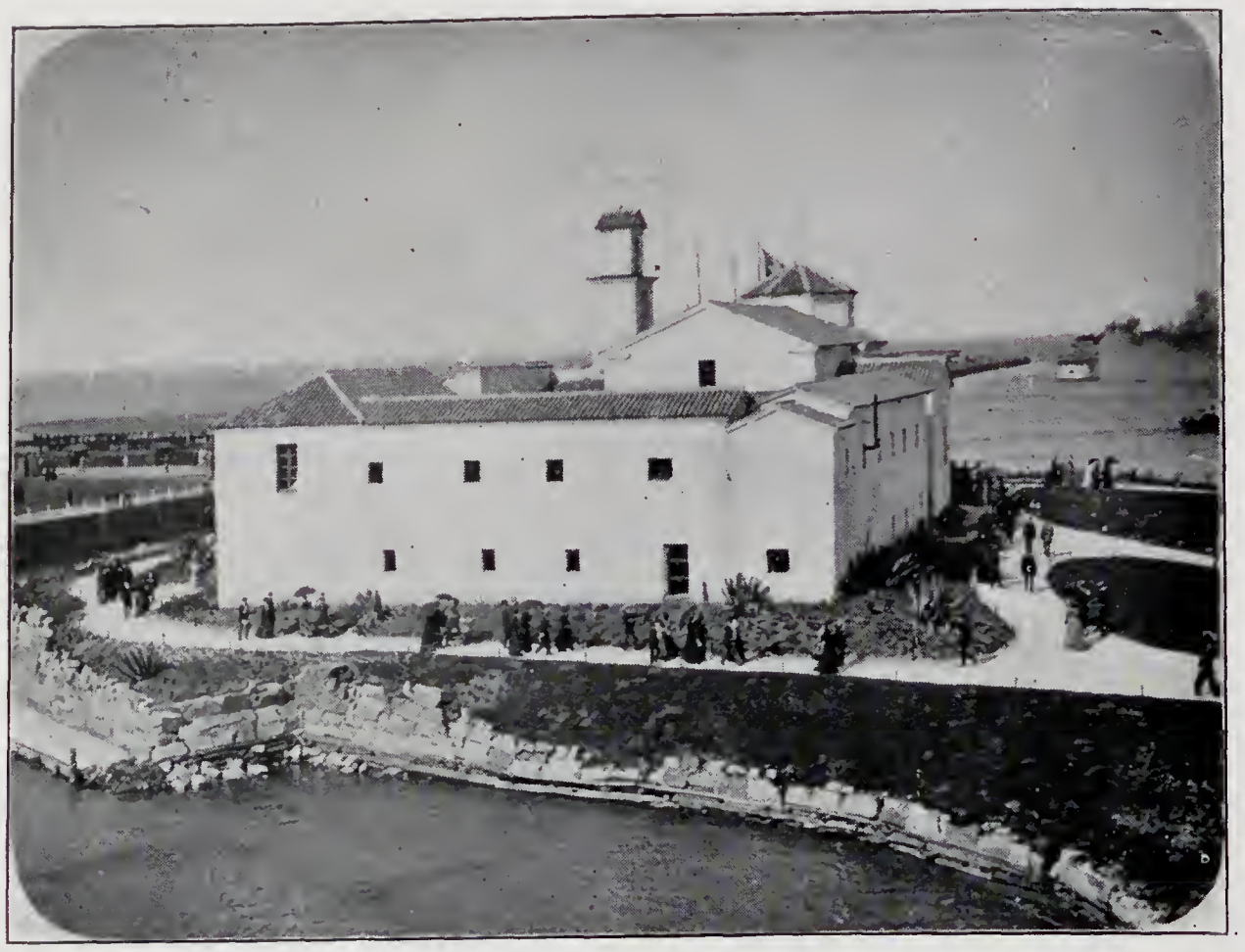
Letter from the sovereigns to Columbus urging him to hasten his departure for the Indies, dated Aug. 18, 1493.

Decree of Ferdinand and Isabella granting to Columbus an annuity of 10,000 maravedis, to be paid from the tax upon the butcher shops of Cordova during his life time.

A large number of royal letters to Columbus

on the detail of work, with his replies and, finally, the will of Columbus conferring the right of succession to his son.

The time-worn paintings, relics and church rituals were of great interest to many visitors because of their age and value. Maps, charts, and globes showing the knowledge of the people of that day as to the earth's geography, and many other interesting exhibits, were housed in the Convent.



VIEW OF CONVENT LA RABIDA, WORLD'S FAIR.

A VISIT TO THE EXPOSITION.

It has been said that every impression made on the mind is everlasting, because the mind, which is the real man or person, will continue to live after the shell or body of man has mouldered into dust.

Go with us in memory and we will look again at some of the matchless buildings at Jackson Park, as well as a few of the most interesting exhibits, and see if we cannot recall the impressions they made upon us when we first became entranced with their beauty and grandeur.

A short ride from Chicago, which was a part of the great Exposition, will land us at the Terminal Station and there we can see on the face of the clocks fronting the inner court, the exact time in every important city on the globe, with parlors, lunch room, barber shop, lavatories and every convenience of a first class railroad station.



VIEW OF WOODED ISLAND, LAGOON, FISHERIES, BRAZIL AND SWEDISH BUILDINGS.

Hastening across the plaza we enter the Administration building, that monument of architectural beauty which has been claimed to be without a peer in any country; in the center of the rotunda, we must examine that handsome model of the United States Treasury building covered entirely with Columbian Souvenir Coins, the same as were sold by the young ladies inside the enclosure. This model was the largest and most valuable ever constructed. No wonder it was always surrounded by a great crowd. The balance of the building was occupied by offices of the prominent officials, and hence we will cross over to the right and enter the Machinery Hall. See that immense crane crowded with passengers, propelled by electric power and quickly running from one end of the building to the other. There are the mammoth dynamos that generate the power which turns the machinery in the great building, and there is the paper mill, printing presses, weaving machines in full operation, and indeed every kind of wheel and machine that one can imagine, not forgetting the great Allis engine which has been admired by every visitor.

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, as well as the United States, were all fully represented with machinery of every kind.

Passing out of the east entrance of Machinery building and turning to the right, we will go with the crowd to the Stock Pavilion or Amphitheatre, where we find Canadian, Russian, French and American horses, as well as prize cattle, sheep and hogs on exhibition. We can admire them if we cannot buy, and then after passing that splendid collection of wind mills which first turned in the minds of men before they became objective realities, we can enter the Anthropological building, the exhibits of which illustrate the work and doings of prehistoric man. To examine all the interesting exhibits in this building and indulge in any speculation as to the age of those mummies or the many other things that antedate our own existence, would require a week, so let us walk through the



PORTICO OF FRENCH BUILDING AND FOUNTAIN.

Forestry and Leather buildings in both of which we find very interesting displays.

We were told by one of the attendants that Forestry building covered a space of 200x500 feet and there we found samples of every kind of timber and wood known in the country, such as pine, white oak, red oak and sassafras, redwood, red cedar, white ash, hickory, huckleberry, sycamore and walnut, elm, birch and spruce, samples of all were shown, of the wood in natural state, as well as polished and varnished to mirror-like brilliancy.

In the gallery of the Leather building were fully equipped factories, with machinery and workmen turning out boots and shoes in great numbers, while on the main floor was the most extensive exhibit of leather in the rough, highly finished and manufactured articles. The principal countries of the world were largely represented and everything capable of being made out of leather was seen, from the brogan of a wood chopper to the most delicate white slipper of a bride, as well as a complete exhibit of India rubber, boots, shoes and other useful articles.



CANADA'S BUILDING AND THE BRITISH MONUMENT.



WIND MILL EXHIBIT AND OTHER FEATURES IN SOUTH END OF THE GROUNDS.

Next we will pass through the Krupp building and see those immense guns that will carry their missiles of destruction for many miles, but as we look let us hope that they will never be used to destroy human life.

The Convent La Rabida is now in our way and we will examine the original commission given to Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, besides all the known manuscripts given to Columbus before and immediately following his discovery of America. Coming out of the Convent, we have the three caravels, Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, exact fac-similes of the originals used by Columbus. Few there be now who would risk their lives in such specimens since the majestic ocean steamer has been in use.

Now let us walk hastily through the Agricultural building where we can find every kind of machine for working the soil and preparing grain, besides some of the best and artistic arrangements in way of decorating with grains ever shown. Here we found all kinds of cereals, grasses and forage-plants, bread, biscuits, pastes, starch, sugars, syrups and confectionery, potatoes, tubers and other root crops, broom corn, pumpkins, squashes, peas and beans, dried meats, smoked beef, hams and bacon. Several varieties of cotton with machines for planting, cultivating, picking, ginning and bailing. Wool in the fleece, in sacks and in bales. Machines and appliances used in silk culture, with silk worms and cocoons, with literature covering every department of agriculture and machinery used. The galleries of this building were also full of most attractive exhibits.

Let us now, while crossing over the Peristyle, take a look at the Goddess of Liberty in burnished gold with the Grand Basin, MacMonnies Fountain and Administration building still further west, and wonder if such a sight was ever seen before.

But here we are at the south door of the Manufactures building, the largest edifice ever erected and covering over thirty acres of ground. Passing to the main aisle what a kaleidoscopic view we have. On either side the attractive displays of Italy, Russia, Switzerland, Norway and France, and in the very centre of this aisle and building is that beautiful clock pagoda with a model of the Washington monument underneath, covered with silver. Just beyond is the



VIEW OF WHALEBACK STEAMER "COLUMBUS" ENROUTE TO THE FAIR.



VICTORIA HOUSE, GREAT BRITAIN'S BUILDING AT THE FAIR.

German, Japan and American exhibits that to be remembered are to be admired. Here also is that enormous telescope which will henceforth bring the planets and stars still nearer and delight astronomers with its accuracy.

In this great building were 121 distinct groups of exhibits, any one of which would require hours to fully examine; chemical and pharmaceutical products in great variety, paints, colors dyes, and varnishes, books, writing and wrapping papers, typewriters of all kinds: furniture, upholstery and artistic decorations: ceramics and mosaics, ancient Roman and Grecian ware as well as stoneware, pottery and tiling: wood carving, ivory, carving, sculptured and engraved glass, gold and silver ware in great variety and beauty.

Silks and silk fabrics of every pattern and value; woolen goods in bolt and manufactured articles to fit any size or shape of man, woman or child.

Heating and cooking stoves and apparatus in great variety. A volume might be filled with the useful, ornamental, and attractive exhibits in all the different classes.

The entire gallery of this building was occupied by the department of Liberal Arts, with 938 different classes of exhibits, covering everything in the line of education, literature, engineering, public works, music and drama.

The educational modes, apparatus, and appliances were in great abundance and variety, and the result of this great display and college of education, will show itself in the future history of all countries.

Passing to the Government building we see that immense tree from California with the large collection brought from the Smithsonian Institute, both biological and zoological, which have attracted the attention of scientific students from all lands and countries.

We can now cross the bridge to the Fisheries building and see every specimen of the finny tribe gracefully swimming around in their native element, and going through the connecting passage way we found the prepared fish products from all sections.

Coming out of this building we will turn to the right and examine that model of a United States man-of-war which is of such interest as to be always crowded, and moored near by is



SOUTH POND, RUINS OF YUCATAN, WHALING VESSEL AND OTHER FEATURES.



BUILDING ERECTED BY VENEZUELA AT THE FAIR.

the "Viking" in size, shape and appointments, the same as those ancient Norsemen first reached America, long years before Columbus sailed from Spain.

Walking west again, we have the great galaxy of foreign and state buildings, each one of them full of interest. But we must hasten on to the Woman's building where we found a magnificent display of everything attractive and appropriate for such a place.

We pass through the Kindergarten or Children's building and see the bright-eyed babies in their little cribs, being cared for by good attendants while their mammas are enjoying some part of the great Exposition.

The Horticultural building has a flavor of the finest fruits that can be grown and from every state in the Union, while the plants of every kind would require a full page to even name.

We hasten on to the Transportation building where every known means of conveyance can be seen, from the crude ox cart to the handsomest carriages, locomotives, Pullman and day coaches, bicycles, sleighs, tally-ho's, etc.

Passing over to the Mines building, we found

specimens of every kind of minerals in great profusion, but time admonishes us to hasten along and see the great display of electrical apparatus which we cannot describe, but we can wonder how it is that this element of nature was not harnessed for use long years ago, and we may also indulge the hope that in years soon to come, our houses will be more generally lighted and heated with this medium so well calculated to add to the comfort of man.

Again we are near the Terminal station and the train will carry us back to our homes.

ARIZONA, OKLAHOMA AND NEW MEXICO.

Recognizing the truism, "that in union there is strength" New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma united their forces and money in the erection of a joint building in the north end of the Exposition grounds to be used principally as headquarters, though they found it convenient to have many interesting relics of the present Indian tribes in their section of country, as well as some from the earlier days, before the foot of white man had impressed that soil.



BUILDING ERECTED BY NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA AND ARIZONA.

The principal exhibits from these territories were found in the Manufactures, Horticultural, Forestry, Mines and Mining and Agricultural buildings. In all of these departments creditable displays were made. In the march of progress shown by the Exposition as a whole, it is plain to be seen that the younger states and territories are keeping step with the longer settled sections of the country.



BUILDING ERECTED BY NORWAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

NORWAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

Norway's pavilion at the Exposition was built in the so-called "Stav Kirke" style, a style of architecture distinctly Norwegian, dating from the twelfth century.

The idea conveyed by this style of building can best be understood by those acquainted with the Norwegian natural scenery and history, which have set their stamp on these peculiar church structures.

The decorative figures on the gables very strikingly represent the different ornamentations of the bows of the viking ships.

The bold challenging position of these latter, defying the waves of a troubled ocean, are pictured in the similar figures in the "Stav Kirke" style of architecture, swimming like ships in the deep Norwegian valleys, the surrounding mountains of that beautiful "land of the midnight sun," representing the waves of the mighty ocean.

The building was 26x40 feet in size and constructed of pine of which Norway can produce the finest in the world. This building was specially erected for the commissioners' headquarters and a rendezvous for Norwegian visitors. The exhibits of this country were found in the Art, Manufactures and Fisheries buildings

Such artists as Werens Kjold. Eilif Peterson, Otto Sindig, Thowlow, Krogh. Smith-Hold, Arbor, Hans Dahl and others of wide reputation, not forgetting Mr. Balling. whose painting of "Grant and His Generals" was sold for $25,000. He is also the anthor of a painting representing the discovery of America by Leif Eriksen, eight hundred years ago.

It may be said that the celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus stirred up the



CART FROM RED RIVER, MINNESOTA, EARLY TRANSPORTATION.

Norwegians to a sense of duty toward the memory of their own hero and early discovery of America. The ship unearthed at Sandefjord in 1880, after a burial of more than one thousand years, by far the largest, most remarkable and valuable antiquity of that kind in existence, was reproduced by a number of enthusiastic Norwegians and sailed with a competent crew across the Atlantic and through the canals and Lake to Chicago.

PETRIFIED WOOD EXHIBIT.

In the north end of the Manufactures building there was an exhibit of petrified wood, which very properly attracted a great deal of attention.

It has always been the case that anything out of the usual course of nature will hold the attention of scientifically inclined thinkers.

The usual process of decay returns everything to its original elements, but in the petrified specimens of wood there was a change of the very order of nature, in that the trees of the forest, instead of decaying and returning to dust, have, by the action of some unknown chemistry, been turned into stone.

The variegated coloring of these specimens showing in accurate detail the grain of the wood and polished to the brilliancy of a mirror, were very beautiful, and that they might be made, useful as well as ornamental, they were manufactured into table, bureau and dressing case tops and other desirable articles.

ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHÆOLOGY AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Anthropological building was the last of the Exposition buildings to be completed and it was in this building that the principal exhibits of Department M was located. This department included the several groups of Ethnology, Archæology, Anthropological laboratory, History and Natural history.

Very early in the formative work of preparing for the Exposition agents were sent by Prof. F. W. Putnam, chief of this department, to all parts of North, Central and South America, with instructions to gather the most complete collection of specimens, illustrating the several groups in this department that could be found.

A large number of exhibits were also received from Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome, and the collection from the Chicago Art Museum. The Vienna, Russia and Berlin exhibits were very interesting and Asia and Africa were also represented.

The exhibit from New South Wales in this and all other departments was full and complete. Several of the Pacific Islands were represented.



ARIZONA PETRIFIED WOOD EXHIBIT IN MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The several collections of relics illustrating the life and habits of the North American Indians were full of interest. Among them were mummies, or the preserved remains of aboriginal natives, sitting erect in the last position taken by the body before the spirit had flown across the river to worlds unknown. Collections from New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Colorado, Utah and Missouri were to be seen; also the Canadian exhibit. The collections made in all parts of Central America and Mexico were very interesting to all students.

The Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Brazil were well represented and, indeed, the entire building, main floor and galleries were full of specimens, secured at great cost of time and money, but in an educational line, invaluable.

No section in the United States containing any relics of a pre-historic people failed of representation among the thousands of specimens on exhibition.

Articles of warfare and husbandry could be seen that dated back several thousand years before Christ.

There was one fact demonstrated by the exhibit, and this was that the relics from the countries showing an ancient civilization were, to a certain extent, similar and led one to conclude that at some time in the past these people must have been of one family and race. Their separation and subsequent modes of living and the climatic conditions eventually divided them into new races.

PUBLIC COMFORT.

Early in the organization of the different departments for carrying on the detail work of the Exposition, it became apparent that a "Bureau of Public Comfort," must be a prominent feature.

Thousands of letters were received from people in all parts of the country, enquiring as to the style and cost of such accommodations as they desired. All such communications were turned over to this bureau.

Hotels, boarding and private houses, where rooms were to be rented, could register their location and description of rooms with this bureau, so that applicants could be promptly referred to them for temporary houses.

When the Exposition finally opened the work of this bureau could be seen in every building—in check rooms, barber shops, lavatories, drinking water, lunch counters, etc.

The building cost $26,936.45 and the repairs and expense of conducting were $123,467.78 making the total expense $150,404.23.



MRS. M. R. M. WALLACE,
LADY MANAGER FROM ILLINOIS.

MRS. M. R. M. WALLACE.

Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, whose maiden name was Emma R. Gilson, was born at Lamoille, Ill., Sept. 2, 1841.

She married Col. M. R. M. Wallace Sept. 2, 1863, their wedding tour being to the "front." They remained in the South till the war ended, returning to Chicago in 1876. Mrs. Wallace has been president of the Illinois Woman's Universalist Association for years. The work accomplished by this association, under her leadership, has been widespread and of great importance to those interested in Universalist churches.

She was among the first to interest the public in a Woman's department of the World's Fair. As one of the Lady Managers of the World's Fair many were benefitted by her wisdom and experience, and her influence was seen and felt in many ways.

R. A. ROGERS.

R. A. Rogers, chief clerk of the World's Columbian Commission, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, and comes of good old Puritan stock, his ancestors being directly traced back to Thomas Rogers, who was a passenger on board the Mayflower when she came to New England in 1620.



M. H. LANE,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM MICHIGAN.

At the age of twenty-one he went west but did not remain long. Returning east, the "oil regions" of Pennsylvania offering bright prospects, he located there and remained a number of years, passing through all the varied experiences, incident to that cosmopolitan locality. In 1890, Mr. Rogers came to Chicago and on October first of that year, entered the office of Hon. Jno. T. Dickinson, secretary of the World's Columbian Commission, and by reason of his past experience he was well equipped to render valuable service in connection with that office.

By efficiency and faithful attention to the duties assigned him, he was gradually promoted to the responsible position of chief clerk.

INFLUENCE OF THE EXPOSITION.

The influence the Exposition will have in shaping the future commercial relations of this country with other countries is a matter that can only be conjectured. Each country having on exhibit at the World's Fair presented something for the consideration of every other country. In certain industries one country showed superiority over another. As the best from each country was shown the result has been that one country gained new ideas from another and, if by acting on these ideas greater returns should follow, they will be adopted at once.

The direct influence the Exposition will have upon many foreign countries that have heretofore held aloof from this country, will be closer business and social relations. No country or people in this present century can be brought into contact with a progressive nation like the United States without being more or less influenced thereby. This was shown among the people of Oriental extraction. These people are a commercial race from their very foundation up, and they at once grasped the business spirit of this country, with the result that a large number of them have become permanent citizens.

This is an age of industrial pursuits, commerce and invention. It is noticable that in this great Exposition articles of warfare occupied a very small space among the exhibits as compared with those of peace. The influence of the Columbian Exposition will result in still less inventions for destroying life and more in those that will aid the industries and commerce of the world. It will open the eyes of nations, heretofore relying on conquest for a source of prosperity, to the fact that peaceful occupations, business enterprises and commercial activity are sure to be followed by a more prosperous condition than is the result of strife and bloodshed.

PARIS AND CHICAGO ATTENDANCE.

Columns have been written on the average attendance at the Paris Exposition of 1889 and the World's Fair. The figures for Paris showed that about 28,000,000 tickets were taken at the gates during the six months, from May 6 until November 6. Investigation proves that this did not represent the actual number of persons who paid admission to that exposition.

The system of conducting the department of admissions at the Paris exposition were radically different from the manner in which that department has been conducted at the World's Fair. The tickets were only one franc, or about sixteen cents in our money. The Exposition company issued 30,000,000 of these tickets before the opening, in the form of coupons on the bonds issued to raise money with which to build and carry on the great show.

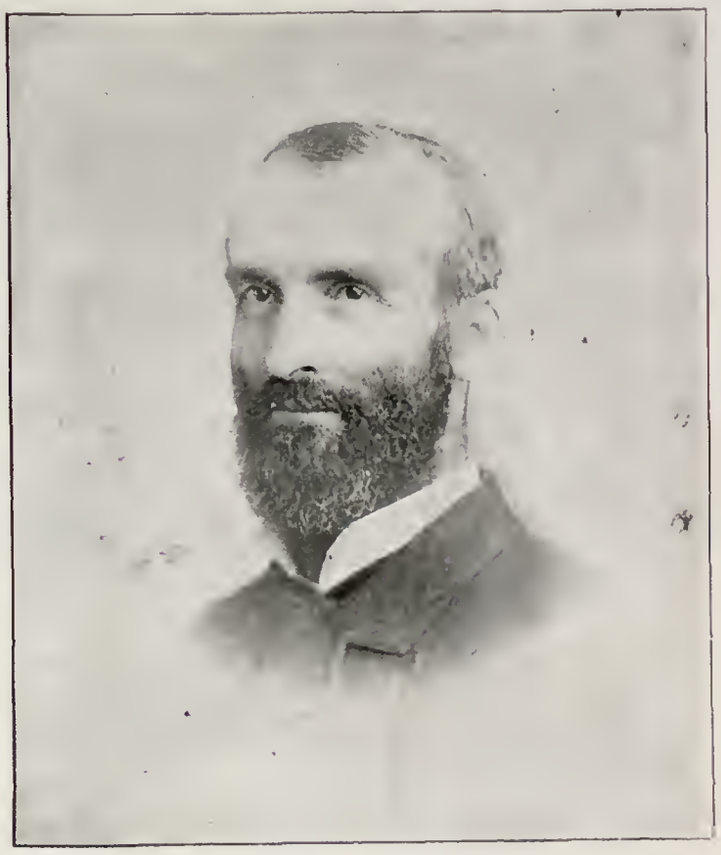


R. A. ROGERS,
CHIEF CLERK WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

The tickets were in the hands of speculators and every class, and were sold all over the city and state at a discount, the universial price being from six to eleven cents a piece. Then on certain occasions and at different hours during the day, it required from two to five of these tickets to gain admittance to the grounds. This being the case, the actual attendence is cut down to about 21,000,000.

When it is known that Paris had a population of 250,000,000 to draw crowds from and Chicago only about 70,000,000, and those scattered over ten times the territory that the Paris crowds were, it is marvelous that so many people were at the World's Fair. At Paris all exhibiters, concessioners and other classes were compelled to pay admissions. Had that plan been followed at this Exposition it would have increased the attandance about 5,000,000 during the period of the Fair.

Chicago more than doubled the highest mark Paris made on any single day, and there is no doubt that if the exact figures of both expositions could be obtained they would show more people as having passed through the gates in Jackson Park than there were at Paris.



PHILLIP ALLEN, JR.,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM WISCONSIN.



SOUTH ENTRANCE TO MANUFACTURES BUILDING. STATUE OF LIBERTY, PERISTYLE AND MUSIC HALL IN BACKGROUND. ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN IN FOREGROUND, NOT IN ACTION.



GENERAL VIEW OF MIDWAY PLAISANCE, LOOKING EAST, AS IT APPEARED FROM THE TOP OF THE FERRIS WHEEL. EXPOSITION BUILDINGS IN DISTANCE.

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS AT THE EXPOSITION.

The world-wide importance and international character of the Columbian Exposition can not be better shown than in the following list of individualized representatives of the various countries taking part.

It must be remembered that the gentlemen here named were each and every one selected by the governments they represented because of their eminent fitness for the position.

They were all cultured gentlemen and many of them accomplished linguists conversing fluently in several languages.

It was highly compilmentary to the United States, that the following distinguished personages were selected to weigh, measure and decide all questions of interest between their governments and the Exposition authorities:



MAIN ENTRANCE GERMANY VILLAGE, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Argentine Republic: Carlos R. Gallardo, President National Commission, Commissioner General; Lieut. Juan S. Attwell, Secretary National Commission; H. D. Hoskold, Gustavo Niederlein, and Enrique M. Nelson, Commissioners.

Austria: Hon. Anton von Palitschek-Palmforst, LL.-D., Imperial Royal Commissioner General; Alexander Poppovic, Assistant Imperial Royal Commissioner; Gaston Bodart, LL. D., Assistant Imperial Royal Commissioner; Emil Bressler, Architeet, Imperial Royal Commission; Hans Temple, Delegate for Fine Arts; Victor Pillwax, Treasurer; Josef Grunwald, Official Commercial Representative; Raphael Kuhe, Offieial Commercial Representative; Emil S. Fisher, Superintendent.

Belginm; Astere Vercruysse, Senator, President of Commission; Alfred Simonis, Senator, Commissioner General; H. E. Alfred Le Ghait, E. E. and M. P. of Belgium; Hon. Lambert Tree, Honorary Counselor; Paul Hagemans, Consul General, Honorary Member; Charles Henrotin, Consul, Honorary Member; Edouard Guerette, Delegate of the Commissioner General; Raymond Vaxelaire, Raymond Le Ghait, and Andre Simonis, Secretaries of the Commission.

Brazil; H. E. Marshal Jose Simeao de Oliveir, President National Commission; (died June, 19, 1893, succeeded by Rear Admiral J. Antonio Cordovil Maurity.) Dr. Ladislau Netto, Vice-President National Commission; Adolpho Aschoff, Secretary of the National Commission; H. J. de Paiva Coutinho, Baron of Marajo, Commodore Innocencio de Lemos Bastos, Capt, Lieut. Jose Martins de Toledo, Dr. Julio Cesar Brandao, Graciano A. de Azambuja, Lieut.-Col. F. M. Souza Aguiar, Prof. Rodolpho Bernardelli, M. Aguiar Moreira, Zozimo Barroza, Antonio Guimaraes, Lieut. Joao Baptista da Motta, Capt. Lieut. Joao Cordeiro da Graea, and Lieut. Antonio de Barros Barreto, Commissioners. Lieut. Alexandre Leal, Aide to President of Commission; Theobaldo de Souza Queiroz, F. F. Napoleao, H. Barjona de Miranda, and Luiz Michelet, Aides to Com mission.

British Guiana Mr. J. J. Queleh, Commissioner.

Bulgaria: Prof. Vulko I. Shcpoff, Delegate.

Canada: J. S. Larke, Exeeutive Commissioner; A. R. C. Selwyn, C. M. G., etc., Direetor Geologieal Survey; Wilbert David Dimock, Seeretary; L. Woolverton, Superintendent Hortieulture; J. A. J. Joulet, Superintendent Agrieultural Maehinery; James Clarke, Superintendent Maehinery; W. Morton, Superintendent Liberal Arts; C. F. Cox, Superintendent Fish and Fisheries; J. H. Traey, Private Secretary; Chas. de Cazes, Assistant Indian Commissioner; S. P. May. D. C. L., Director for Ontario, Liberal Arts; Henry Wade, Private Secretary: Hon. A. C. P. R. Landry, Commissioner for Quebec; Rev. P. N. Bruehesi, Canon, Hon. L. Beaubien, Hon. J. G. Joly de Lothiniere, S. C. Sterenson, Advisory Commissioners for Quebec; Wm. McIntosh, Superintendent for Quebee, Mines; Hon. W. D. Perley, Commissioner for Northwest Territories; Alex. MeKay and R. W. Starr, Advisory Commissioners for Nova Scotia; Charles F. Law, Commissioner, Provinee of British Columbia; N. Awrey, M. P. P., Commissioner for Ontario; D. Ewart, Assistant Arehiteet, Canadian Department Public Works.

Cape Colony: L. Wiener, M. L. A., Commissioner; M. Berliner, Assistant Commissioner; S. Berliner, Secretary to Commission; J. W. Cundhill, Superintendent Diamond Court.

Ceylon: Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, M. L. C. Special Commissioner; W. W. Pole Fleteher, Assistant Commissioner-

Colombia: T. Paredes, Speeial Commissioner for Antioquia.

Costa Riea: H. E. Sr. D. Manuel M. de Peralta, E. E. and M. P., Pres. of Commission; Dr. Don David J. Guzman, Vice President, Commissioner General; D. Joaquin Barnardo Calvo, Charge d'Affairs, ad int., See'y. Commissioner; Dr. Francisco J. Rueavado, Commissioner-Treasurer; Don Anastasio Alfaro, V. Seey. and Com'r. Arehaeologieal Dept; Dr. D. Felipe Gallegos, and D. Guillermo Gerard, Commissioners.

Curaeao: Mr. Milton O. Higgins, Commissioner.

Denmark: C. Michelsen, President of Commission; Emil Meyer, Commissioner General; Oscar Matthiesen, Commissioner of Fine Arts; Otto A. Dreier, Secretary of Commission; Carl Cortsen, Chief of Installation; K. Arne Petersen, Architeet; Christian Nielson, Deeorator; V. Christesen, Bernhard Hertz, and H. A. Kahler, Delegates; Carl Rohl-Smith, Delegate for Fine Arts;

Ecuador: Col. M. N. Arizaga, Charge d' Affairs and Delegate General; Don G. Perez, Secretary; Don T. G Sanehez, and L. J. Millet, Commissioners; E. T. Goddard, Sub-Secretary.

Franee: Camille Crantz, Commissioner General; Edmond Bruwaert, Consul General, Deputy Commissioner General; M. Monthiers, Seeretary General; M. Verstraete, Viee-Consul, Seeretary; M. Heilmann, Treasurer; M. Mascart, Engineer, Chief of Installation; Max Duehanoy; Baron Rene de Batz; Lefeuvre Meaulle; M. Masure, Attaehes; M. de la Touanne, Eleetrieal Engineer, M. Vassilliere, Special Commissioner for Agrieulture; M. Roger-Martin, M. Mesnier, Assistant Speeial Commissioners for Agrieulture; M. Monteils, Special Commissioner of Algeria; M. Seherer, Seeretary for Colonies; Roger Ballu, Commissioner for Fine Arts; M. Giudieelli, Assistant Commissioner for Fine Arts; M. Motte, Arehiteet, Deeorator; M. Dubuisson; M. Sandier: M. Yvon, Arehitects; M. T. de Balineourt, Lieut. Freneh Navy, Commanding Sailors' Detaehment.

Germany: Honorable Adolf Wermuth, Imperial Commissioner; Frank Berg, Asst. Imperial Commissioner;

Karl Hoffacker, Johannes Radke, Aug. Fiedler, Architects, Imperial Commission; Hugo Sehnars-Alquist, Delegate for Fine Arts; Carl Haller, Engineer, Imperial Commission; Gustav Spiess, Member for Commereial Affairs, Imperial Commission; George Franke, Secretary, Imperial Commission; Fritz Kuehnemann, Mechanieal Engineer; Dr. Loboch, Eleetrieal Engineer; Conrad Engel, Bergassessor.

Great Britain: Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Seeretary Royal Commission; E. H. Lloyd, Assistant Secretary and General Superintendent, Royal Commission; Ralph A. Harbord, Private Seeretary: J. W. Beck, Superintendent Fine Arts; E. H. Fishbourne, M.A., LL.B., Superintendent Manufactures; H. D. Wilkinson, M. I. E. E., Superintendent of Machinery, etc.; Thomas Baker, Superintendent of Transportation; H. W. Pearson, Superintendent of Agriculture.

Greeee: Charles L. Hutehinson, President Royal Commission; D. Jannopoulo, Royal Commissioner.

Guatemala: Don Manuel Lemus, Pres. Com.; Gustav E. Yuzman, V. Pres.; L. H. Rosenthal, Treas.

Hayti: Hon. Frederiek Douglass, Charles A. Preston, Commissioners; Alfred Harrisse, Seeretary; Edward F. Preston, Attache.

King, Commissioners; Chas. B. Dunbar, Secretary.

Mexico: Senor Lic. Miguel Serrano, Delegate General; Engineer Fernando Ferrari Perez, Seeretary General and Sub-Delegate; Jose F. Godoy, Auxiliary Agent; M. G. Torres, A. D. y Hernandez, M. H. de Azua, A. R. Nuneio, M. de las Piedras, Othon de Palaeio y Magarola, M. M. Chabert, Julio Poulat, Rosendo Sandoval, C. Sellerier, J. D. Fleury, Lauro Viadas, F. Atristain, R. Eseobar, Rafael Mallen, A. M. Chavez, Commissioners.

Netherlands: George Birkhoff, Jr., Royal Commissioner General; Hubert Vos, Acting Commissioner of Fine Arts.

New South Wales: Dr. Arthur Renwick, Executive Commissioner; Herbert J. Renwick, Private Secretary; Robert Hudson, General Superintendent; Thomas Pugh, Assistant General Superintendent; Alexander Bruee, Superintendent of Stock; Joseph E. Carne, Superintendent of Mines; W. Fitzwilliam Terry, Superintendent of Liberal Arts; Joseph F. McGuinness, Assistant Private Secretary; James Martin, C. C. Skarratt, Dr. Carl F. Fisher, Members of the Commission.

Niearagua: Horatio Guzman, E. E. and M. P.

Rakouza-Sousteheffsky, A. de Tsherep-Spiridoviteh, Alexis de Kobellatzky, Robert de Lingen, A. Zelenoy, Franz Uthemann, Wladimir de Weshniakoff, M. Bilbasoff, Imperial Commissioners; P. Andreiev, Delegate of the Ministry of War; Prof Dimsha, Delegate of the Ministry of Public Instruetion, Count Rostovtzef, I. Lebedkine, Delegates of the Ministry of State Domain; Prof. William Williams, Prinee S. Volkonsky, Delegates of the Ministry of Public Domains.

Siam: Phra Suriya Nuvatr, Royal Commissioner; Hon. Isaac Townsend Smith, Consul General, Assistant Commissioner; Luang Nephat Kulaphongs, Assistant Royal Commissioner.

Spain: H. E. Sr. Don E. Dupuy de Lome, Minister Plenipotentiary, Royal Commissioner General; A. G. de Campillo, Seeretary of Legation, Assistant Commissioner General; Rafael Puig y Valls, Civil Engineer, Special Commissioner for Industry; Juaquin Pavia, Architect, Special Commissioner for Fine Arts; Capt. Don Juan de Cologan, Royal Engineers, Special Com. Department of War; Lieut. Don Juan Ibarreta, Royal Navy, Special Com. of the Department of Navy; Rosendo Fernandez, Delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Havana; Marquis of Villalobar, Manuel Perez



STREETS OF OLD VIENNA, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Italy: H. E. Marquis Enrico Ungaro, Royal Commissioner General; Count Detalmo Brazza di Savorgnan, Royal Commissioner; Dr. Ettore Candiani, Signor V. Zeggio, Chev. Thomos Silombra, Commissioners; Signor Angelo del Nero, Commissioner for the Fine Arts; Count R. Piola Caselli, General Seeretary.

Jamaica: Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C. M. G., Commissioner; George Augustus Douet, Asst. Commissioner.

Japan: H. E. Gozo Tateno, Viee-President of Commission; Honorable S. Tegima, C. Matsudaira, Imperial Commissioners; M. Kuru, Official Arehitect; T. Uehida, H. Ishizawa, K. Tawara, H. Akiyama, Y. Yambe, Seeretaries.

Johore: Dato Sri Amar d'Raja, C. M. G., Secretary to H. H. the Sultan, Commissioner; H. W. Lake, Deputy Commissioner.

Korea: Hon. Chung Kyung Won, Royal Commissioner; Ye Sung Soo, Special Commissioner; An Key Sun, Chung Pong Hwan, Interpreters; Hon. Ye Cha Yun, Korean Charge d' Affaires.

Liberia: Hon. William E. Rothery, Hon. Alfred B.

Norway: Chr. Ravn, Royal Commissioner General; Annas C. R. Berle, Secretary Royal Commission; S. A. Buch, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries; Otto Sinding, Commissioner of Fine Arts; Torolf Prytz, Commissioner of Manufaeture; N. Kielland, Architect to the Royal Commission; Otto Enger, Assistant to Commission of Fish and Fisheries; S. Sinding, Volunteer Assistant to Commissioner of Fine Arts; I. K. Boyesen, Chairman of Royal (Local) Committee; O. A. Thorp, Secretary of Royal (Local) Committee.

Orange Free State: E. R. Grobler, Commissioner.

Paraguay: Dr. Cesar Gondra, President ad honorem; Dr. Emil Hassler, Commissioner General; A. R. Sainte Croix, Commissioner.

Persia: E. Spencer Pratt, Commissioner General; Clarenee Andrews, Assistant Commissioner.

Portugal: J. M. do Outeiro Ribeiro, Adjunet Commissioner; S. Chapmann Simms, Secretary of Commission.

Russia: H. E. Imperial Chamberlain P. de Gloukhovskoy, Commissioner General; Constantine de Seoane, Attaches to the Legation and Commission; Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Consul, Attache to the Commission; Jaime Parlade, Treasurer; Juan Vilardell.

Sweden: Artur Lefller, Royal Commissioner; Axel Welin, Secretary; Tom Bergendal, Speeial Commissioner for Manufactures; Carl Dellwik, Superintendent Swedish Section Machinery Hall; Robert Lindblom, Resident Commissioner.

Switzerland: James Perrenoud, Exeeutive Commissioner; Arnold Holinger, Commissioner.

Trinidad: Harry Vincent, Executive Commissioner.

Turkey: Ibrahim Hakky Bey, Ahmed Fahri Bey, Imperial Commissioners.

Uruguay: Prudencio de Marguiondo, President; L. Rodriguez Diez, Special Commissioner; Alberto Gomez Ruano, Dr. Eduardo Chuearro, Commissioners.

Venezuela: Dr. Francisco E. Bustamante, President ad honorem; Dr. David Lobb; Seeretary of Legation; Dr. Manuel Vieente Toledo, J. M. Larralde, Jacinto Lopez, Commissioners; Dr. H. Rivero Saldivia, Consul General, Counsellor.

FEATURES OF MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Who could properly describe that cosmopolitan boulevard of the different race representatives known as Midway plaisance?

Never before, on this continent, have so many strange people been seen together and the "babel of tongues" would out-Babylon that ancient city.

In a sense, this avenue of separate and distinct concessioners, was not a part of the Exposition proper, but, in a broader and long-to-be remembered sense, it was a very interesting part of the great international display.

Let us take a walk through this nearly a mile of separate entertainments and see what we can find. Passing west under the viaduct from Jackson Park and on our right is a small building showing an exhibit of the Diamond Match company; but we do not admire matches made of sulphur and brimstone and so we will boldly enter the Beauty Show where forty ladies from forty nations are said to be dressed in their native costumes, singing their native songs and doing such work as represents some of their native industries.



PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW IN MILWAY PLAISANCE LOOKING EAST FROM MOORISH PALACE.



INTERIOR VIEW OF STREET OF VIENNA AND FERRIS WHEEL, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Passing a small model of the Philadelphia Working Men's Home, we come to the Hindoo jugglers, snake charmers, and prestidegetators, who performed many feats never before seen in America. Next the Aztecs, almost the last now living of that ancient race of people, showing their primitive ways of working and selling their manufactured wares. The Scenic Theater will carry us in imagination to Switzerland and there we can see the sun and moon rise and set among the Alps, the electrical appliances assist in making this picture very realistic. Libby's Glass Works was full of interest and always crowded with sight-seers or purchasers of the manufactured specimens, which were being constantly replenished by busy workmen.

Next we have the Irish Village, where may be seen some of the native industries of that green old Island across the sea.

The Javanese Village with its population of 125 strange little people was very interesting. Some twenty bamboo cottages encircled the space assigned to them, and in the center they had a theater with native orchestra and dancing girls. A few steps further west we saw a man beating a drum on the back of a camel. Going with the crowd we found ourselves in the "Streets of Cairo," not Cairo in Egypt, but an exact reproduction of one of their streets, shops, bazaars, hotels, private residences, theaters, wrestlers, jugglers, camels, donkeys, donkey boys and dancing girls.

The Persian theater and bazaar come next, where was found many curious things from that far away country. Music from a large brass band attracts our attention to the German Village said to have occupied an area of 175,000 square feet. Here we found a castle built in the style of the sixteenth century and filled with armor of all kinds and other interesting relics. Eight thousand people could be accommodated at the restaurants in this village. The handsome model of Eiffel Tower and its surroundings, beautifully illuminated, attracted many visitors.

While great crowds were enjoying a ride 262 feet skywards in that monster Ferris Wheel, we filled our pockets with trinkets from the Algerian merchants and heard the story of their theater attractions.

The Japanese bazaar was full of the skill and cunning of that people in native wares and no wonder they found good patronage. One of



VIEW IN MIDWAY, CYCLORAMA, VOLCANO OF KILAUEA IN FOREGROUND, CHINESE THEATRE IN DISTANCE.

the most attractive places on Midway was the Cyclorama of that burning Volcano, Kilauea, with the native Hawaiian singers to charm you with their music.

Beating of the tom-toms reminds us that we are nearing the Chinese Joss house, theater and bazaar. Their stage plays are like continued stories in a prosy book, so after looking for a moment at the encampment of American Indians, we visit the Ostrich Farm, pick a feather from one of those twenty-six mammoth birds, tarry a moment next door to hear the native Brazilians sing, and then we have finished one side of Midway.

We will now cross over this wide avenue, and facing east, make as hasty a trip as possible back to the park proper.

First is the encampment of Bedouin Arabs, horsemen and camel riders; then the Dahomey Village and native dancers. The Laplanders with their native huts and elk, but no snow for their sleds. Old Vienna, with its popular restaurant and tradesmen, attracted a great many because they could easily imagine themselves in a foreign country. The Ice railway was fun for the boys, while the Moorish Palace and Hagenbeck's superb menagerie attracted everybody.

Here we have the Mohammedan Temple, Turkish Village and Bazaar, full of everything interesting, from that far away land and here also the Turkish theater with a full troupe of performers, dancing girls, wrestlers and jugglers, Armenians, Turks, Persians, all mixed up together, and all striving to fill their pockets with American dollars.

An hour in the Venetian Glass works was well spent and then we were ready for the South Sea Islanders, with their war dances and native songs.

Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village, showing the industries of that people and a representation of Blarney Castle and that historical stone.

If we missed any it was the Bell Divers, but, while still keeping them in mind, let us inquire how it is, that all these strange people could have been descended from Adam and Eve. Think of the list, Arabs and Turks, Javanese and Japanese, Algerians, Soudanese and Hawaians, Persians, Egyptians and Chinese, representatives of every people, country and clime.

A trip around the world would hardly afford the educational advantages of a day on Midway for studying the ethnology of the human race.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The only way we can judge of some things, is by comparison, and this statement will apply to the importance of the prominent expositions of the past.

The following comparative figures will be found of interest:

Date.	WHERE HELD.	Number of Admission Days.	Total Admissions.	Receipts from Admissions.	Average Daily Admissions.	Largest Admissions for One Day.	Smallest Admissions for One Day.
1851	London.....	141	6,039,195	$2,051,143.28	42,831	109,915	9,327
1855	Paris.....	200	5,162,330	620,001.09	25,811	123,017	.....
1862	London.....	171	6,211,130	1,977,285.60	36,328	67,891	5,615
1867	Paris.....	244	8,706,037	1,903,155.65	40,682	184,405	1,602
1876	Philadelphia..	159	8,910,966	3,813,724.49	62,333	274,919	12,720
1878	Paris.....	163	16,032,725	2,531,650.00	82,650	200,613	13,941
1889	Paris.....	179	28,149,353	9,500,000.00	157,258	420,139	.....
1893	Chicago.....	179	27,529,401	10,583,407.96	153,796	761,942	19,524

At the World's Columbian Exposition the attendance on special days was as follow:

May 1 (Opening day)	128,935
May 30 (Decoration day)	115,578
June 8 (Infanta day)	135,281
June 15 (German day)	165,069
June 17 (Massachusetts day)	148,994
July 4 (United States day)	283,273
July 20 (Swedish day)	129,873
Aug. 12 (Bohemian day)	151,971
Aug. 15 (Rajah day)	123,530
Aug. 18 (Austrian day)	123,428
Aug. 19 (British day)	168,861
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,951
Aug. 26 (Machinery day)	168,036
Sept. 2 (Roman Catholic day)	148,560
Sept. 4 (New York day)	160,382
Sept. 6 (Wisconsin day)	175,409
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania and Brazil days)	203,460
Sept. 8 (Cymrodorian day)	180,746
Sept. 9 (California day)	231,522
Sept. 11 (Kansas day)	160,128
Sept. 12 (Maryland day)	167,108
Sept. 13 (Michigan day	160,221
Sept. 14 (Ohio day)	198,770
Sept, 15 (Costa Rica and Vermont days)	157,737
Sept, 16 (Texas day	202,376
Sept. 19 (Fishermen's day	174,905
Sept. 20 (Iowa day)	180,552
Sept. 21 (Iowa and Sportsmen's day)	199,174
Sept. 23 (Knights of Honor day)	215,643
Sept. 26 (Odd Fellows' day	195,210
Sept. 27 (Indiana day)	196,423
Sept. 30 (Irish day)	108,885
Oct. 5 (Rhode Island day)	180,404
Oct. 7 (Polish day)	222,176
Oct. 9 (Chicago day	716,881
Oct. 10 (North Dakota and Firemen's day	309,294
Oct. 11 (Connecticut day	309,277
Oct. 12 (Italian and Trainmen's day	278,878
Oct. 13 (Minnesota and Trainmen's day	221,607
Oct. 21, (Manhattan day	298,928
Oct. 24, (Mary Washington day	243,178
Oct. 25, Marine Transportation day	252,618
Oct. 27, Coal, grain and lumber dealers' day	250,583
Oct. 28, Reunion of cities day	240,732
Oct. 30, Closing day	210,622



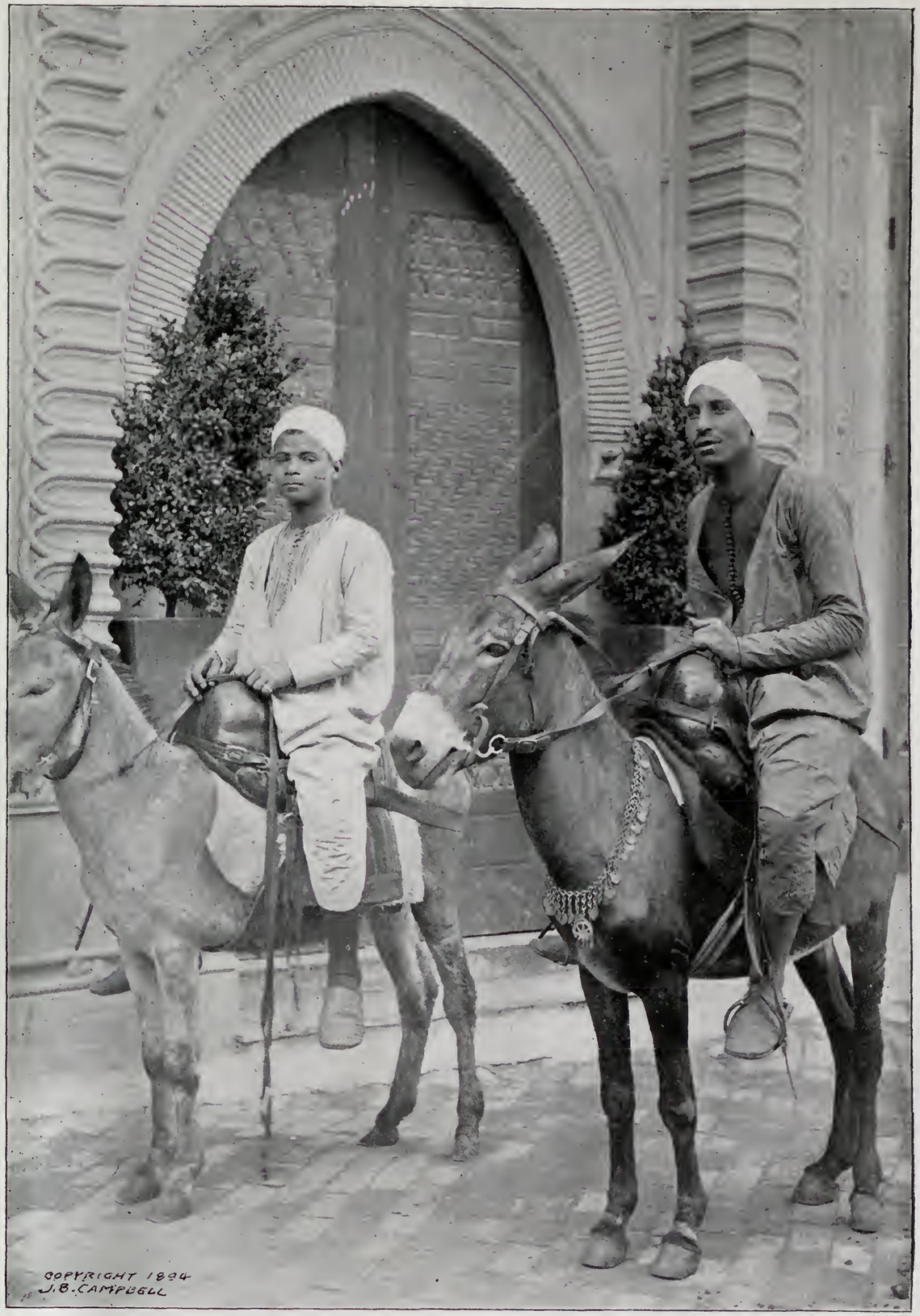
INTERIOR VIEW OF LAPLAND VILLAGE, MIDWAY PLAISANCE, SHOWING NATIVES AND REINDEER.

SMALL SALVAGE ON BUILDINGS.

It has been a surprise to everybody the small salvage obtained from the sale of the World's Fair buildings. The Wisconsin building, one of the finest structures on the grounds, was sold for a sum less than it cost to get the material and bring it to the Exposition grounds. Other buildings were sold at equally as low figures. The sum realized in all the sales of buildings on the Midway were about what they were worth as kindling wood. The total sum realized from the sale of material in the Park and the Midway will hardly cover the cost of erecting one of the many structures of the Fair.



SCENE IN STREETS OF CAIRO, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.



DONKEY BOYS, STREETS OF CAIRO, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.



ROSA, TURKISH DANCING GIRL, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.



TURKISH SWORDSMAN, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

IRISH VILLAGE AND BLARNEY CASTLE.

At the east end of Midway plaisance was to be seen a typical Irish village, with its attendant industries, customs, native people and all the accessories to charm the true son of Ireland who was again permitted to catch a glimpse of his early home. This village was reproduced at the Exposition, through the influence of Lady Aberdeen, assisted by her husband, Lord Aberdeen, at present Governor General of Canada.

The village consisted of a reproduction of the famous Blarney Castle, surrounded by typical peasant's cottages, wherein were seen the many industries prevalent among the Irish working people. The peasant girls were there at work lace making. There were exhibits of the celebrated tambour and run lace from Limerick, appliqne and guipure from County Monahan, pillow lace making and hand-loom weaving from County Carlow and County Donegal. In addition to the exhibit of laces and embroideries, there were seen wood carvings, antique jewelry, glass engraving and many other industries.

The reproduction of the famous Blarney Castle was one of the attractive features of the plaisance. It was here that the famous Blarney Stone was said to be shown. There was a stone on top of the castle, but it is doubtful if it was the original stone. A model of the ruins of the rock of Cashel, and a fac-simile of Muckross Abbey were also among the reproductions.

A model working dairy was to be seen, where three students from the Munster Dairy School illustrated the progress of butter making in Ireland. A large revenue was obtained from the sales of butter and butter-milk in this department.

Among the other entertaining features of the village were many native bag pipers and jig dancers who gave exhibitions of their musical and terpsichorean abilities each day, and Miss Sullivan with her famous harp.

The entire proceeds of the village were to be used by Lady Aberdeen in the establishment and development of home industries in connection with the Irish Industries Association.

In the cottages ware shown the process of preparing the home-spun cloths so famous all over the world. Lace making, wood-carving, linen weaving and embroidering were also to be seen. A genuine village smithy was busy making artistic iron work, hand-wrought on the anvil.

Donegal Castle was reproduced in exact fac-simile of the original, but only one half the natural size. In this building were to be seen paintings of famous Irish scenery by native artists, a statue of Gladstone by the celebrated Irish sculptor, Bruce Joy, portraits of noted Irishmen, and a large collection of jewelry, laces, embroideries, wood-carvings and many other productions.

From the center of the garden a reproduction of one of the celebrated round towers extended up into the air to the height of one hundred feet. At the base of the tower were models of Ogham stones, Druidical Hole and early Christian crosses.

Near one of the restaurants on the grounds was a reproduction of the celebrated Wishing Chair of the Giant's Causeway, from the coast of Ireland. This village had for its object the building up of Irish home industries in a like manner with that made by Lady Aberdeen.

Both of these villages were successful in their endeavors to interest the visitors at the Exposition in their industries, which was evidenced in more ways than one.



IRISH VILLAGE AND BLARNEY CASTLE, MIDWAY PLAISANCE, WORLD'S FAIR.

IRISH VILLAGE AND DONEGAL CASTLE.

Ireland was represented at the Exposition by two industrial associations. The village reproduced under the auspices of Mrs. Ernest Hart, consisted of a representative exhibit of Irish industries, arts and antiquities. This village was a reproduction of industrial cottages as they appear in Ireland, grouped about the court of green sward, on which were to be seen dancers and musicians in native costumes, music and dances.

OSTRICH FARM AT THE FAIR.

An exhibit of great interest to a large majority of the visitors at the World's Fair is the Ostrich Farm at the west end of Midway plaisance, near the captive balloon. This exhibit is made by Mr. E. J. Johnson, manager of the celebrated ostrich farms at Coronado and Fallbrook, California.

The exhibit at present consists of twenty-seven fine African ostriches. This ostrich, known as *Struthio Camelus* (Camel-bird) differs in many respects from the Cassowary of New Zealand, Emu of Australia and the Rhea of South America, the point of difference being as follows:

CASSOWARY, EMU AND RHEA.	AFRICAN OSTRICH.
Height, five to seven feet.	Eight to ten.
Feathers, hairy.	Flossy.
Feathers used, in dusters and some trimmings.	Tips, plumes, fans, boas, etc., etc.
Necks, feathered to head.	Bare to within four inches of base.
Thighs, feathered.	Bare.
Toes, three.	Two.
Bill, pointed.	Flat.
Carnivorous.	Non-carnivorous.

The African birds, as do some other species, walk upon the toes, the heel being elevated about two inches from the ground, and used as a spring when the bird is in motion, and a lever when sitting and rising. The sex of this bird is more plainly marked than in the case of the others. The cock is black as to body feathers, the hen gray-drab; though up to the age of about twenty months, the feathers are so nearly alike—dark gray—in both cock and hen, that to the casual observer the difference in sex is not apparent. At about that time the feathers of the cock come in dark brown, gradually changing to black. Prior to this time the sex is noted by the initiated, in the difference of the color of the scales which form an armor for the shin bones, and of the beak. In the cock the color is simply light, while in the hen it is dark. The difference becomes more and more marked until, at maturity, the colors turn red and black respectively.

The period of incubation in Africa is forty-two days; in California forty days. In their wild state, the hen, at the approach of the breeding season, which follows closely the first rains, wanders away from her own troop in search of a mate from some other troop; thus instinctively avoiding inter-breeding. Mating takes place, as a rule, when the hen is four and the cock five years old, at which age each reaches maturity.

After mating they prepare for housekeeping by scooping a nest in sand or loose soil, pushing with the breast bone and kicking out behind with their toes. The nest when completed is about four feet in diameter, and slanting to a depth of ten inches in the center. Madam deposits one egg every alternate day until from eight to fifteen are collected—these are faithfully turned every day, in order that the germ, which is held in place by a delicate spiral cord and always near the upside of the egg, may not become inactive, and thus cause an imperfect embryo. Eggs left long in one position before incubating are liable to produce mal-formation. When hatched the chick's legs and feet have a soft, puffy appearance, caused by a watery liquid that surrounds and protects the bones—a necessary precaution of Dame Nature, as, if unprotected, the bones would be quickly broken in the struggles of the chick to imitate its majestic sire. By the time the yolk food is exhausted, the legs have lost their puffy shape, and the bones are firm, permitting their proud possessor to walk about in search of food; bits of cabbage leaves, beet tops, natural grasses and alfalfa furnishing the necessary menu.

At six months of age, the chick is first plucked—the plumes at this stage are not of much commercial value and are called spadonas. From this age on the bird is plucked every eight months—the feathers attaining perfection at the maturity of the bird. Twenty-six plumes in each wing are protected by floss feathers underneath and by three rows of feathers above. Those in the row first above the plumes are called long black or long drab according to the sex of the bird—next row above, mediums, and top row—shorts. Besides the wing feathers, the tails are also taken. Body feathers are not taken, but are picked up during the moulting season, and used for trimmings. An average feather bird yields one and one-fourth pounds of feathers at a plucking. In order to take the plumes when they are at their best the quills, not yet ripe, are clipped about two inches from the socket.

The average weight of an ostrich egg is three and one-quarter pounds. For eating it is delicate and nutritious, equaling two and a half dozen hen's eggs. For a "soft boil" thirty minutes is the time required. The flesh of a young bird compares favorably with the choice cuts of a good venison. Dried beef (biltong in Africa—jerky in California) is made of the thighs of the older birds, and is used by African farmers.

The kicking qualities of an ostrich are great, but he exercises the prerogative only when in the breeding season. The kick is delivered either standing or running and has a distinct up and down stroke. The former is a pusher, the latter is a ripper, and woe to the party who happens to receive one of their strokes.

The original birds, 23 in number, which were the nucleus of the present farms, were brought over from Africa by Mr. Johnson in 1883. The birds now at the farm on Midway plaisance were all artificially hatched by the Petaluma Incubator.

An egg laid by one of the ostriches since coming to the Fair is on exhibition. It weighs three and one-quarter pounds, and is about as large as a small muskmelon. A large assortment of beautiful ostrich feathers is also a part of the exhibit. The attendants make the ostriches give exhibitions of their wonderful speed, which is at the rate of a mile in one minute and thirty seconds.

It is certainly one of the most interesting and instructive exhibits of live creatures on the plaisance, and no one should fail to visit the farm when sight-seeing. The characteristics, appearance and habits of these enormous birds are of especial interest to every one who sees them.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE OSTRICH EXHIBIT ON MIDWAY PLAISANCE, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



INTERIOR VIEW OF CHINESE THEATER, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

CHINESE THEATER, JOSS HOUSE AND BAZAAR.

What a grand and convenient opportunity for witnessing all the interesting things, subjects, and customs of that most interesting race of the human family, the Chinese.

On entering the pavilion you first see the bazaar, where can be found nearly all the various and multitudinous articles of rich silk and unique jewelry. Almost every article manufactured in China is made by hand, hence the better the product. There are thousands of articles which can be purchased at very reasonable prices, considering the value. If you think of visiting this most interesting exhibit don't fail to take your purse with you, for you are sure to find many articles that you will want.

Just in the rear of the bazaar is the entrance to the Chinese theater, something never before seen in America. The visitor will be deeply interested in this department. There are over one hundred of the most talented theatrical actors and actresses to be found in the Celestial kingdom. The richest and most gorgeous stage costumes and settings ever presented to an audience can be seen. You may think you have seen rich stage costumes, but you will find that the display on the Chinese stage excels them all. It is worth many hundred miles of travel to witness this unique and highly interesting theater. It was only after much persuasion that these people were induced to come to America to play before a strange race of people. It was very difficult to secure photographs of the stage scene, reproduced on this page. They are very superstitious about having their photos taken.

The Joss House (or place of worship) is on the second floor of the pavilion. Here you will want to spend two or three hours with the lecturer, who explains why the Chinese worship idols. There are hundreds of different idols. The greatest idol in the Joss House is the great dragon—150 feet long. This idol is worshipped, or rather prayers are said to it, before the Heavenly Father. The dragon is selected as an idol for very grave sins, because it represents great power or strength. The various minor idols are worshipped according to the sin committed. For slight or trivial offenses they worship various things of strength in proportion to the offense. They also worship departed souls in whom they had great faith for honesty and religious character. One in particular, known as Kung (grandfather) Kuan, who was a great and brave general and religious man, who lived over 1,000 years ago, and is believed to be doorkeeper in heaven. They believe souls are punished in hell according to the crimes committed in the flesh. Their idea of heaven does not differ materially from our own. All these things are represented in life-like wax productions and scenes showing the interior of heaven, where all the vast multitude of angels are Chinese spirits. It is a wonderfully artistic representation of heaven. You will find wax productions of hell, showing the various punishments inflicted for offenses in the flesh. There are too many things of interest within this wonderful exhibit from China to be mentioned in so brief a space.

There is also a richly appointed restaurant on the main floor, where a sumptuous meal or refreshments can be had at a very nominal cost. The tea used is the same quality the Emperor of China uses on his own table; the best of rice, prepared in Chinese style; Chinese fruits, jellies and preserves, nuts, and all the fine table delicacies used in China.

Do not fail to visit this highly interesting feature on Midway plaisance at the World's Fair. This exhibit is under charge of Dr. Chan Gee Wo, president; Dr. Wong Lat, treasurer; Mr. H. Sling, business manager. He is a pleasant and intelligent gentlemen, who speaks and understands the English language.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF CHINESE THEATER, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

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SWORD CONTEST AND MUSICIANS, STREETS OF CAIRO, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

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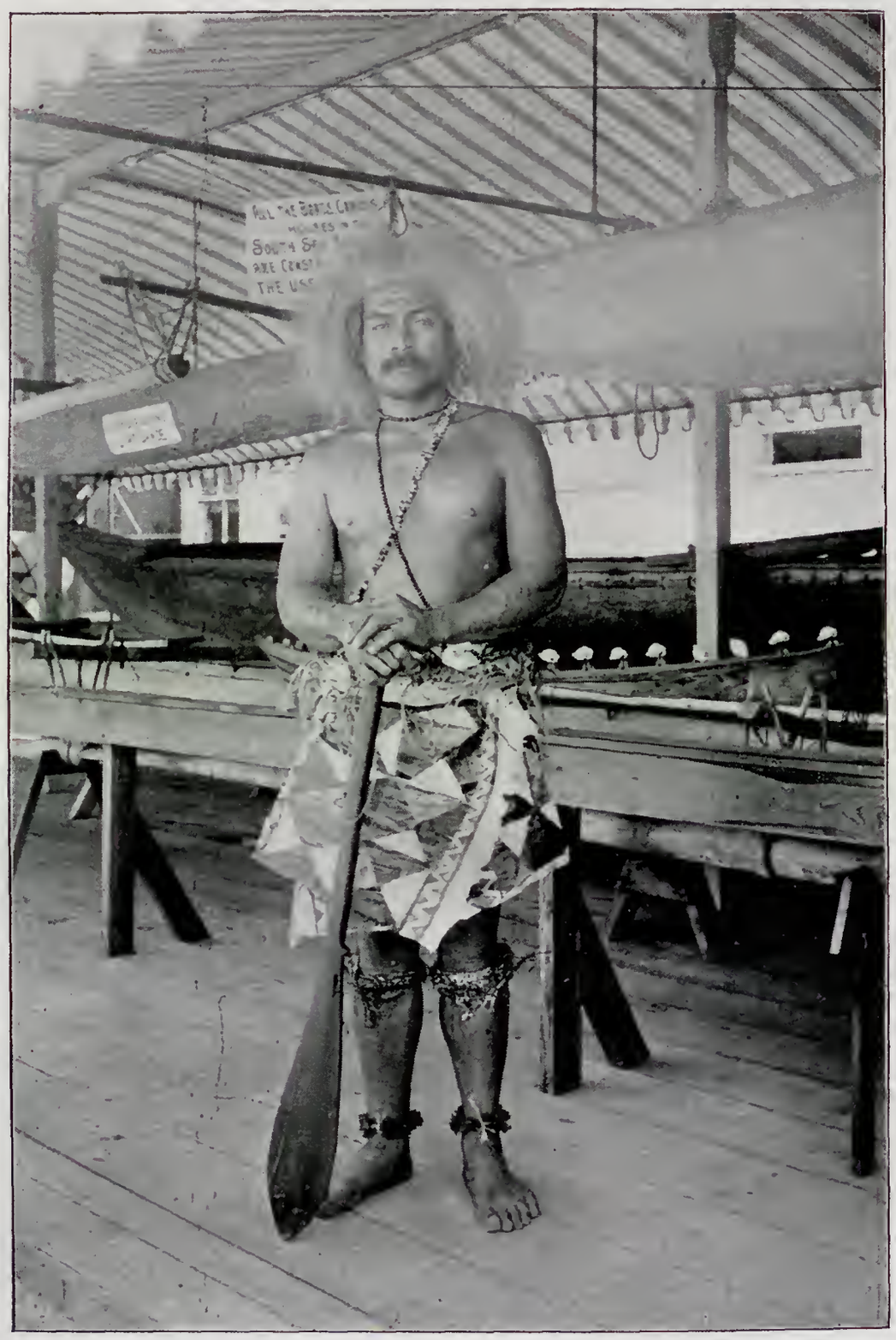
BABY DANCER IN STREETS OF CAIRO, MIDWAY PLAISANCE, WORLD'S FAIR.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBIT.

In the rotunda of the Government building was a very interesting exhibit of colonial relics which were collected by the Woman's Columbian Exposition committee of Massachusetts. These exhibits were of historical character and prized highly by the various owners because of their association with prominent personages of that early day in the history of this country. The following is a complete list of the articles in this collection: Silver-hilted sword, carried by Capt. Mosely during the Revolutionary war. Hilted sword worn by Judge John Hathorne, of Salem during all the trials of "witches" in that city in 1684. Old drum used at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Spontoon used by Capt. John Sanford at the battle of Bunker Hill.



SOUTH SEA ISLAND MUSICIANS, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.



SOUTH SEA ISLAND BOATS AND BOATMAN.

Old Queen's arm, used at Bunker Hill and during the Revolution. Gun used by Moses Shaw, in battles of Revolution, Bunker Hill and Rhode Island. Sword of Leiut. John Hayward at the battles of Concord and Bunker Hill. Sword of Col. James Barrett, commander of American forces at the battle of Concord. Sword of Oliver Wolcott, carried in the Revolution. Part of the original flag which waved over the liberty tree on Boston common in 1775. Musket made by Col. Seth Pomeroy, used in French and Indian war, Lexington, Bunker Hill and War of 1812. Gun carried by John Salem, a colored man, at the battles of Bunker Hill, Lexington and with which he shot Maj. Pitcairn. Gun from the Longfellow homestead, Byfield, used in French and Indian war, and at the battle of Lexington. Sabre used by Col. John Brooks at the battle of Ticonderoga; he was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts.

Sword worn by Wm. Dane at the battle of Bunker Hill and by his son Osgood, in the War of 1812. Cocked hat worn by Col. Brooks at Ticonderoga. Judy lamp such as was used in very early colonial days. Holster pistol carried by Col. John Brooks at Ticonderoga. Pistol of John Williams of Durfield, captured by the Indians, 1704. Pipe-lighter from an old colonial house. Green silk umbrella, first one imported to this country by ancestors of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. Potato grater one hundred and fifty years old. Muster roll of company in his Majesty's service at Fort Drummer, under command of Capt. Timothy Dwight, May, 1736; Capt. Dwight's grandson was vice president of Yale college.

New England *Weekly Journal*, published in 1726, containing items of "Slaves for Sale." Shoe and clog worn by Mrs. John Faye of Boston, 1730. Thanksgiving proclamation issued by Lieut. Gov. Phipps, October 10, 1731; manuscript letter written on back to Sir Wm. Pepperill, by Jonathan Edwards. Boston *News Letter*, issue of Monday, April 17, 1704. Pitch pipe used in a Massachusetts choir before the day of tuning forks. Bayonet dug up by a workman on the battle field of Bunker Hill. Foot stove used in New England in colonial times and carried to church. Coat and vest worn by Gov. John Brooks, when colonel at Ticonderoga. Buckskin breeches worn in the Revolution by Maj. Allen Goodwing, who killed the buck, tanned the hide and made the breeches. Powder horn used by one of Capt. Parker's men at Lexington. Tomahawk carried by Geo. Alverson in the Revolution.

Pewter mug 150 years old. Pewter tankard from Old Eagle Inn, in Rowley, Mass., 1795. Pewter mug used in 1774, bought at auction over 70 years ago at Hancock House. Pewter plate formerly owned by Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Drinking vessel used for invalids one hundred years ago. Pewter sugar bowl used in 1760, also coffee urn, cream pitcher and pewter porringer of same date. Venison blazer formerly owned by John Hancock. Three silver candle sticks used in the old Hancock House. Silver pitcher presented to Commodore Perry by the citizens of Boston. Silver tankard over a hundred years old.

Silver mug which belonged to Edward Warren, a brother of Gen. Joseph Warren. Silver sugar bowl formerly owned by Lady Arabella Johnson who came over in the Mayflower. Silver mug formerly owned by Rev. Roland Cotton of Sandwich. Silver salt cellar owned by Mary Chilton, who was the first woman to step on Plymouth Rock. Silver and copper hot water urn used in colonial times. Silver breastplate made and worn by Maine Indians to protect the heart from arrows. Silver ring which once belonged to Geo. Washington. Silver loving cup of Cromwell's time. Silver mug tankard that belonged to Gov. Roger Wolcott. Silver spoon made in Boston in colonial days.

Silver punch strainer used in 1730. Silver spoon owned by Peregrine White, who was the first white child born in New England. Silver fork one of the first imported to Boston. Silver spoon brought from the battle field of Saratoga and supposed to have belonged to Gen. Burgoyne. Silver cake basket formerly used by John

Hancock. Silver porringer made and used by Paul Revere; also his silver brazier. Silver porringer presented to Abegail Adams, by her aunt on the birth of John Quincy Adams, 1767. Silver tray presented to Nicholas Lever, when tutor at Harvard college, 1724. Piece of Plymouth Rock in silver casket.

Silver shoe buckle worn by Maj. Samuel Thaxter, 1755. Sugar tongs over one hundred years old. Silver spoon two hundred years old. Silver spoons which belonged to Geo. Washington. Silver wine spoon used in 1730. Pair of custard cups with crest of Cincinnati society. Red plush waist coat worn by Gov. James Bowdoin of Massachusetts. Gold watch taken from Gen. Dieskau at battle of Rocky Brook, 1755, by Gen. Seth Pomeroy. Leather covered watch owned by Dr. Mather Ryles. Watch and seal formerly owned by John Quincy Adams, and an enameled gold watch which belonged to Mrs. Adams. Gold ring worn by Gov. Hancock when he signed the Declaration of Independence. Miniature of Gen. Washington. Miniature of Col. Crafts and wife. Hair locket two hundred years old. Snuff box which belonged to Mrs. Pulling of Boston, 1775. Knitting needle sheath such as was worn by ladies in the last century.

Snuff box, belonging to Mrs. Catherine Barnard, in 1797. Silver patch box used in 1722. Wedding waistcoat of Maj. Shaw, worn during the Revolution. New York *Evening Post* of 1783. Bill of sale of negro boy Tony, of Boston, 1735. Visiting card of Aaron Burr; mourning card of Mr. Jefferson; and cards of invitation from President Washington. Autograph letters from Martha Washington and General Knox. Invitation to a dance at Harvard, given by two members of the class in 1767.

Eight dollars in Continental money found in the eaves of a house being repaired. Brief of sermon preached by Rev. Jonathan Edwards to the Indians in 1751. Collection of colonial paper money. Breeches bible printed in London in 1599, and brought over in the Mayflower by John Alden. Book of sermons written by Samuel Willard, first vice president of Harvard college. Latin grammer owned and used by Gen. Joseph Warren, when a boy. Copy of the Stamp Act. Old pocket book formely belonging to Joseph Wright, of Dedham. A copy of "The Rambler" owned by John Hancock. Hieroglyphical bible such as the young Puritans amused themselves with on Sunday.

Fife carried on expedition to Quebec in 1775. Old torch of birch bark which was carried by Gen. Israel Putnam, when he entered the wolf's den at Pomfret, Conn., and killed the wolf. Tea which was found in the boots of Col. Abner Cheever of the Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16, 1775. Old iron spur worn by George Washington, and given by him to John Quincy Adams. Grenadier's cap made in 1773. Memorial handkerchief in honor of the engagement of George Washington. Pair of pattens worn on rainy and muddy days. Pair of baby shoes one hundred and forty years old. Box and pair of scales used for weighing gold; also medicine scales. Silver spur from battle field of Saratoga. Iron spur from Lexington. Rum canteen taken from a british soldier at Bunker Hill.

Canteen from Ticonderoga. Iron pipe which belonged to Miles Standish, 1620. Bone figures cut by a British soldier on a prison ship in Boston harbor. Pair of compasses which belonged to Miles Standish. Bullet mould used by the women to mould bullets for the soldiers, before the battle at Fort William Henry, 1758. Tinder box from 1564. Antique copper censer made by the Franciscans who came with Columbus. Skillet from the old Hancock house. Epaulet from the battle field of Saratoga. Row of bullets cast in a mould owned by Gen. Putnam. Cannon ball fired at Lexington, 1775. Knives and forks owned and used by Col. Timothy Pickering, during the Revolution. Autograph letter from Gen. Lafayette. Commission of Colonel Prescott. Photographs of the original charter of the Massachusetts Colony.

DOM PEDRO'S CARRIAGE.



CARRIAGE ONCE OWNED BY EMPEROR DOM PEDRO, OF BRAZIL, EXHIBITED IN TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

Among the many curious exhibits showing the various kinds of transportation in vogue in different parts of the world, none attracted more attention than some of the means of conveyance used by many of the Latin-American and South American countries.

Prominent among these was the carriage once owned and used by Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, which was shown in the north end of the Transportation building, together with those of Daniel Webster and President Polk.

This carriage was big and lumbering. Its manner of construction and the materials used showed that it was intended for a country which was rugged and rough, where means of conveyance must necessarily be built to stand hard usage. It was expressive of the glory and power once posessed by the Emperor, and symbolized the gradual undermining and decay of his empire.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND GROUNDS FRONTING THE LAGOON. PLAZA COVERED WITH PLANTS AND FLOWERS.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF NORTH END OF EXPOSITION GROUNDS LOOKING SOUTH FROM IOWA STATE BUILDING.



FAC-SIMILE OF THE DIPLOMA ISSUED TO EXHIBITORS WHO SECURED AWARDS AT THE EXPOSITION.



WOODED ISLAND AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, AS THEY APPEARED FROM THE ROOF OF THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.



MISS AGNES M. HEINZE,

MANAGER WOMAN'S AND ART DEPARTMENTS OF CAMPBELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AGNES M. HEINZE.

Among the many assistants whose aid has been necessary in the preparation of this work, the services of none have been more valuable than that of Miss Heinze.

She is a native of Chicago, born in the year 1871, and after completing her education at once engaged in literary persuits She is a member of the Woman's Press Club, of Chicago, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the advancement and culture of women. During a period of three years she has devoted her entire time and energy with the keen scrutinizing instinct of her woman's nature to her duties in the completion of this work.

In the performance of her daily tasks, the unselfish integrity, untiring perseverance and amiable disposition, which she has always shown, has won for her the admiration of all with whom she has been associated.

To her untiring devotion to the work and wise suggestions are due many of the thousands of attractive illustrations, as well as interesting data found in this history.

The Woman's department is indebted to her for its many attractive features.



EXHIBIT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT WEATHER BUREAU AT THE EXPOSITION.



REPRODUCTION OF A U. S. LIFE SAVING STATION AT THE EXPOSITION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

SHOE AND LEATHER BUILDING.

The Shoe and Leather Industries of this and several foreign countries occupied a building exclusively their own at the Columbian Exposition. For the first time in the history of expositions the importance of this industry was shown by the exceedingly large and varied exhibit made.

American, as well as foreign manufacturers in the shoe and leather line, were enthusiastic in their efforts to make that exhibit stand out conspicuously as one of the leading special departments at the Exposition.

The display made was such as to call forth the admiration of the millions who were in attendance.

The boot and shoe industries had the largest representation. Rubber goods also received special attention in this department.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

This was a separate building, two stories high with a tower, occupying a ground space of 40x50 feet, and was situated near the Government building. On the first floor were meterological instruments and apparatus, and weather maps were here printed for visitors.

The second floor was a large hall, where lectures were given on meterological subjects illustrated by stereoptican views which were very interesting and instructive.

The observation tower was filled with instruments of varions kinds used in this branch of the Government service. The building cost about $6,000.

THE ENIGMA OF THE CENTURIES.

The Columbian Exposition has passed into history as the surprise and enigma of the centuries, because it can not be described, explained or unravelled by the usual mode of explaining such great undertakings.

The only way a person could have an intelligent idea of the gorgeous splendor and artistic grandeur of the Exposition buildings, was to see them and even then they could not be described, without the use of the art of photo or copper-plate engravings, that preserves the lights and shades, with an accuracy that can not be equalled by the brush of any artist or the pen of any writer.

When Nero watched the burning of Rome, it is said that he laughed with glee at the destruction that was going on before him, but when the populace demanded his life, he saved them the crime of killing him by taking the matter in his own hands, and committing suicide.

If Nero could burn a city for the sake of seeing a great illumination, what would have been his delight at seeing the greater and more beautiful illumination of the Exposition grounds and buildings at night.

It has been claimed that the electric lights on the Exposition grounds and in the buildings exceeded the combined lights of all the Expositions ever before held, and if this be true, how easy it would have been for Nero to have danced with joy at such a scene.

The magnitude of the Columbian Exposition was both general and particular; that is it was all magnitude, which is equivalent to saying that every department was full, complete and elaborate in style, quantity and finish.

It would not be difficult to show that the greatest of all previons expositions was not equal to this one in any department and it would be comparatively easy for any person to be satisfied as to the truth of this statement, if they will only look over the official catalogues which name the exhibits in each separate department and section.

It matters not who first suggested the idea of holding an exposition, to properly celebrate the landing of Columbus on the small island off the southern coast of this continent, the thought was but the inspiration of the day and time, it needed only to be expressed in order to be taken up by press and people and adopted because of its timely appropriateness.

The real work of projecting this greatest of of all enterprises in the exposition line required the combined efforts of many men, and the generous contributions of thirty thousand stockholders.



SHOE AND LEATHER BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

LIFE SAVING STATION.

The Life Saving Station consisted of a one and a half story building, with a lookout on top, occupying a space of 67x35 feet, and was so situated that the boats used were run on an inclined plane to the north lagoon. This building is to remain as a permanent life saving station, and was fully equipped with a good crew, apparatus, boats and paraphernalia neccessary. The building cost $10,000, and was divided into living rooms for the crew, as well as store rooms for boats.

The practice of the crew with their boats always attracted a great crowd of visitors. On several occasions the crew were called on to perform actual duty, in rescuing parties from danger, who had ventured out on the lake.



A VIEW OF THE PERISTYLE AND QUADREGA OVERLOOKING GRAND BASIN, SHOWING STATUARY IN DETAIL.



A FULL VIEW OF THE PERISTYLE AND QUADREGA FROM THE PIER, LOOKING EAST OVER THE LAKE.

TWO ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE "WHITE CITY."

The Casino, Peristyle and Music Hall which have called forth the admiration of thousands of visitors and which were an important adjunct or part of the "Court of Honor" at the Columbian Exposition are no more. They had served the purposes for which they were erected, but had become so endeared to the hearts of the people, that it is no wonder several thousand gathered there again, as the sun was disappearing in the west on the evening of January 8th, 1894, and remained nearly all night with feelings of regret, sorrow, admiration and awe to see the flames in their work of destruction.

A guard stationed in or near the Music Hall, saw across the basin, evidences of fire in the Casino, from which he had recently driven three tramps. Turning on the alarm as quickly as possible the fire engines were soon at work and all the available assistance from Hyde Park was promptly on the ground. It being evident that the Casino could not be saved, attention and effort was directed to the Peristyle.

The elements combined against the efforts of men; the wind fanned the flame northward, the Peristyle was burning slowly but surely and one by one the great columns fell. The brave firemen fought the flames every inch of the way, but the Music Hall was soon reached and quickly destroyed, the sparks were flying in showers of danger until the board walk on roof of Manufactures building began to burn.

The opening in the roof made by an avalanche of snow, gave a ready descent to the interior of Manufactures building for the burning fire brands and resulted in considerable damage to a number of exhibits, especially in the French section, which had been packed for removal.

For eight hours the fire burned and it is a wonder that the great building with its $10,000,000, worth of exhibits ready for removal was not entirely destroyed.

Owing to the collapse of the Peristyle while the firemen were at work, one was killed and four others badly injured.

The Peristyle with the Music Hall on the north and the Casino on the south, formed the lake entrance to the World's Fair. In the center and forming the water-gate to the Court of Honor was the Columbus portico, surmounted by French and Potter's Columbus quadriga, representing the "Triumph of Columbus." A heroic figure of Columbus stood in a chariot drawn by four horses led by symbolical female figures and attended by mounted heralds. On either side of the portico rose lofty Corinthian columns, forming a colonnade 234 feet long connecting the Music Hall on one side and the Casino on the other. The cornice was decorated with heroic figures fifteen feet high, designed by Theodore Baur, and representing "Eloquence," "Music," "Fisher Boy," "Navigation" and "Indian Chief" repeated in symmetrical series. On either side of the archway of the portico were groups representing the genius of navigation and discovery, with supporting figures for each on the projecting rostrum of a vessel. On the landward sides of the arch were the names of three of America's explorers—De Soto, Cartier and Ponce de Leon. Twelve inscriptions written by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university, and which set forth all the great Exposition was meant to symbolize were cut upon the archway, six on the court of honor side and six on the lake side, as follows:

To the bold men, their names remembered or forgotten, who first explored through perils manifold, the shores, lakes, rivers, mountains, valleys and plains of the new world.

A few dared, toiled and suffered. Myraids enjoy the fruits.

Of many races, tongues, creeds and aims, but all heroes of discovery.

The wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them.

To the brave women, who, in solitude, amid strange dangers and heavy toil, reared families and made homes.

To the brave settlers who leveled forests, cleared fields, made paths by land and water and planted commonwealths.

To the pioneers of civil and religious liberty.

> But bolder they who first off-cast
> Their moorings from the habitable past,
> And volunteered chartless on the sea
> Of storm-engendering liberty.

Toleration in religion the best fruit of the last four centuries.

Civil liberty the means of building up personal and national character.

Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.

We here highly resolve that government of the people.



FRENCH SECTION, LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT, AFTER THE FIRE, JANUARY 8, 1894.



BURNING OF THE PERISTYLE, MUSIC HALL, CASINO AND MANUFACTURES BUILDING, JANUARY 8, 1894.

by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

I, Freedom, dwell with knowledge; I abide with men by culture trained and fortified. Conscience my scepter is, and law my sword.

The portico of the Peristyle spanned the opening into the grand basin and was directly east of the statue of the Republic, while the Casino stood just at the shore end of the long pier where all visitors at the Fair were landed from the excursion boats.

C. B. Atwood, the architect of the Art Palace, was the designer of the Peristyle and the buildings at either end, which were erected at a cost of $200,000. The Columbian arch in the portico was patterned after the Arc de Triomphe of the Place du Caroussel in Paris. Music hall was 200 feet long by 140 feet wide and contained an auditorium capable of seating 2,000 persons and a stage large enough to accommodate an orchestra of 300. It was three stories high, and its style of architecture was Roman renaissance. The Casino was 250 feet by 120 feet wide and three stories high. The first floor was used by the bureau of Public Comfort and was a favorite resort for visitors. The second floor contained a public restaurant, with a seating capacity of 1,500. The third floor contained a gentleman's cafe and the kitchen.

On the evening of February 7th, just one month after the destruction of the Casino, Peristyle and Music Hall, fire was discovered in the southwest pavilion of the Agricultural building. During the day the guards had discovered two attempts to fire the building by incendiaries but had defeated their object on each occasion.

The last attempt, no doubt incendiary origin, was successful. The fire had gained some little headway before it was discovered. The prompt response of the fire-boat, Fire Queen, anchored in the lagoon in close proximity, and the rapidity with which several battalions of fire engines came to the rescue, resulted in a victory over the flames before they had destroyed the building.

The entire southwest part of the structure was badly damaged, the glass roof in that section falling in. There were but few exhibits remaining in the building at the time of the fire, and those were removed to a place of safety. The falling glass and roof came very nearly causing an accident to the firemen, but by quick work they managed to get out of the way.

The loss on the building, on the basis of its first cost of $618,000, was about $20,000. Considering the fact, however, that the building must eventually be torn down or burned up, the loss was really a gain to the South Park commissioners.



RUINS OF THE CASINO, PERISTYLE AND MUSIC HALL AFTER THE FIRE, JANUARY 8, 1894.

LAST ACT OF THE GREAT DRAMA.

Chicago is a great city. Her business men are great men and do things in a day that ordinarily require months or years.

The Exposition company gave a bond of $100,000, to the South Park commissioners in 1890 and agreed to have all the World's Fair buildings removed by May 1, 1895.

On payment to the Park commissioners of $200,000, in accordance with the contract made, the Exposition Company received back the bond originally given by it and relinquished control of Jackson Park, December 29, 1893.

Such buildings as contained property belonging to exhibiters were to be protected by the Exposition Company, but the gates of Jackson Park were to be opened to the public, January 1, 1894, with the park commissioners again in full control, and the park policemen on duty.

It has been estimated that 50,000 people entered the park on New Year's day. They began arriving early in the morning and continued entering all day, on foot, bicycles, in phaetons, carriages, buggies and T-carts, all enjoying the democratic freedom of the different drives and avenues, and having another view of the great galaxy of the Exposition buildings.

It was agreed that the city of Chicago would have until May 1, 1894, to decide on the purchase of the Manufactures building for removal to the lake front.

The Art building, which is a substantially built structure, will probably remain permanently and be the home for the Field Columbian Museum.

A great drama has been enacted, the managers and performers have departed, the thousands of electric burners have been turned out, the colored fountains and chiming bells have ceased to play and now, one by one, the gorgeous combinations of scenic effects will be removed as objective realities, but will remain forever on the illustrated pages of history and on the minds of the people of all nations.

During the Exposition period the grounds and buildings were filled with people, representatives of every sect, nation and tongue, all enthusiastically admiring the matchless architectural grandeur of the buildings and at the same time loud in their praise of the countless exhibits so attractively arranged.

Years and centuries may pass before another Exposition will be attempted on such a magnificent scale as has characterized the Columbian Exposition, but always and for all time the peerless splendor of this effort will be remembered.